

WORLD WAR
SERVICE
RECORD
ROCHESTER
AND MONROE
COUNTY, N.Y.





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*"If ye break faith with us who die
We shall not sleep, though poppies grow
In Flanders fields."*

*"I have a rendezvous with Death
On some scarred slope of battered hill.*

* * * * *

*And I to my pledged word am true,
I shall not fail that rendezvous."*

THE FRONTISPIECE

This picture reveals a typical, shell-blasted French battlefield, one of many where men of Rochester and Monroe County died.

The terrain is east of Ronssoy, over which the 108th Infantry assaulted, with other Regiments of the 27th and 30th Divisions, jumping off in attack September 29, 1918, at zero hour, 5:50 A. M., on the way to capture the Knoll, Guillemont and Quennemont Farms, Bony and the St. Quentin Canal Tunnel, keeping their rendezvous with Death and Glory by smashing through the so-called "impregnable" Hindenburg Line. Every yard of earth here was reddened with the blood of our brave. The battlefield was an inferno and the losses enormous, but the survivors carried on to victory.

Dawn was just breaking and there was a heavy mist. The simultaneous advance movement was started by waves of grim, upstanding men, with bayonets fixed, and each about six feet from his neighbor. They turned neither to the right nor to the left but went steadily forward. They moved in a spirit of exaltation, with confidence and a steadfast determination to win. It is a tragic and terrible story—a record of strong outposts overcome, of formidable barbed-wire entanglements invaded, swept by blinding, crashing artillery fire, and the sickening, whirring whine of machine gun bullets, bringing death and wounds on every side. There was much desperate hand-to-hand fighting with bayonets and grenades in trenches, dugouts, shell holes and craters, repelling counter-attacks and mopping up, until objectives were attained, and positions were held, through countless acts of human bravery.

This Frontispiece is a memorial to those who died—to those who knew how to die.

From the historical side any one battle is only a dramatic episode. The Battle of the Hindenburg Line was an example of sacrifice. The losses of the 108th will serve to illustrate. This Regiment reached France in May, 1918, approximately 3200 strong. Five months later when the Regiment was withdrawn from action beyond St. Maurice River, the combined strength of the battalions holding the line was 205 men and 10 officers.

*United States Official Photograph, taken by the Signal Service.
Furnished by Captain Wheeler C. Case of the 108th Infantry.*

WORLD WAR SERVICE RECORD

OF ROCHESTER
AND MONROE COUNTY
NEW YORK



VOLUME III

Those Who Supported The Service

Compiled and Edited by
EDWARD R. FOREMAN, City Historian
Under direction of the Board of Trustees
of the Rochester Public Library
CHARLES HASTINGS WILTSIE, President
and of City Manager STEPHEN B. STORY
and Mayor JOSEPH C. WILSON

Published by the
CITY OF ROCHESTER

1930

**HAVE HONOR
YOU WHO READ**

**FOR THE MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN
OF ROCHESTER AND MONROE COUNTY
WHO KEPT FAITH WITH
THOSE WHO WENT FORTH TO SERVE**

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Historic Manuscript Collection

Message to Those Who Supported the Service in Rochester from the War-Governor

Charles S. Whitman

Mr. Edward R. Foreman,
City Historian,
Rochester, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Foreman:

No one can commend too highly the work that was done, and the service rendered in the State of New York, by those who were not qualified for active service in the field, but whose splendid support and whose loyalty to the country and the cause contributed in very large degree to the triumph of our arms.

Perhaps no other one man was in a position more clearly to observe all the War activities of our people than was the Governor. The work of the District and Local Boards, Medical and Legal Advisory Boards, and the Government Appeal Agents, although thorough and efficient, was so unostentatious that it attracted apparently little public attention. It is natural that in time of War, interest should center on the uniformed forces, their conduct and their exploits, but the patient, unassuming and untiring labors of whole communities, back of the armed forces, deserve recognition and a place in the history of our State.

It was my privilege to visit Rochester often during the War. It was a Rochester man, Colonel Franklin S. Hutchinson, who was the Draft Executive of the State of New York, and whose fine achievement in that position was recognized and acclaimed by the Federal Administration.

I remember well, the devotion of the men and women of your city, the sacrifice that many of them made not only in giving of their own time and work, but of their means, to the various agencies for soldier support, comfort and relief. I was informed that in proportion to the population, Rochester led as compared with all the municipalities of this state. Truly it may be said that you are "citizens of no mean city." The World War record of the citizens of Rochester will be a precious heritage, which I am sure, your children and your children's children will cherish.

Cordially yours,
CHARLES S. WHITMAN.

March 25, 1930.

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*And ye shall succor men;
'Tis nobleness to serve.*

—EMERSON

FOREWORD

Those Who Supported the Service

By EDWARD R. FOREMAN

Rochester and Monroe County made their own World War history. The record has been compiled under authority of the municipal government of Rochester, and is official.

In this closing volume we consider, with pride, the patriotic unity, zeal and success with which our civilians performed every duty connected with the winning of the War.

The ceaseless devotion and sacrifice of the people at home gave inspiration to the boys at the front.

Publication of the story of the splendid accomplishments of the men, women and children of Rochester and Monroe County during the World War is worth while, for future generations should not be allowed to forget how much our citizens achieved when patriotism called them to service.

Again attention should be directed to the fact that the *World War Service Record of Rochester and Monroe County* is comprised in three volumes, with a total of about 3,300 pages.

Volume I: *Those Who Died For Us*, a book of 675 pages, includes the records and portraits of the men and women who lost their lives. That volume contains, also, a history of the World War Service Record enterprise (pp. 577-590); a complete Analysis of the plan of the work (pp. 595-599); and other material.

A copy of Volume I was presented by the City of Rochester to the family of every Gold Star man, as a Memorial.

Volume II: *Those Who Went Forth to Serve*, a book of upwards of 2000 pages, sets forth the records of 20,211 men from Rochester and Monroe County who served as part of the Military or Naval forces; and 3,061 civilians who served with civil agencies in support of the combat forces; making a total of 23,272 individual records (See Explanatory Note, Volume II, pp. XV-XVII). In addition to the personnel records in Volume II, there are published therein brief sketches of the Military and Naval Units that left Rochester as organized bodies for service in the World War.

Volume III: *Those Who Supported the Service*, comprises a series of monographs, with a coordinating editorial design, which will give to posterity a history of the World War activities of the organizations and agencies of Rochester and Monroe County, with a degree of exactness. Men and women have contributed to the book who have special knowledge as to the various enterprises in which our people found expression during the War, each writer being qualified to speak with authority upon the subject discussed.

Considered in the mass, the contributions of Rochester and the towns of Monroe County to the winning of the World War were notable.

When our National liberties were in real peril the sons of Monroe County breasted the danger with other brave men. In their consummate courage, and in the loyal cooperation which united those at home, the true spirit of our local communities was revealed. We learned then that to be great we need not be of one race or class, *but must be of one soul*.

The World War has passed into the realm of memory for most people, unless they carry its scars. Then it is still very real. Yet, we must remember that when Armistice Day came in 1918, America had reached a higher and truer National spirit than it ever before possessed. No one can doubt that our Country was exalted and inspired by its War experience. It attained a conscious strength greater than it had ever known. America's part in the War added to our sense of power and security. It added, immensely, to the sum of human inspiration. In clear vision we realized that we were all one people, unafraid.

This National unity made the World War not the War of an administration, but the War of one hundred million Americans. Back of the firing line, back of Armies and Navies, back of the great supply-depots, another struggle was waged with the same intensity and with almost equal significance. It was the fight for the minds of men, for the conquest of their convictions, and the battle-line ran through every home in the country. The trial of strength was not only between massed bodies of armed men but between opposed ideals, and moral verdicts took on all the value of military decisions.

It is a great thing to have had a part in helping America in this War. And it is well to tell the newcomers on the stage of life, and those who were very young while the War was on, of the unselfish sacrifices which were made, and of the beauty of community cooperation.

The citizens of Rochester and the towns of Monroe County, like all communities over our broad land, shared with the soldiers who went Overseas the dignity and glory of having fought a good fight. Though along a different front and with less peril the people at home fought with the same spirit, and fought for the same cause. Secretary of War, Newton D. Baker, has well said:

"We fought with them. And when the night was dark in France; when the stars were not visible over the trenches and the noise of hostile artillery was menacing and fearful; when the sentinel soldier was lonesome and homesick; the thing that sustained him there, the thing that made it possible for him to stay, was the unseen but almost palpable hands of his country and of his own people resting on his shoulder."

EDITOR'S NOTE: In 1919, Secretary of War, Newton D. Baker, addressed the following letter to Col. Leonard P. Ayres, Chief of the Statistics Branch of the General Staff:

"Col. Leonard P. Ayres,

"Chief of the Statistics Branch of the General Staff.

"SIR: Now that the negotiations of the peace commission are drawing to a close there is general desire for a stock-taking of the efforts made and the results achieved by the United States in the War. In addition to the other reports being prepared by the different divisions of the War Department there is need for a statement which shall set forth the significant facts and figures with respect to those major steps in our military preparation and action which, taken together, constitute the record of our participation in the War.

XVIII

FOREWORD

"These main steps are not difficult to distinguish from the innumerable details connected with them. They include such major enterprises as raising the men, training them, transporting them Overseas, furnishing small arms, artillery, and airplanes, conducting battle operations, and caring for the sick and wounded. It is important that there should be available at an early date an authoritative account giving the important facts about these consecutive operations of the War so that the more detailed reports that are beginning to appear may be judged in their proper setting and perspective.

"For these reasons, I wish you would have prepared, as promptly as possible, a brief and simple statistical report showing what was accomplished by the department and the cooperating agencies during the War.

"Very truly yours,

"Newton D. Baker,

"Secretary of War."

Obedying the orders set forth in the letter above, Col. Ayres prepared a brief history of the accomplishments of America in the World War, which was published by the Government under the title *The War With Germany—A Statistical Summary*. (Washington, 1919. Fully illustrated with diagrams). Col. Ayres' report is a model of brevity and completeness. The Summaries of this United States official book, are printed in full in Volume I, *World War Service Record of Rochester and Monroe County: Those Who Died For Us* (pp. 601-608).

The University of Rochester conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws upon Col. Leonard P. Ayres at the Commencement Exercises held June 16, 1930, in recognition of his distinguished public services.

Those Who Supported The Service

The Draft in Rochester and Monroe County

By LIEUTENANT COLONEL FRANKLIN S. HUTCHINSON

Draft Executive of the State of New York

EDITOR'S NOTE: The Draft Executive of the State of New York, in full charge of the operations of the Selective Service Law, was Lieutenant Colonel (then Major) Franklin S. Hutchinson, U. S. Army, who was a citizen of Rochester. His extensive experience in relation to the Draft during the World War made him an outstanding figure. His practical knowledge of the detailed workings of the Selective Service Law is comprehensive. We are fortunate to receive for publication his story of "The Draft in Rochester and Monroe County." Considering our Monroe County as a typical cross-section of American territory, our local reactions to the Draft serve to illustrate the workings of the Selective Service Law everywhere. For this reason Colonel Hutchinson's article is of country-wide interest.

Because all Draft Records, from every community in United States territory, were finally transmitted to Washington under orders of the War Department, Local Boards everywhere were stripped of their data entirely. This situation reveals the importance of having such a record for Monroe County, as Colonel Hutchinson, only, is able to prepare from personal memoranda and copies of official documents in his possession. No city or county in America has a more exact and detailed account of the local operations of the Draft Law than Colonel Hutchinson has compiled herein for Rochester and Monroe County.

For his distinguished services the Draft Executive was cited by the War Governor of the State of New York, Charles S. Whitman, as follows: "This State with its population of over one-tenth of that of the entire United States, its cities of Greater New York and Buffalo with their immense foreign population, its great seaport and long lake frontage involving the seaman's passport problems, and its non-citizen Indians with their unique legal status, presented problems during the registration, draft and mobilization periods requiring a high degree of executive and military ability, the exercise of diplomacy, the practice of patience, and an immense amount of initiative and energy. These qualities were shown by Major Hutchinson at all times, together with the rare quality of unswerving loyalty to superior authority." Colonel Hutchinson was cited also by Provost Marshal General E. H. Crowder, for "untiring, faithful performance of duty as New York State Draft Executive."

The following communication from Col. Franklin S. Hutchinson accompanied his story of *The Draft in Rochester and Monroe County*:

"The local story of the Draft is submitted herewith. When I was first invited to contribute this statement, it appeared upon extensive inquiry that

adequate local records for use in its preparation were not in existence in the possession of any public office or official in Monroe County.

"It became necessary, therefore, to prepare an outline of general application from my personal records made as Draft Executive of the State of New York, to which were added in more or less chronological sequence such local stories from press files as could be used, interspersed with somewhat technical descriptions of the more important phases of the registration, classification and mobilization periods. Even the latter are fragmentary since a complete description would run into more space than is available.

"Owing to the lack of local information, dates used, except such as are official, are those borne by a letter or telegram and not, necessarily, the date of local receipt.

"I desire to take advantage of this opportunity to call attention to the fact that the execution of the Selective Service Law in the State of New York was performed practically without suspicion of political influence or other taint of any kind, during a period when innuendo and suspicion often followed very slight cause.

"This is the more remarkable when it is considered that the State of New York has about one-tenth of the population of the United States; that during the World War within its boundaries was conducted one-tenth of all Draft activities, by one-tenth of the Selective Service personnel of the country, which registered one-tenth of all those registered and furnished one-tenth of those who entered the Armies of the United States through the Draft. This Selective Service personnel, to the number of well over 21,000, came from every walk of life and represented every possible shade of political belief.

"This record was made possible by the loyal support of the War Governor, Honorable Charles S. Whitman, whose desire was to see exact justice dealt to all who came within the provisions of the Selective Service Law without regard to race, religion or political belief, and to have the Draft activities conducted without the scandal and suspicion which followed the Draft of the Civil War.

"One word further: Just tribute has been paid on many occasions to the Selective Service and especially to the personnel of the District and Local Boards. They are entitled to all honor, but praise is due also to that part of the Selective Service whose work was of a character to attract less attention—the members of the Legal Advisory Boards, the Medical Advisory Boards and the Government Appeal Agents, who worked so quietly, so efficiently, and so faithfully without compensation and with small recognition."

THE people of Rochester and Monroe County were first brought to a realization of the part required of them in raising of the new armies, when a communication was received from the Adjutant General of the State, Brigadier General Louis W. Stotesbury, under date of April 26, 1917, addressed to the Mayor, City Clerk and City Health Officer, and to the County Clerk, Sheriff and County Health Officer, as representatives of the City and County, respectively, announcing that confidential advices from the War Department

indicated the early passage by Congress of pending legislation popularly known as the "Draft Act" and that, when passed, it would undoubtedly receive the immediate approval of the President. The communication further stated that this pending bill, so far as pertinent to the immediate future, provided: that on a day to be designated by the President, all male persons between the ages which should be determined by Congress, would be required to register at their customary polling places in their election districts; that, for the purpose of such registration, there would be constituted in cities of over 30,000 inhabitants, a Central Board of Control to consist of the Mayor, City Clerk and City Health Officer, of which the Mayor would be the Executive Officer, and the City Clerk Custodian of Records; that there would be appointed by the Mayor a Ward Board in each Ward to consist of three members, one of whom would be a physician, which would conduct the registration and at a later date would select from those registered the ones to be drafted into the Army; that in each election district the registration place would be presided over by a Registrar and one or more clerks who should be appointed by the Mayor or Ward Board as might be determined; that in counties there would be a Registration Board to consist of the Sheriff, County Clerk and County Health Officer; that the personnel of the Central Board of Control of cities and the Registration Board of Counties would be appointed by the Governor. The communication suggested that plans be made to put the provisions of the Act, as far as it related to registration, in effect immediately after its passage and approval of the President, on orders to be promulgated by the Governor.

In pursuance of the suggestion contained in this communication, the Mayor, Hiram H. Edgerton, the City Clerk, Joseph A. Crane, and the City Health Officer, Dr. George W. Goler, met on May 4, 1917, in the Mayor's Office to prepare tentative plans for the forthcoming registration. The meeting was attended by the Commissioner of Elections, H. Alden Nichols, who was consulted regarding the condition of preparedness of the election personnel for the purposes of the registration.

The legislation which was entitled "An Act to authorize the President to increase temporarily the Military establishment of the United States," and which had been held in conference committee since early in the month of May, was reported out,

immediately passed by both houses of Congress, sent to the President on May 18, 1917, and by Executive approval became the "Selective Service Law" on the following day.

By the Proclamation of the President, dated May 18, 1917, Tuesday, June 5, 1917, was designated as registration day throughout the United States and the District of Columbia, for all male persons who had attained their twenty-first birthday and had not attained their thirty-first birthday.

An executive order of the Governor, Charles S. Whitman, was received (May 19, 1917, by wire) appointing the Mayor, Hiram H. Edgerton, the City Clerk, Joseph A. Crane, and the City Health Officer, Dr. George W. Goler, as the Central Board of Control to conduct the registration in the city of Rochester, with Mayor Edgerton as Executive Officer.

A similar order appointed the Sheriff, Charles S. Owen, the County Clerk, James L. Hotchkiss, and the County Health Officer, Dr. Frederick W. Seymour, as the Board of Registration for the County of Monroe, with the Sheriff as Executive Officer.

These orders directed the Executive Officers to appoint suitable persons as Registrars in each election district in both City and County.

On the same day the County Clerk received the Registration Regulations, together with the cards and blank forms to be used.

Announcement was made by the newly appointed City and County Registration officials that plans had been made for joint action to make the registration a success, and that so far as practicable, uniform procedure would operate in both City and County. The plan, in the main, provided for the use of the election machinery, as suggested by the Governor, the inspectors of election to act as Registrars in all election districts, both City and County, and the minor election officials to act as clerks at registration places.

On May 24, 1917, the 258 election inspectors, who were to function at the several registration places in the city, were appointed by the Mayor as Executive Officer of the Central Board of Control, and were immediately sworn in by Commissioner of Elections, H. Alden Nichols.

On the following day the election inspectors of the towns who were to serve as registration boards outside of the city met with the town clerks and supervisors in the Court House at Rochester and the oath of office was administered to the regis-

tration personnel by the District Attorney. Sheriff Owen instructed the Boards as to the details of the registration, and the registration cards and blanks and other forms were issued by Byron N. Chamberlain, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

The Mayor, as Executive Officer of the Central Board of Control, appointed, on May 26, 1917, a Registrar for each election district in the city. This officer was to be in charge of the registration in his own district and responsible for the prompt collection and transmission of the data collected as a result.

When the Mayor issued his proclamation on June 4, in conformity to that of the President, the registration personnel of Rochester and Monroe County was a coordinated and effective machine ready for the registration.

Registration day, June 5, 1917, the day anticipated with apprehension by the officials, both civil and military, passed into history without untoward incident. No disorder occurred, as was prophesied by non-conscription advocates, and the registration was nearly 100 percent complete. At the hour of closing the registration places the young manhood of Rochester, between the prescribed ages, to the total of 27,784 (unofficial) had enrolled their names for Military Service and in the County, exclusive of the City, to the total of 5,910 (unofficial.) In Rochester the details of the registration were substantially as follows: citizens, 22,216; aliens, 5,308; alien enemies, 260; claims for exemption other than those of aliens and alien enemies, 13,483.

Belated individual registration of those who should have registered on June 5, 1917, was received on the presentation of proper excuse up to the evening before the third registration, which occurred on September 12, 1918. This augmented the above figures as indicated in the tabulations herein. After September 11, 1918, belated registrants within the ages overdue for registration on June 5, 1917, were added to the third registration, September 12, 1918.

The period of leniency ended June 11, for all men within the prescribed ages who, without a full and complete excuse, had failed to register on June 5. The Governor had been directed by the Provost Marshal General "to inaugurate from tomorrow a vigorous, aggressive and effective enforcement of the penal clause of the Selective Service Law against all who have by their failure to register brought themselves under these pro-

visions." The work of rounding up these delinquents was commenced on June 14. Every citizen was urged to report to the authorities all cases of men who did not register.

Shortly after registration, notice was received that owing to changes made in the Draft Law while pending in Congress, the plan of utilizing the registration machinery for the purpose of selection had of necessity been abandoned, and that in lieu thereof, each city of over 45,000 would be divided into subdivisions containing approximately 30,000 of the population; each county whose population, exclusive of cities of over 30,000, exceeded 45,000, would be divided into subdivisions each containing approximately 30,000 of the population of such county; that for each county, for each city of over 30,000 and for each subdivision in either cities or counties of over 45,000, a board would be nominated by the Governor, for appointment by the President, to consist of three members, none of whom should be connected with the military establishment, to be chosen from the residents of the area or subdivision over which the board to which they were nominated should have jurisdiction, and one of whom should be a physician.

The communication further stated that the City of Rochester had been divided into eight local board districts, and the county, exclusive of the city, into three, and that the appointment of the personnel of Local Boards, would follow at an early date.

The personnel of all Local Boards, both city and county, received their formal notice of appointment on June 23, 1917. One of the three selected for each Board received from Albany a large manilla envelope containing his own appointment, a notice giving the names of the other two members of his Board, his own oath of office as well as those of other members, a direction that he forthwith call a meeting of his Board, using the enclosed notices, and that at the meeting of the Board, each member subscribe to the oath of office and organize by electing a Chairman and Secretary. There was also enclosed in the envelope printed minutes of this organization meeting with blank spaces for names, dates, and other details. After the organization meeting it was only necessary for the newly elected Secretary to fill out the blank spaces in the minutes of the meeting, enclose this with his own oath of office, and that of the other members, in the franked and addressed envelope, and mail the same to the Adjutant General. The other two members received their for-

mal appointment with a notice that all papers relating to the Board were in the hands of the third member, who was mentioned by name. This plan simplified the organization of the Boards and also saved an immense amount of time, and time in early 1917 was a precious commodity to those responsible for getting the State's man-power to the firing-line.

The newly appointed Rochester Boards held a joint meeting on July 9, in the Common Council Chamber, which was presided over by Willis A. Matson, Chairman of Local Board for Division Number One. On roll call, while a few appointees were not present to serve, the overwhelming majority announced their determination to do full duty. *All honor to those who served!* Each Board organized by taking the oath of office, electing a Chairman and a Secretary, filling out their blanks and forwarding them to Albany.

A similar meeting was held the following day in the same place, at which meeting the personnel of the three County Boards were present.

The newly organized Boards established headquarters as follows:

Board One, Hose House 20, Dewey Ave., corner Bryan St.; Board Two, Engine House 18, Child and Campbell Streets; Board Three, Engine House 13, 109 Genesee Street; Board Four, Engine House 16, Hudson and Bernard Streets; Board Five, Engine House 2, 676 Clinton Ave. North; Board Six, Engine House 6, 785 University Avenue; Board Seven, Engine House 9, Parsells Avenue, opposite Baldwin Street; Board Eight, Engine House 8, 357 Gregory Street; County Board One, Spencerport; County Board Two, Brockport; County Board Three, Fairport.

The first task to confront the newly constituted Local Boards was the assignment of Serial Numbers to the registration cards. These cards, since the registration, had been in the custody of the city and county clerks, the former as custodian of the records of the city, and the latter for the county. These officials had been instructed to deliver the cards to the Local Boards on demand, when satisfied that the Boards had been properly organized. The cards, within the jurisdiction of each Board taken as a unit, were first clipped together, the original and its duplicate, and shuffled to destroy any alphabetical order or local arrangement by election districts. Next a serial number was applied to each card and the same number to its duplicate, beginning with "One" and continuing until every card within the jurisdiction of each Board had received its number. These num-

bers were placed on the cards in red ink, in a space designated for that purpose, and were therefore known to registrants as well as to the selective service personnel, as "red ink numbers."

The cards of belated registrants received thereafter by a Local Board were similarly numbered, commencing with the next higher number, until the third registration, after which belated individual registrations were handled in a different way.

As soon as each Local Board had numbered its last card, it was directed to wire the State Adjutant General its highest number; "Forty-five ninety-eight, Board Five, Rochester," for instance, or whatever the facts might be. In fact this Board at that time had the highest number in Monroe County, viz., 4598. This was done in order that the results from the three hundred and fifty-four Boards in New York State might be tabulated at Selective Service Headquarters and the State's highest number, when ascertained, wired to the Provost Marshal General. When the last state and the last insular possessions had thus wired, the Provost Marshal General knew the highest number to be contained in the capsules for the drawing, and also that all Boards in United States territory having completed the work of numbering the cards and preparation of the lists, the drawing could take place. This is the reason for the urgent demands made on Local Boards to hasten this phase of the work.

Simultaneously with the placing of serial numbers, the Boards were preparing five identical lists containing the names of registrants in the order of their serial numbers, known by some as "Numerical Lists" and by others as "Serial Lists." Thereafter, Boards daily prepared similar lists of belated registrants. These lists, as well as those containing the names of belated registrants, were disposed of as follows: One copy was mailed to the Provost Marshal General; one to the State Draft Executive; one retained by the Board; one posted in a conspicuous place; and one given to the press. The County Boards had completed this work by July 12, and by the sixteenth, the City Boards, which had a somewhat greater task owing to the number of registrants, were ready to wire their highest number to Albany.

The duplicate registration cards of all Boards, in files furnished by the War Department and properly packed in boxes, were sent by Express to the Draft Headquarters at Albany on July 17, 1917, pending the organization of the District Boards

which, under the Regulations, became their final custodians. Original registration cards arranged in the order of serial numbers were retained by the Local Boards.

Immediately after the completion and disposition of the Serial Lists, the Boards began the preparation of their Alphabetical Lists. These lists were, in effect, the indexes of the Serial Lists, being arranged by surname in alphabetical order, followed by the registrant's serial number, and were disposed of in the same way as the Serial Lists. This work was completed in two days' time, and the lists were posted on July 19, 1917.

The first draft lottery was held on Friday, July 20, 1917, in Room No. 226, the Public Hearing Room of the Senate Office Building, Washington. The first capsule containing No. 258, was taken from the glass bowl at 9:30 A. M., by the Secretary of War, Hon. Newton D. Baker, and the last, containing No. 5974, on Saturday morning at 2:16 A.M. The Saturday morning papers contained a partial list of the numbers drawn and by night this list completed, checked and rechecked, was practically as correct as the official list received one week later, and waiting Rochester knew which of its young men, who had registered on June fifth, would go to make up the city's first quota for the National Army, unless physically disqualified or granted exemption by the Boards. The first number drawn, 258, was on the card of the following Rochester men:

Henry W. Reed, 295 Parkway, Board One; Elton Baxter Punnett, 488 Main Street East, Board Two; Carl O. Hoffman, 150 Champlain Street, Board Three; Edwin Schiebel, 92 Avenue D, Board Four; Morris Rubin, 8 Martin Street, Board Five; Philip Rump, 533 Meigs Street, Board Six; Richard J. Kelly, 51 Federal Street, Board Seven; Hurley A. Tavener, 373 Court Street, Board Eight.

The "Master List," sometimes called the "Order of Call List," being the official list of numbers drawn on July 20, was received from Albany on July 27, and posted in the headquarters of each Board. This list contained all the numbers from 1 to 10,000, in the exact order in which drawn, commencing with the first number drawn, 258, which was placed at the top of column 1, and ending with the last-drawn number, which was at the end of column 110. The method of using the Master List was prescribed in Part XI, Selective Service Regulations.

While the Local Boards were completing their lists and the Provost Marshal General was engaged in preparation for the drawing, the Draft Executive at Albany was engaged in allo-

cating the state's net quota of 69,241 men by Local Boards, and in figuring the credit on the gross quota of cities and counties for men already in the Military Service. The Selective Service Law, Section 2, prescribed:

"Quotas for the several States * * * or subdivisions thereof, shall be determined in proportion to the population thereof, and credit shall be given to any State * * *, or subdivision thereof, for the number of men who were in the Military Service of the United States as members of the National Guard on April 1, 1917, or who have since said date entered the Military Service of the United States from any state * * * or subdivision, either as members of the Regular Army or the National Guard. Sec. 4 * * * notwithstanding * * * exemptions * * * each State * * * shall be required to supply its quota in proportion that the population bears to the total population of the United States."

The gross quota figured for Rochester pursuant to this section was 3256, and for Monroe County, exclusive of Rochester, 699. Rochester received credit for 1342 men already in service and Monroe County, exclusive of Rochester, for 94, making the net quota for the City, 1914, and for the County, outside the City, 605. This net quota of Rochester and Monroe County allocated by Local Boards, as received from Albany on July 25, 1917, was as follows:

ROCHESTER—LOCAL BOARDS

One	—229
Two	—243
Three	—241
Four	—236
Five	—268
Six	—267
Seven	—236
Eight	—194

City Total—1914*

MONROE COUNTY—LOCAL BOARDS, EXCLUSIVE OF CITY:

One	—212
Two	—188
Three	—205

County Total—605*

*These figures are official, (First Report of the Provost Marshal General to the Secretary of War, December 20, 1917, pages 130, 133), and vary somewhat from local figures.

On July 27, 1917, the "Rules and Regulations Prescribed by the President for the execution of the Selective Service Law," were received from Albany, were distributed and the Boards were ready for the next step in the Draft—the selection.

The first step in the process of selection under these regulations, was the physical examination of enough registrants whose numbers had been drawn for Military Service, to fill the quotas of the several Boards. Under provision of the Draft Regulations and Instructions issued through the Adjutant General, each Board was required to call for physical examination, beginning with the man who was No. 1 on the Order of Call List and continuing in numerical sequence, a sufficient number of men to fill its quota, usually twice the number required. On July 29, the Rochester Boards, in conformity with this requirement, summoned 3960 men to appear for physical examination on August 16. At the same time the County Boards were preparing to examine 1128 men.

Headquarters were established for that purpose as follows:

Rochester: Board One, Public School No. 7; Two, Public School No. 17; Three, Public School No. 29; Four, Public School No. 26; Five, Public School No. 20; Six, Public School No. 14; Seven, Public School No. 33; Eight, Public School No. 13. County Boards: One, Spencerport; Two, Brockport; Three, Fairport.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment authorized the Mayor, on August 1, 1917, to supply the Local Boards with the necessary typists and clerks.

Thirty-two physicians were nominated by the Governor, on August 2, 1917, for appointment as additional examining physicians to assist the medical members of Local Boards to conduct physical examinations.

The first man physically examined for the draft in Monroe County, so far as known, was Claude W. Kimball, 136 Congress Avenue, a registrant of City Board Three, who was examined on August 3, 1917, by Dr. W. Franklin Plumley, Board physician. Mr. Kimball, being in the railway mail service, was granted the privilege of early examination inasmuch as his duties would take him out of town on the first day set.

On and after August 6, all Boards were busy examining registrants and by August 9, 3,073 men had been examined in Rochester; of this number 1,930 successfully passed the physical examination, of which 1,290 filed claims for exemption, leaving a total of 640 against a net quota of 1914. It being thus demonstrated that the City Boards would, in most cases, be unable to meet their quota, a second call was issued summoning more registrants for physical examination.

A new standard of physical requirements was received on August 10, 1917, which materially helped the situation, since the requirements as to minimum weight and height were reduced as well as the requirements as to flat feet. This enabled the Boards to notify many men who had been rejected for these causes of their acceptance for Military Service. On August 13, the Boards found it necessary to call 396 more men for physical examination owing to an increase of 10% in the city's quota. By August 17, the Rochester Boards had examined 5,595 men, and passed as physically qualified 3,610, of whom 2,345 had filed claims for exemption.

The Local Boards adopted, on August 13, 1917, a common headquarters, the Common Council Chamber in the City Hall. Members believed that this would be desirable because of the opportunity it would afford to consult regarding difficult cases.

The District Board for Division No. Two, Western Judicial District, familiarly known to many as the "Big Board," and the "Appeal Board," functioned within the counties of Livingston, Monroe, Ontario, Seneca, and Wayne, and while not strictly a Rochester Board, its headquarters were in the Court House in Rochester, and part of its personnel was made up of Rochesterians. The members were appointed on August 4, 1917, and perfected a temporary organization a few days later with Dr. Charles R. Sumner as Chairman. The Board had jurisdiction to review the decisions of Local Boards, having original jurisdiction within the above named counties, refusing or granting exemptions. It also had original jurisdiction to hear and determine claims for deferred classification by or in respect of "persons engaged in industries, occupations, or employments, including agriculture, found to be necessary to the maintenance of national interests during the emergency." The number of registrants within the jurisdiction of District Board No. Two, as of December 1, 1917, was 47,054, and at the end of the draft this number had increased to 107,414. On August 13, 1917, the District Board, which had perfected a temporary organization a few days previous, reorganized and elected William Pitkin, Chairman, in place of Dr. Charles R. Sumner, who had accepted the Chairmanship in order to allow the Board to perfect a temporary organization, in the absence of Mr. Pitkin. After the meeting the members visited the headquarters of the Local Boards in the City Hall for the purpose of studying the Local Board procedure.

Within seven days after a registrant had received notice to appear for physical examination he was required to file his claim for exemption, and in the absence of such claim, he was deemed to have waived his right, subject to the power of the Boards to grant an extension of time. By August 20, several Boards had practically completed their physical examinations and were busy considering these exemption claims. The first claim for exemption on the ground of a dependent wife was granted by Board One, in the case of Ivan H. Ball, 310 Clay Avenue. By August 25, the Boards had passed on 1359 claims for exemption, of which 993 were allowed, 123 denied, and decision reserved in the remaining 243 cases.

At this time there first appeared a class of claims for exemption, then so termed, on the ground of "dependent wife" which were soon to perplex all concerned from the President down. These claims grew out of marriages contracted after May 18, 1917, the date on which the Selective Service Law became effective, and were commonly called "Slacker Marriages." Section 4, Selective Service Law, contained a provision reading as follows:

" * * and the President is hereby authorized to exclude or discharge from said Selective Draft * * * persons of the following classes: * * * those in a status with respect to persons dependent upon them for support which render their exclusion or discharge advisable."

This provision was immediately seized on by an element known as "Draft Evaders" and as "Slackers," as a means of escape from the Draft. In many communities the day following the passage of the act (May 18, 1917) the marriage license bureaus were unusually busy and within a few days long lines waited their turn to obtain marriage licenses. If all marriages contracted after May 18, 1917, had been contracted for purposes of draft evasion, the situation could have been easily handled, but such was not the case. Therefore there arose among Boards a difference of opinion and a wide difference of treatment of these cases. Some Boards granted discharge in all such cases. Some refused to recognize claims for dependency on this ground, in any case. A telegram from the Adjutant General's Office, on October 22, 1917, conveyed the suggestion that each case be considered upon its merits and not as one of a class. Some Boards adopted this attitude while some refused. When the advance copies of the new Selective Service Regulations, effective December 15, 1917, came to the attention of the Boards,

it was found that the contention that all cases should be treated on the merits was sustained by the War Department. The regulations contained a provision, (Rule V, Section 72) which required the Boards:

"to determine whether the marriage relation was entered with a primary view of evading military service, and unless such is found not to be the case, Boards are hereby authorized to disregard the relations so established as a condition of dependency requiring deferred classification under these regulations."

A meeting was held on December 12, 1917, of all Local Boards of the counties of Monroe, Wayne, Seneca, Ontario and Livingston with the District Board for Division No. Two, Western Judicial District, which had, up to this time, reversed the findings of the Local Boards granting deferred classification in all cases of this class. With the promulgation of the amended Rule V, however, which in effect, directed consideration of such claims on the merits, this meeting was held to determine what kind of evidence should be considered. Owing to the peculiar and rather involved phraseology of the new Rule V, (it may be remarked parenthetically that peculiar and involved phraseology was often the rule rather than the exception in communications originating in the Provost Marshal General's Office), the provision was immediately taken by many Boards throughout the State to mean that all marriages contracted after May 18, 1917, were entered into "with a primary view of evading military service," and that the burden of proof was on the registrant to prove otherwise. This arbitrary method of handling the cases caused such a storm of complaint, that it became necessary to advise the Boards in the premises, and under date of February 2, 1918, a communication was received from the Draft Executive of the State of New York as follows:

"While the effect of rule 5, page 36, S. S. R., is to require Boards to scrutinize marriages since May 18, 1917, it was never intended that the rule should raise the presumption that every marriage since that date was effected with the primary purpose of evading Military Service. The rule was intended to authorize the Boards to disregard the relationship created by clearly established 'slacker marriages' as a 'condition of dependency,' but each case must be carefully examined on its own merits. No general rule can be laid down, but it may be stated that a marriage that carries no equivocal circumstances other than its date is not to be so disregarded."

By further amendment to Rule V, effective January 25, 1918, Appeal Agents were directed to appeal all cases to the District Boards in which deferred classification had been granted by Local Boards, in order to obtain uniform treatment. The whole question was further complicated as a result of the registration

of June 5, 1918, which added a fair percent of youthful slackers to the growing list of 1917. Belated, but none-the-less welcome, relief was finally given the Boards when under date June 13, 1918, an amendment to Rule V became effective which provided in substance:

(a) that in the case of registrants of the class of June-August, 1918, dependency arising from marriage contracted after January 15, 1918, (the date of introduction of the Congressional Resolution authorizing the registration of June-August, 1918) should be entirely disregarded as a ground for deferment; and that dependency arising from marriage entered into after May 18, 1917, but prior to January 15, 1918, should be disregarded, unless there was of such marriage, a child born or unborn on or before June 9, 1918, in which event, unless it had been theretofore found that a registrant had been placed in Class I with a finding that he had married with the primary view of evading Military Service, he was entitled to be placed in Class II; (b) that in the case of registrants of the class of June 5, 1917, dependency arising from marriages entered into subsequent to May 18, 1917, should be disregarded as a ground for deferred classification, unless the dependent were a child of the marriage, born or unborn on or before June 9, 1918, when the registrant might be placed in Class II upon the same conditions as stated for the foregoing classes.

Following this ruling, Boards generally overhauled their Class II. Local figures of the result are not available, except in the case of Local Board Four, which shifted 56 registrants from Class IIB to Class IA, within a month after receipt of the amended Rule V.

Taking into consideration the fact that there were over 350,000 of these marriages in the United States, and assuming that the result of reclassification by other Boards was proportionately the same as Local Board Four, it is evident that the net result was a substantial addition to Class I which, at the time, was rapidly nearing the vanishing point.

Corporation Counsel Benjamin B. Cunningham, who was Government Appeal Agent for the City Boards, notified them on August 21, 1917, to file all papers relating to exemption claims, which had been passed on by them, with the District Board. Cases where exemptions had been granted by the Local Board were automatically appealed to the District Board, and if exemption was denied the registrant had the right of appeal, hence a large percentage of cases determined by the Local Boards were finally reviewed by the District Board. The Appeal Agent represented the Government in both classes and the prompt sending of records to the District Board was necessary in order that he might be prepared.

On August 25, the first list of registrants who had failed to appear for physical examination was posted and certified to the District Board, and from time to time thereafter these lists were posted and published in a like manner.

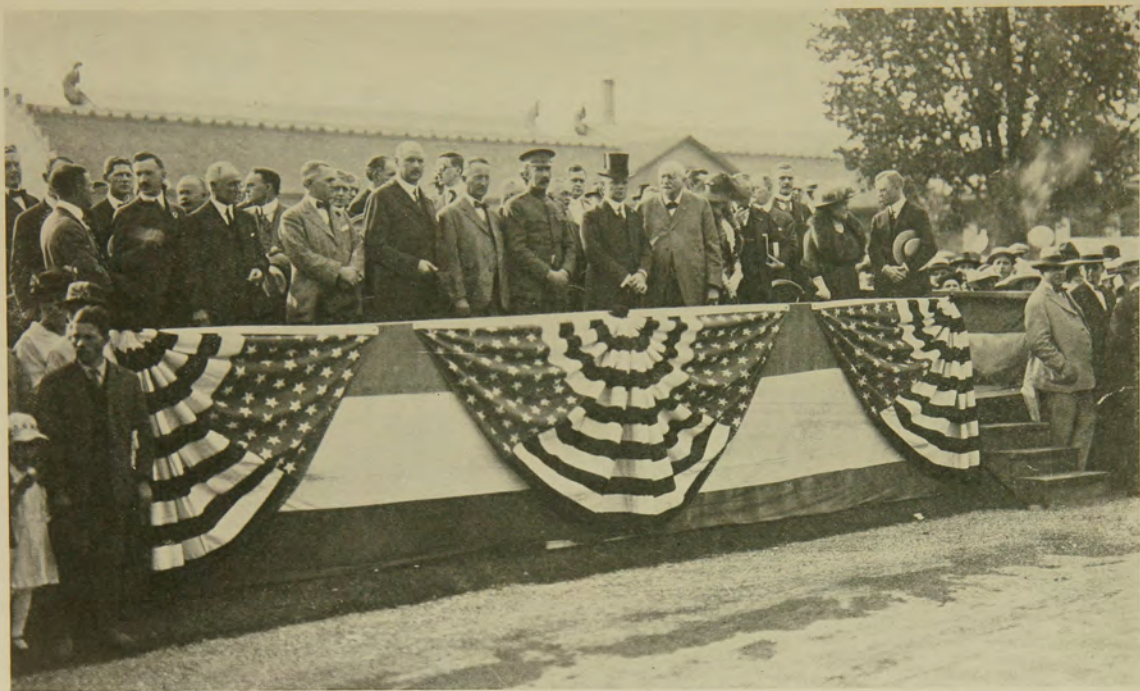
Owing to the large and increasing number of resignations presented by Board Members, an order was issued, by direction of the Provost Marshal General, on August 25, 1917, refusing longer to countenance their release except in cases of urgent necessity. The order stated that Board members were "quite as effectually drafted for service as such as are the soldiers who are being selected by them; that thereafter the President would decline to accept resignations except they were accompanied by a specific statement of the facts supporting them and the recommendation of the Governor."

The District Board held its first business session at its headquarters in the Court House in Rochester, on August 27, 1917. The first claim for deferred classification on occupational grounds was that of Gifford F. Zoller of 1340 Lake Avenue, Rochester, who presented affidavits showing that he went to Montana in May, 1917, where he was running a ranch, and that his services were necessary to the successful maintenance of the work. He was granted temporary discharge.

A supply of form 1028, the induction notice, known to registrants as the "Pink Card," was received by the Boards on August 24, 1917, and the next day, on receipt of orders from the Adjutant General to commence the mobilization of men for Camp Dix on September 5, these cards were used for the first time in Rochester and the Draft, which until then was more or less unreal to all but those who were engaged in selective service work, and to the registrants, became a stern reality.

The members of the Home Defense Contingent commenced, on August 26, 1917, to drill the men at Exposition Park who had been summoned for entrainment during the September mobilization, and it was stated that these drills would be continued in order that selected men might be prepared in the rudiments of military drill.

A request was received from the office of the Adjutant General, on August 27, 1917, that the mobilization and entrainment of selected men be made occasions of ceremony with parades and speech-making.



GOVERNOR CHARLES S. WHITMAN, MAYOR HIRAM H. EDGERTON, AND OFFICIALS
OF THE ROCHESTER EXPOSITION AND OF THE DRAFT BOARDS, REVIEWING THE
FIRST CONTINGENT OF THE NATIONAL ARMY TO LEAVE ROCHESTER, EDGERTON
PARK, SEPTEMBER 5, 1917.

Orders were received from the Adjutant General, on August 30, 1917, that the men selected for entrainment commencing on September 5, be cooks, mechanics, carpenters, and members of other trades.

The men who had been selected for entrainment during the week commencing September 5, 1917, were mobilized at Convention Hall for instruction on September 4, and on the next day 2,000, scheduled for early entrainment, were marched in review before Governor Charles S. Whitman at Exposition Park.

The reviewing party, besides Governor Whitman, included Mrs. Whitman, Major Francis V. Hoppin, Military Secretary to the Governor, the Draft Boards, city officials and many prominent citizens. The reviewing stand stood in the plaza opposite the Phelps Avenue entrance to the Park. The line of Draftees was headed by an escort of 200 naval militiamen from the Summerville Armory headed by a band. The line passed through the Horse Show Arena, through the paddock and by the driveway, swinging into the plaza square where it was halted in front of the reviewing stand and addressed by the Governor.

The first mobilization and entrainment under the Selective Service Law, so far as Rochester and vicinity was concerned, took place on Thursday, September 6, 1917, when Boards One, Two, Three and Five entrained a contingent to Camp Dix, Wrightstown, New Jersey. The selected men, to the number of forty-eight, had received their induction notices on August 24, pursuant to orders received on that day. This notice, printed on a postcard, contained the following clause:

"You will therefore report to the Local Board named below at——at ——M., on the —— day of ——, 1917, for Military Duty. From and after the day and hour just named, you will be a soldier in the Military Service of the United States."

The men, known to the city as the "Fortunate Forty-eight," left the city in the evening from the Court Street Station of the Erie Railroad after a parade from the Armory of the then Third Infantry, New York National Guard. Crowds filled the streets and the press of the next day described the send-off as "noisy and vociferous," and condemned the scenes at the depot where lack of police arrangements caused the affair to assume the proportions of a riot.

On September 9, City Boards Seven and Eight entrained 417 men to the same destination, Camp Dix, pursuant to the same orders. A similar parade took place, starting at the Armory

and ending at the New York Central Station, where the men left at 6:20 P. M. The press commended the police arrangements and commented on the general improvement that entrainment plans had shown in three days.

Boards received notice on September 9, 1917, that 40% of Rochester's quota would be entrained on September 27, 28, and 29, and by the end of the month over 800 men from Rochester had entered the Army through the Draft. Entrainment continued during the fall and at the end of the First Draft, Rochester had contributed slightly in excess of two thousand of its quota of 2178, leaving one hundred and eighteen to be furnished when called. This call came on February 25, 1918, after the work on the Second Draft had commenced.

The District Board had considered 204 cases on appeal by September 5, 1917, and on the twenty-seventh, Benjamin B. Cunningham, Government Appeal Agent in the city, had perfected appeals in 600 odd cases where exemption had been granted by Local Boards.

The first ruling on an appeal to the President from a decision of the District Board was received on October 4, 1917, confirming the decision of the Board. The claim was that of Martin P. Vosburgh, Greece, a conductor on the Rochester and Manitou Railroad, who claimed exemption on the ground that inasmuch as he distributed mail to residents along the line of the road, his occupation entitled him to exemption.

Early in October the eight City Boards announced through the press, that, to fill the city's quota, they had been compelled to examine 9,290 of the available man-power list of 27,784 and that 224 summoned for physical examinations had failed to report, making themselves liable as "slackers." This was a trifle less than two percent, a percentage less than New York and Buffalo, but higher than some cities of similar size in the east.

By the middle of November, all Boards were engaged in picking up odds and ends remaining in anticipation of the changes incident to the selective system under new regulations.

The period known, erroneously perhaps, to the Selective Service personnel as the "Second Draft," began on December 15, 1917, the date when the major portion of the new regulations took effect. On this date, all exemptions previously granted were automatically annulled and all registrants were

required to fill out questionnaires giving information in regard to their industrial status and in support of their claims for deferred classification or exemption.

The questionnaire and the new classification plan are described by the Provost Marshal General as follows:

"Its first step is to require from each registrant a uniform and simply executed questionnaire, composed of inquiries carefully designed to elicit answers which shall compel conclusions along the desired lines. It provides for an immediate classification of all registrants into five classes arranged in concise order of their availability for military service."

Under this plan Class I men were liable to immediate induction in their order of liability as shown by the drawing. Those in Class II were temporarily discharged and not liable until Class I was exhausted. Similarly Classes III and IV became liable only when Classes I and II were exhausted. Under the old scheme of selection all registrants were physically examined before considering their claim for exemption, while under the new, only those in Class I were physically examined, such examination for those in deferred classes being postponed until such time as each preceding class should be exhausted. Class V included those exempt or totally disqualified.

In late November, 1917, advance copies of the new regulations known as "Selective Service Regulations" had been received by Board personnel with a circular letter urging the Board members to familiarize themselves with the radical and important changes introduced and especially with the questionnaire and the new method of classification as well as with the new and important agencies which had been added to the Selective Service.

Among the new agencies the most important were the Legal Advisory Boards, the Medical Advisory Boards, and the Government Appeal Agents.

The Legal Advisory Boards, except in the city of New York, functioned by counties, and consisted of the County Judge as Chairman, and two attorneys, with a varying number of Associate Members from the local bar, depending on local conditions. Their function, as indicated by their title, was to advise registrants and to assist them in making out their questionnaires and in properly preparing claims for deferred classification. The personnel of the permanent Boards were appointed by the President on nomination of the Governor and the Associate Members were appointed by the Governor.

The Medical Advisory Boards were made up of physicians with a varying personnel depending on local conditions. They functioned by medical advisory districts and were designated by numbers. Their function was to physically examine registrants whose cases had reached them on appeal; to consider doubtful cases referred by the Local Boards, and, in general, to perform the functions indicated by their designation, as Medical Advisors.

Government Appeal Agents: In the Rules and Regulations in operation during the First Draft, provision was made for automatic appeal to the District Boards in all cases where Local Boards had granted discharge on the ground of dependency, and also for other appeals in the discretion of the Appeal Agent. In New York State, these appeals were taken, on behalf of the Government, by the Corporation Counsel of cities and the District Attorneys of counties, but the status of these officials as Government representatives was not well defined and they had no official designation. Under the new regulations the Governors were authorized to appoint an Appeal Agent for each Local Board. In New York State, the Corporation Counsels and District Attorneys continued to function with the help of assistants. In Rochester, Benjamin B. Cunningham, Corporation Counsel, and in the county outside the city, James Mann, District Attorney, both of whom had functioned in the first draft, were appointed Appeal Agents under the new plan, and the Appeal Agents for each Board were not appointed until September, 1918.

The Governor announced, on December 5, 1917, to the Selective Service personnel that the War Department had detailed an Army Officer as Draft Executive for the State of New York in the person of Major Franklin S. Hutchinson, Infantry, United States Army, a Rochesterian.

The Rochester Bar Association met, on December 7, 1917, to discuss the question of assisting the Legal Advisory Boards. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Benjamin B. Cunningham, Corporation Counsel, as Government Appeal Agent, who discussed the work to be done in assisting registrants to fill out the questionnaires.

Medical Advisory Board members received notice of appointment on December 10, 1917. The State had been divided into Medical Advisory Board districts, and the headquarters

of four of these Boards were located in Rochester. These Boards, designated by number, were Medical Advisory Boards for Divisions Nos. 38, 39, 40 and 41. All originally had their headquarters at 365 East Avenue, but at a later date Divisions Nos. 38 and 39 removed to the fourth floor of the Municipal Building, and Divisions Nos. 40 and 41 to 33 Chestnut Street.

In anticipation of early direction to the Local Boards to begin sending out the questionnaires, the Legal Advisory Board issued notices designating times and places in Rochester and Monroe County where the members would meet registrants and assist them in filling out the questionnaires.

On December 10, 1917, orders were received not to entrain Austrians, either alien or declarants.

Local Boards for Monroe, Wayne, Seneca, Ontario, and Livingston Counties met on December 12, 1917, with the District Board to discuss the new regulations and also to consider the treatment of marriages contracted after May 18, 1917, known to many as "slacker marriages."

Orders were received, December 13, 1917, to entrain men to Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn.

A telegraph order received from the Draft Executive on December 14, 1917, directed the mailing of questionnaires to 5% of the registrants on December 15, and 5% on each succeeding day until mailed to all registrants. Under the regulations these questionnaires were required to be filled out by the registrants and returned to the Local Board within seven days. By December 23, the Boards were busy scanning the first increment of questionnaires returned, and when the last 5% were mailed, all the Boards were busy classifying the registrants, mailing classification notices and preparing the classification lists which, under the new regulations, superseded the numerical list of the First Draft.

Passes through police and fire lines, dated December 19, 1917, and signed by Governor Whitman, were received by Board members to facilitate them in performing their duties and in appreciation of the valuable services being rendered.

A letter was received by all Boards on December 26, 1917, from the Draft Executive expressing the desire of Governor Whitman that all concerned cooperate with the British and Canadian Recruiting Mission and that every courtesy be extended to the agents of the Commission.

Notification from the Draft Executive, received on January 4, 1918, stated that Legal and Medical Advisory Board members within the draft ages, 21 to 31, "may serve as Associate Members * * * at any time prior to induction into the Military Service."

The attention of all Boards was called, on January 5, 1918, to rule (a) Section 25, Selective Service Regulations, regarding correspondence. "Local Boards should not under any circumstances wire or write to the Provost Marshal General. That department will communicate with State Headquarters only," was the burden of the communication received. Attention was also called to the fact that thousands of dollars could be saved if Boards would write to State Headquarters instead of telegraphing, except in an emergency, and if they would make all telegrams as brief as possible.

Physical examination of registrants who had been placed in Class I, commenced January 9, 1918.

Danger of Fire Risk was brought to the attention of Boards on January 11, 1918, by the Draft Executive. The communication contained the following:

"It is suggested that you take up with local authorities, the question of having your headquarters carefully watched during the night * * * that such headquarters be reported to the proper authorities so that the officer on the beat in which same are located, will keep careful watch to prevent both tampering with the records and against loss by fire."

A new method of compensating Local Board members was announced, on January 13, 1918, by the Draft Executive, who also was Disbursing Officer and Agent of the United States in the State of New York. Heretofore Board Members had received one dollar per hour, for each hour actually engaged in draft work, with a maximum of \$150.00 per month. Under the new plan thirty cents for each registrant classification was allowed to each Board, to be divided among the members as they might desire. Bitter dissatisfaction was expressed by many members over the change both in the press and by letter, with threats of resignation, but inasmuch as the change had been made by a War Department amendment to Selective Service Regulations, it remained in effect until changed in September, 1918.

Announcement was made, January 17, 1918, that a call for men was hourly expected by the Draft Executive who urged Local Boards to strain every nerve to complete the classifica-

tion of all registrants and the physical examination of those placed in Class I. Many of these registrants who reported for physical examination, had been rejected on the First Draft but under new regulations, if unable to meet the requirements for full Military Service, they were held for limited service behind the lines.

There was a call, January 17, 1918, from the Provost Marshal General, for an "Occupational Index" of all questionnaires in order that the War Department might be able to induct men according to occupation when specialists were required for any branch of the Military Service. Arrangements were made at Albany for the assistance of teachers throughout the State, and a Presidential Proclamation was issued on January 21, 1918, urging teachers throughout the country to volunteer their services in order that the project might be pushed to completion at the earliest possible date. This index in Rochester and Monroe County was completed with the help of volunteer assistants early in March and sent to the Provost Marshal General.

Bronze Selective Service Buttons were issued, on January 18, 1918, to members of District and Local Boards. It was understood that similar insignia would be issued at a later date to Legal and Medical Advisory Boards.

Telegraphic call was received January 26, 1918, for Public Accountants who were willing to waive their order number and accept immediate induction and directing Local Boards to hold a special physical examination for such as should so volunteer. This examination was held on January 28, 1918, and 45 men were found physically qualified for induction and willing to waive all notice and accept immediate induction.

Medical Advisory Boards were requested, on January 26, 1918, by the Draft Executive to report as to their organizations and how many registrants had been referred to them for examination by the Local Boards within their jurisdiction. The first meeting of these Boards was held January 31, at which it was announced that the Boards would meet at 4 P. M., each day.

General Chairman, Willis A. Matson, of the Rochester Boards, issued an appeal, on January 28, 1918, to all persons having knowledge of draft evasion to notify their Local Boards.

A new regulation was received on January 31, 1918, authorizing Local Boards to reopen cases, within their original jurisdiction, on their own initiative, within twenty days after the

date of final determination by them, upon the presentation of new evidence, even after the case had been determined by the District Board.

February 1, 1918, a farmer registrant, withdrawing his request for deferred classification on the ground of engagement in agriculture, penned a letter which is well worth repeating in view of the number of city men who seemed suddenly afflicted, after May 18, 1917, with an urge to get "back to the soil:"

"I understand that my questionnaire is in your hands. I wish to withdraw my claim. I thought when I put in my claim that I could be of more use to the country by raising food than any other way, as I have very poor eyesight, but there are so many going into agriculture just to evade the draft that I think there will be enough inexperienced farmers to supply the country with food. I don't wish to be connected with that class of men; therefore I wish my claim cancelled, so I can get into the scrap. I don't want this advertised."

Local Boards received the following communication from Selective Service Headquarters, on February 2, 1918, regarding resignations:

"Too many resignations are being received by the Governor from Local Board members. Attention is invited to the fact that Board members under section 33 of the Regulations are drafted for service. Resignations will not be accepted by the President unless approved by the Governor and approval by the latter is only to be obtained under exceptional circumstances. While all concerned in the execution of the law have had a heavy burden placed on them and hardship results in many cases from the long continued application to duty under the law, to the detriment of their personal business, resignations should be forwarded only in the most exceptional circumstances."

Physical examinations scheduled for February 4, 1918, were deferred by telegraphic orders from the Draft Executive, pending receipt by the Boards, of new standards of physical requirements. These, received on the same day as the orders, provided for recalling and re-examining all registrants who had been rejected on physical grounds under the old standards. In the afternoon a meeting of all physicians connected with the Boards was held at the Court House and addressed by Captain L. N. McCain, Medical Corps, U. S. A., on standardizing the methods of physical examination.

Warning was received on February 5, 1918, that the remaining 5% of Rochester's first quota would be called for about February 22. On the same day nine Certified Public Accountants who had waived their order number and accepted induction entrained to Fort Slocum, New York.

Forty-eight men who had waived their order number and volunteered for induction entrained on February 9, 1918, for Fort Slocum.

Benjamin B. Cunningham, Corporation Counsel, and James Mann, District Attorney, Government Appeal Agents for the City and County, respectively, were requested on February 13, 1918, by Selective Service Headquarters, to nominate for appointment by the Governor, one assistant Appeal Agent to function at the headquarters of each Local Board.

Teachers from the public schools commenced work on the Occupational Index, February 12, 1918, as volunteer assistants to the Local Boards' force of clerks, pursuant to arrangement made with the Board of Education by General Chairman Matson; about 1200 were engaged in the work until its completion.

An opinion was received from the Draft Executive on February 24, 1918, that alien declarants were liable to draft the same as American citizens. This opinion was based on a decision of a United States District Court dismissing a writ of habeas corpus in the case of a first-paper declarant.

The last 5% of Rochester's quota from First Draft, to the number of 118, entrained to Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass., on February 25, 1918.

Announcement was made on February 28, 1918, that the District Board had passed on over 9000 cases.

The physical examination of Class I registrants was practically completed on March 2, 1918, and Local Boards were scanning closely all doubtful cases of deferred classification.

The United States School of Aerial Photography at Kodak Park opened March 7, 1918. During the first three days 173 men from Rochester were accepted by volunteer induction.

Credit to Rochester for 613 volunteer inductions since filling its quota on the First Draft, was announced by the Draft Executive, on March 14, 1918, and that this number would be credited on the next quota.

The District Board was notified, on March 19, 1918, that owing to the pressing necessity of some uniform system of treating the question of deferred classification on the ground of engagement in agriculture, it had been determined to add a dirt-farmer to each District Board in the State, outside of New York City, and since the addition of one member would make possible a tie vote, two new members, one a farmer, and in most

instances, a lawyer, would be added, increasing the personnel from five to seven. In Rochester the two new members, Marsh Whipple of Irondequoit, a farmer, and James L. Whitley, Rochester Attorney, were appointed and at once qualified and took up their share of the work.

That the addition of a farmer-member as ordered by the War Department, was not considered necessary here by Selective Service Headquarters is evidenced by the following communication received by the District Board from the Draft Executive under date of February 28, 1918:

"It appears that your Board has given more than usual attention to this subject and you are assured that if the same careful study had been given by all Boards of the State of New York, the bulletin on the subject, together with the Governor's telegram would have been unnecessary. In some communities it has been necessary for a man in order to qualify as 'a skilled farm laborer' to have the ability of a technical graduate of an agricultural school, or to give proof of proficiency practically equal to graduation from such an institution. This, of course, would only bring ruin to the farmer, since but a small percentage of boys have the advantage of technical education."

Boards were notified, on March 23, 1918, that conscientious objectors would be assigned to non-combatant service by the War Department.

By the end of March, 1918, with all calls for voluntary induction closed, except for wireless-construction men, all matters connected with the First Draft practically ended, and classification and physical examination, so far as they pertained to Class I, completed; all Boards were marking time and waiting for the forthcoming call for entrainment of the first contingent under the new regulations.

Mobilization and entrainment, on April 3, 1918, to Camp Dix, Wrightstown, New Jersey, consisted of 97 men from Rochester Boards Five and Six. The three County Boards entrained contingents to the same camp from Spencerport, Brockport, and Fairport. Fifteen men of Jewish faith, registrants of Board Five, were excused from entrainment until April 5, to allow them to complete the celebration of the Passover.

Mobilization and entrainment, on April 4, 1918, of about 300 men to Camp Dix was made from Rochester Boards One, Three, Four, Seven, and Eight. Captains for the detachments were announced as follows:

One, Louis S. Pierce; Three, G. Elim Forschler; Four, Ira Neuha, with John F. Meyer, Arthur H. Vicinus, Arthur Metzger, Barnard A. Clicquennoi and Edward L. Kuss, as assistants; Seven, Marvin R. Crandall; Eight, Earl Wright Morse.

Warning was received from Selective Service Headquarters, under date of April 13, 1918, that between April 26 and May 1, all Boards in the State would be called to induct men for Military Service, and that orders would be received about April 16.

Warning was received from Draft Executive, on April 17, 1918, for 279 more Rochester and Monroe County men qualified for full military duty to entrain on April 29 for Camp Dix. The order specified that white men only were desired, and the quota fixed for the several Boards was as follows:

City Boards—One, 28; Two, 29; Three, 29; Four, 29; Five, 32; Six, 32; Seven, 29; Eight, 32. County Boards—One, 17; Two, 15; Three, 17.

Notice was received from Selective Service Headquarters, on April 25, 1918, that the sale of intoxicants to men in the Military Service was a crime punishable under the Articles of War and that under provisions of Section 157, Selective Service Regulations, from and after the hours specified by the Local Board in the Induction Notice served on the selected man, he "shall be in the Military Service of the United States." The matter was also brought to the attention of "Municipal Authorities, Peace Officers, and others interested," with the statement that:

"Any person, firm, corporation or association making such sale is liable, unless other penalty is prescribed by the Articles of War, on conviction, to a fine of \$1000, or imprisonment of twelve months, or both such fine and imprisonment."

At a late date, May 6, large posters carrying this warning signed by Major Hutchinson as Draft Executive, and calling attention to the provisions of law and of the Army Regulations, were displayed in railroad depots and other prominent places throughout the State.

Boards were notified on April 25, 1918, that the Provost Marshal General was still complaining over the violation of Rule (a) Section 25, Selective Service Regulations, regarding correspondence. It was stated that all communications sent to him by Boards would be ignored in his office and referred to Selective Service Headquarters for attention, thereby entailing "needless expense and waste of time."

Mobilization and entrainment took place, April 29, 1918, of about 300 men from Rochester and Monroe County Boards to Camp Dix, Wrightstown, New Jersey. The quotas and leaders of City Board contingents were as follows:

One, Frank H. Parker, 28 men; Two, Thomas H. Kennedy, assisted by Dominick T. Schmitt, George H. Robideau, Dennis J. Burns, 29 men; Three,

Frank E. Devans, 29 men; Four, Joseph E. Wagner, assisted by Arthur E. Beane, Edward Greinke, and Elmer J. Maibaum, 29 men; Five, Berell E. Kohlmetz, 32 men; Six, Harrold MacCullom, assisted by George A. Dietlinger, Albert J. Kitz, Earl Gilmore, 32 men; Seven, John J. Bell, assisted by Herbert Leistman, Sol. Hoeltzman and John McAvoy, 29 men; Eight, Fay Wright, assisted by Earl Leslie Day, Louis Hendershott, and Julius Seibert, 22 men.

The three County Boards entrained about 50 men from Fairport, Spencerport and Brockport. This entrainment brought the total contributed by City and County Boards to about 750 men since the quotas prescribed for the Second Draft.

Medical Advisory Boards received their number designation, May 4, 1918. That of which Dr. S. W. Little was Chairman being designated as Medical Advisory Board No. 38; that of which Dr. A. C. Snell was Chairman being No. 39; that of which Dr. L. W. Houck was Chairman being No. 40; and that of which Dr. H. T. Williams was Chairman being No. 41.

Men skilled along mechanical lines to the number of 250, inducted by various Boards in the State, reported on May 7, 1918, to the Commanding Officer, Rochester Mechanics Institute, for two months course of training to fit them for service in the Army in mechanical lines.

Local Boards received warning, on May 7, 1918, from the Draft Executive of the probable passage of a joint resolution, then pending in Congress, requiring the registration, on a date to be fixed by the President, of all males who had attained the age of 21, since the registration of June 5, 1917. The communication contained a questionnaire to be filled out by the Boards giving information as to their state of preparedness.

Calls were received, on the same date, for Buglers, Motorcycle Repair men, Telephone Operators, Barbers, and Laborers.

Mobilization and entrainment from City and County Boards were made on May 11, 1918, to Fort Slocum, New York. The quotas furnished and leaders were announced as follows:

City Boards: Two, Joseph C. Miller, 12 men; Three, Philip J. Schmidt, 12 men; Eight, Earl J. Dady, 11 men. County Boards: Two, 6 men from Brockport; Three, 7 men from Fairport.

Mobilization and entrainment on May 13, 1918, to Fort Slocum were made from City Boards as follows:

One, 12 men; Four, 12 men; Five, 13 men; Six, 12 men; Seven, 12 men.

The "Work or Fight Order," so called, was promulgated May 17, 1918, as an amendment to Section 121, Selective Service Regulations, effective July 1, 1918. Briefly and in effect, it let no Class I man who was idle or engaged in a "non-productive

occupation" be deferred in the Draft simply because he had a high order number, and it allowed no Class II, III, or IV men, to retain deferment unless engaged in a "productive industry." The War Department put the problem up to the Selective Service when it promulgated the above mentioned section 121, Selective Service Regulations, which prescribed a procedure of reclassification and which also described "non-productive occupations."

Orders were received from the Draft Executive on May 18, 1918, by all Draft Boards, both City and County, to entrain 978 men to Camp Dix on May 26-27. The date of entrainment and quota by Boards was as follows:

May 26, City Boards: One, 103; Four, 106; Seven, 106. May 27, City Boards: Two, 108; Three, 108; Five, 119; Six, 119; Eight, 87. County Boards: Two, 57; Three, 63.

A letter was received by all Local Boards from the Draft Executive, on May 18, 1918, informing them of the probable early passage of the joint resolution referred to on May 7, and stating the belief that the President's Proclamation would doubtless issue on May 20, fixing, probably, June 5, 1918, as the Second Registration Day.

The joint resolution was passed by Congress May 20, 1918, requiring registration, on a day to be fixed by the President, of all males who had attained the age of 21 since June 5, 1917, on or before the day set by the President for their registration; and further authorizing the President to require the registration at such intervals as he might prescribe, of all males attaining the age of 21 since the day of this Second Registration and on or before the next day set by him for such registration. This resolution made all such persons liable for Military Service under the Act of May 18, 1917; but it provided that they should be "placed at the bottom of the list of those liable to Military Service in the several classes to which they are assigned."

By Proclamation of the President, May 20, 1918, Wednesday, June 5, 1918, was designated as registration day for all male persons, either citizens of the United States or residing in the several States, or in the District of Columbia, who had, since June 5, 1917, and on or before June 5, 1918, attained their twenty-first birthday.

Local Boards were notified on May 23, 1918, that on Saturday, May 25, the Governor desired to report to the Provost Marshal General, "New York State is ready," and directing

them to requisition adequate registration cards and other supplies at once.

Mobilization and entrainment, May 25, 26, 27, 1918, of men from City and County Boards to a total of nearly one thousand took place. The men, routed to Camp Dix, represented City and County Boards as follows:

City Boards: One, 103; Two, 110; Three, 110; Four, 108; Five, 121; Six, 121; Seven, 109; Eight, 89. County Boards: Two, 57; Three, 63. County Board One was not called on for a quota.

Boards received plans for the registration, May 31, 1918, from the Draft Executive. These were a radical departure from the procedure on the first registration. They provided for the registration by the Local Boards, the normal places of registration being the Board Headquarters. In special cases, particularly in the country districts, where the Board deemed it necessary to open other registration places, authority therefor could be obtained from the Draft Executive on application in writing. A Board member was to act as Chief Registrar in each registration place, or, in cases where necessary, a Registrar, preferably a Board Clerk, could be nominated by the Board for appointment by the Governor, as a Special Registrar.

"Nation's Want Column," Third Call, was received on May 31, 1918, by Local Boards and promptly posted calling for skilled mechanics for the American Expeditionary Force.

The second Registration Day, June 5, 1918, held in the City Hall Annex, was in marked contrast to the one of June 5, 1917, inasmuch as the number required to register was comparatively small and the Local Boards, now seasoned veterans of the Selective Service, were so familiar with the way in which to do things that the registration of the few thousand youths who had attained their twenty-first birthday within the year was regarded as "just another day's work."

The result of this registration added to Rochester's available man-power, approximately, 1955 names, and to County, approximately, 435. These figures were unofficial and were added to day by day as belated registrants appeared and registered.

The method of handling and numbering the cards of this registration is discussed with the registration of August 24, 1918.

Orders were received on June 7, 1918, for the induction of colored men for various branches of the service. The order called for Cooks, Caterers, Butchers, Assistants and one Clerk.

New regulations for physical examinations were received from the Draft Executive on June 17, 1918, with direction to destroy all copies of old regulations.

Boards were notified on June 18, 1918, that a Quartermaster Bureau for the purchase of supplies had been organized at Selective Service Headquarters and that thereafter everything required by Selective Service Boards would be supplied on requisition, instead of purchased by Boards as heretofore. It was pointed out that purchase in quantities would result in great economy which would be of credit to the State of New York.

Local Boards were directed on June 21, 1918, that beginning June 25, they were to send questionnaires, 2d Edition, to 25% of the registrants of June 5, and to continue sending for three consecutive days thereafter. The space for serial and order numbers on the questionnaires to be left blank, the latter to be filled in when determined at a later date.

Men of grammar school attainments with experience along mechanical lines to the number of 257, reported from various Local Boards throughout the State for training at Mechanics Institute, June 24, 1918.

The week of June 24 was "Class Increase Week," by direction of the Provost Marshal General, during which period Local Boards were engaged in correcting erroneous classification, particularly for mistakes in granting deferred classification. Under the plan, Appeal Agents were taking appeals to the District Board as "Preferred Cases," of all those where deferred classification had been granted. This action to increase the number of men in Class I, was to obviate the imminent invasion of deferred classes owing to the probable early exhaustion of Class I.

During this period, Local Boards were engaged in mailing questionnaires to the June 5 registrants, while the Legal Advisory Boards were preparing to assist the registrants in filling out and returning their questionnaires.

The Second Draft Lottery was held on Thursday, June 27, 1918, in Room 226, the Public Hearing Room, Senate Office Building, Washington. In this drawing, as in the first, the first capsule was drawn by the Secretary of War, Hon. Newton D. Baker, and contained the serial number 246. Details are lacking as to what Rochester and Monroe County registrants had this number.

Mobilization and entrainment were made June 27, 1918, to Camp Upton, Yaphank, Long Island, from all City Boards, except Board Four, to a total of 746 men. They were distributed by Boards as follows:

One, 114; Two, 95; Three, 101; Five, 163; Six, 158; Seven, 115.

The "Work or Fight" Order, which was promulgated May 17, became effective July 1, 1918.

Local Boards, both City and County, were assigned a code number, on July 7, 1918, to be used in telegrams and communications. Rochester Boards, One to Eight inclusive, were assigned numbers 261 to 268 inclusive, and Monroe County One to Three inclusive, numbers 258 to 260 inclusive.

Warning was received on July 12, 1918, from the Draft Executive that a Mobilization Order would soon be issued for men to entrain between July 22 and 27.

Selected men to the number of about 150 left, on July 15, 1918, for various schools and colleges where they were to receive mechanical training.

Weekly reports of availables for Military Service were requested by the Draft Executive on July 16, 1918, in order that Selective Service Headquarters might be posted at all times, as to the man-power ready for entrainment on order of the War Department. These reports, rendered first on Saturday, July 27, 1918, and weekly thereafter, were printed postcards bearing the War Department frank, and ruled in columns giving the number of men, both white and colored, available for general Military Service, those qualified for Limited Service, and also information as to those classified in the remediable group, delinquents, deserters, and the like. These reports continued to be rendered, with some amendments as to contents, until the Armistice put an end to the demand for troops.

Orders were received, on July 16, 1918, by the City and County Boards to entrain 1006 men on July 23 and 26.

Physical Examination Regulations were received on July 20, 1918, reducing the minimum height for military service from 63 to 60 inches, and the minimum weight to 110 pounds, except for insular troops.

Warning was received from the Draft Executive on July 24, 1918, that, approximately, 30,000 men would be required from the State for induction during August.

Mobilization and entrainment on July 23, 1918, to Camp Dix, took place of 531 men from five City Boards as follows:

One, 183; Three, 30; Four, 151; Seven, 86; Eight, 81.

Mobilization and entrainment on July 26, 1918, to Camp Dix, of 475 men from three City and two County Boards took place as follows:

City Boards: One, 274; Two, 87; Six, 34. County Boards: Two, 35; Three, 45.

Local Board members received notice on July 29, 1918, that the War Department had under consideration new regulations for their compensation; that whether or not these regulations would be reasonably retroactive would rest with the Secretary of War.

Physical examinations were being conducted on July 29, 1918, by all Boards, of Class I registrants of June 5, 1918, in anticipation of the August calls to the colors. Warning of these calls had been received from the Draft Executive on July 24.

Local Boards received notice from the Draft Executive on July 31, 1918, that the induction of British and Canadian subjects had been suspended and that a British and Canadian Recruiting Office would be opened, at 16 State Street, under direction of a British Army Officer.

About forty colored registrants entrained August 3, 1918, for Camp Upton, Yaphank, L. I., from all City and County Boards. These boys received an enthusiastic send-off.

During the latter part of July, 1918, it became evident to those responsible for the execution of the Selective Service Law, that the carrying out of the military program would lead to the early exhaustion of Class I, and on August 5, a bill was introduced in Congress amending the Law, by providing for the registration of all males, between the ages of 18 and 46, who were not already registered, and making such registrants liable to serve in the Navy and Marine Corps as well as in the Army.

Local Boards were requested, on August 7, 1918, to speed up the physical examinations and especially those of the June 5, 1918, class.

Boards were directed to allow inspection of their files by officers of the Internal Revenue Service.

The Selective Service Personnel received notice, on August 7, 1918, that deferred classification might be granted to Local and District Board members and Government Appeal Agents

within the new draft ages, on the certificate of the Governor which would be furnished by the Draft Executive on a proper showing of necessity.

City and County Boards entrained, on August 8, 1918, 234 men to Fort Slocum, New York. This was the first contribution under the August calls.

Warning notice was received, on August 8, 1918, by all Boards, both City and County, that Orders would issue by end of month calling for about 225 men from the class of June, 1918. By divisions, the approximate quotas were as follows:

City Boards: One, 24; Two, 25; Three, 21; Four, 26; Five, 27; Six, 22; Seven, 25; Eight, 18. County Boards: One, 11; Two, 11; Three, 15.

A communication was received from the Draft Executive, on August 8, 1918, calling the attention of Local Boards to the bill which had been introduced in Congress on August 5, providing for the registration of all males between the ages of 18 and 46 who were not already registered, and notifying the Draft Personnel to hold themselves in readiness to act promptly. In anticipation of the foregoing the Boards met, on August 10, 1918, and selected a Central Registration Committee to have general charge of the Registration and to make arrangements for the forthcoming registration.

Fifteen men from County Board Three entrained at Fairport, on August 10, 1918, for Fort Slocum, New York.

Owing to the heavy demands that had been made on Class I, with the possibility of the early exhaustion of this class, the President deemed it necessary to take advantage of the authority contained in the joint resolution of May 20, 1918, for the registration of all males who had attained the age of 21 since June 5, 1918, and require such registrations forthwith.

Therefore he issued his Proclamation dated August 13, 1918, designating Saturday, August 24, 1918, as registration day for all male persons, either citizens of the United States or residing in the several States, or in the District of Columbia, who since June 5, 1918, and on or before August 24, 1918, had attained their twenty-first birthday.

The plans for this registration were practically the same as for that of June 5, except, owing to the small number to register, no additional registration places were deemed necessary, and no additional assistance required by the Local Boards.

Mobilization Orders were received by all Boards both City and County, on August 16, 1918, to entrain 224 men for Camp Gordon, Georgia, on August 26.

Instructions were received by Local Boards, on August 19, 1918, as to apprehension of delinquents and deserters from the Draft, a reward being authorized for apprehension of the latter.

The Draft Executive, on August 22, 1918, directed questionnaires to be mailed to the registrants of August 24, 1918, commencing on the twenty-sixth.

Rochester and Monroe County Boards received warning, on August 23, 1918, that 291 white men qualified for full Military Service and 338 white men qualified for Limited Service, would be called for between September 3 and 6. City Board Three and County Board Two were also advised that they would be called on to furnish 3 and 5 colored men respectively on September 1.

Third Registration Day, August 24, 1918, like the one of June 5, 1918, passed quietly, receiving little attention from anyone, the registrants and Boards excepted. Inasmuch as the period intervening between the two registrations was less than twelve weeks, the number who had reached the age of twenty-one since the former registration was relatively small. The result was the addition to the registration total of, approximately, 478 names in Rochester and 94 in Monroe County. These figures are unofficial and will not agree with the official tabulation which combines the figures derived from both registrations and also contains the results of belated registrations up to and including September 11, 1918, the day preceding the last registration.

This registration and the one of June 5, 1918, were, in effect, one registration, since both resulted from the same joint resolution of Congress, and both affected registrants who had attained the age of 21, since June 5, 1917. The combined registrants were commonly referred to by Selective Service Personnel as "Registrants of the Class of 1918" and the combined registrations as the "Second Registration."

The cards of the registrants of June 5, 1918, had been assigned "registration numbers" instead of the serial numbers of the first registration, and the cards of the registration of August 24, 1918, were treated as those of belated registrants of June 5, 1918, being assigned such registration numbers by the Draft Executive, by lot commencing with the next number

sequent to the highest assigned by each Board as above described. It was originally intended to mix these cards with the cards of those who had previously registered but the joint resolution which authorized the registration contained a provision that the cards of those who registered pursuant to its terms, should be placed at the bottom of the list of those liable for Military Service. It thereafter became necessary to exhaust each class of those who registered in June, 1917, before those of the corresponding class of June 5, and of August 24, 1918, could be held available for Military Service, and to that end the numbers on the cards of these two registrations were placed at the bottom of the list of available registrants of the first registration.

Communication was received, on August 24, 1918, announcing, that in anticipation of a largely increased volume of work which would result from the coming registration, on September 12, tentative plans were under way in the War Department to authorize the induction of Class I registrants, held for Limited Service, as military clerks for Districts, Local and Medical Advisory Boards, and that further information would follow at a later date.

Selected men to the number of 224, were entrained, on August 26, 1918, for Camp Gordon, Georgia, by the eleven City and County Boards. County Boards One and Three, Monroe County, entrained from Spencerport and Fairport while County Board Two entrained with the city men.

Boards received directions, August 28, 1918, for the physical re-examination of all Class I registrants who had previously been rejected, for the purpose of a possible increase of the rapidly disappearing list of men eligible for full Military Service. The bulletin containing the order points out that considerable labor would be involved in the re-examination but expressed confidence that the demand would be met and it was asserted that such a move was fairer than to invade Classes II or III.

Communication was received by Local and Medical Advisory Boards, on August 28, 1918, from the Draft Executive, containing excerpts from a letter of the Provost Marshal General, regarding resignations and the commissioning in the Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. Army, of Medical Board members with the consequent loss to the Selective Service. The Draft Executive stated:

"All medical men connected with the administration of the Draft Law, are performing their full duty in their present status and are, therefore, requested for the present not to undertake any additional obligations for any medical service other than that in which they are engaged for the Government, without prior permission from this headquarters. Boards are directed not to release 'competent, necessary, medical examiners,' without first obtaining the sanction of this headquarters."

Section 6, Selective Service Law, required the Selective Service personnel, having been appointed by the President, to render service as such member until relieved therefrom by the President, and Section 33, Selective Service Regulations, contained the following:

"Under this authority (Section 6, S. S. L.) members of Boards are as effectually drafted for this duty as are registrants who are selected for Military Service."

Mobilization orders were received, on August 30, 1918, for the entrainment on September 4, 5, and 6, of 629 general and limited service men from Rochester and Monroe County Boards. The general service men entrained to Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C., and the limited service men to Camp Syracuse, Syracuse, N. Y.

Abandonment of public demonstrations in honor of departing drafted men at entraining points was suggested by the Draft Executive, August 20, 1918. These demonstrations, suggested, August 27, 1917, by the State Adjutant General, had been popular, but the number of entrainments had increased until at times there were several a week, and they had seriously interfered with the orderly procedure of the more necessary, if less spectacular, part of the draft work. Draft personnel, in Rochester, received the suggestion with satisfaction especially as disorder had arisen on more than one occasion owing to the eagerness of the crowds to get near to troop trains. In some of the rural communities, however, the suggestion was criticized and, under date of September 13, Governor Whitman gave a statement to the press stating in substance, that the matter was one of local concern and while it was impossible to render too much homage to departing selected men, demonstrations must be kept at a distance from "congested and overcrowded stations and yards."

Local Boards received a communication, dated August 31, 1918:

"* * * * with the Class of 1917, and that part of 1918 which registered on June 5, practically exhausted, those who registered on August 24 con-

stitute the only reservoir untapped. From this reservoir the October calls must be filled." For this reason the usual procedure for classification and physical examination had been suspended, "by direction of the President," and immediate classification and physical examination of the August 24 registrants, would be conducted, "all to be complete in ample time for the October first entrainment."

Change in Selective Service Regulations governing the compensation of Local Board members was announced on August 31, 1918, effective September 1, 1918. This regulation was further changed on September 6, and as so changed, the compensation, on a sliding scale, based on registration, remained effective until the end.

The act which had been pending in Congress for registration of all unregistered males between the ages of 18 and 46, was passed on August 31, 1918, and approved by the President on the same day, who immediately issued his Proclamation, dated the same day, in which Thursday, September 12, 1918, was designated as registration day for all male persons in the United States, except those exempted by law, who had attained their eighteenth birthday and who had not attained their forty-sixth birthday, on or before September 12, 1918, the day therein named for registration.

The plans for this registration differed from those preceding, in that the Draft Executive, under direction of the Governor, was the central administrative authority, the Local Boards having immediate supervision of the registration within their respective jurisdictions. The registration was made in the voting precincts in the jurisdiction of each Board, by registrars appointed by the Board.

Approximately 200 men entrained on September 3, 1918, for Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C., and about 100 men entrained for the same camp on Sept. 5.

Official copies of "Registration Regulations No. 3" for use during the registration of September 12, 1918, were distributed on September 7, 1918, to Local Boards.

Legal Advisory Boards received a letter of instruction from the Draft Executive on September 9, 1918, outlining their duties as legal advisers of registrants in the forthcoming classification of registrants of September 12, 1918.

Change in Selective Service Regulations governing the allowance for pay of Board Clerks announced on September 9, 1918, was based on the total number of registrants under the jurisdiction of each Board on the twentieth of each month.

Communication from the Provost Marshal General to all Local Boards, on September 10, 1918, requested that the entire process of registration and classification be completed within one hundred days or in other words well before January 1, 1919.

Detailed instruction was received on September 11, 1918, for the immediate tabulation and return of results of the forthcoming registration by telegram to Selective Service Headquarters.

Advice of Local Boards was requested on September 12, 1918, as to the advisability of increasing the membership of all Boards which should show an increase of registrants of 4000 or over after returns from the forthcoming registration should be available.

The net result of the registration of September 12, 1918, known to the Selective Service personnel as the "Third Registration," was the addition of 38,093 names to the Rochester man-power list and 8,519 to that of the County, exclusive of the City, making the grand total of the former 68,776 and of the latter 15,084. Unofficial figures with totals which vary somewhat from the foregoing distribute the Third Registration by Boards are as follows:

ROCHESTER		COUNTY	
Board One	5100	Board One	2786
Two	4410	Two	2655
Three	5161	Three	3068
Four	4167		
Five	5236		
Six	4862		
Seven	4540		
Eight	3982		
<hr/>		<hr/>	
Total	37,458	Total	8509

The next step in the process of selection was the assignment of serial numbers to the cards of Registrants of September 12, 1918, the preparation and disposition of the serial lists and the telegrams to the Draft Executive giving the highest number of each Board. The methods were practically the same as after the First Registration on June 5, 1917, but with the facility acquired by experience, the work was completed in record time and both City and County Boards reported themselves ready for the next step—mailing the questionnaires to the registrants.

Sale of liquor to selected men was again referred to, on September 17, 1918, in a letter from the Draft Executive in which he said:

"Now that the registration for the new draft has been concluded it is timely to renew warnings sent out from this office August 27, 1917, April 25, 1918, and August 12, 1918, against the selling of liquor to men about to be entrained for Federal Camps."

Local Boards began to mail questionnaires, September 18, 1918, to registrants of September 12, between the ages of 18 and 36 inclusive, "except British subjects," and continued for ten days mailing to 10% of their registrants per day.

Warning was received, on September 18, 1918, for entrainment during the four day period commencing October 7, of quotas as follows:

City Boards: One, 39; Two, 25; Three, 26; Five, 17; Seven, 46. County Boards: One, 30; Two, 29; Three, 47. Entrainment of colored men ordered to Camp Devens on September 26; City Boards: One, 3; Two, 4; Three, 4; Five, 2; Seven, 1.

Under an amendment to the Selective Service Regulations, the Draft Executive notified Local Boards, on September 19, 1918, of the appointment, by the Governor, of Government Appeal Agents, one for each Board, to take over the onerous task which up to that time had been handled by Corporation Counsel Benjamin B. Cunningham, for the City Boards, and District Attorney James Mann, for the County Boards. Appointments for the City Boards were as follows:

One, Myron T. Bly; Two, John P. Bowman; Three, John Desmond; Four, Walter S. Hubbell; Five, Morrison H. McMath; Six, Harry Otis Poole; Seven, Eugene VanVoorhis; Eight, Richard E. White.

Appointments for the County Boards were not announced and District Attorney William F. Love, with his assistants, J. Donald Shoecraft, and Marsh N. Taylor, continued to function without the aid of additional assistants.

The Governor, on September 19, 1918, announced his policy regarding the appointment of members of District and Local Boards who were within the new draft ages. He stated that after that date he would only recommend for appointment men who had reached the age of 46 or who should after that date be placed in a deferred classification on one of the grounds specified in Selective Service Regulations. That no deferred classification would be recommended for incumbents appointed subsequent to August 6, 1918, the date of the announcement by the

Provost Marshal General that deferred classification could be granted under certain specified conditions. The Governor, also, stated that deferred classification would be recommended for Board members, "who have rendered extended and efficient service, who were appointed prior to August 6, and who had reached their thirty-first birthday on June 5, 1917."

Induction and entrainment were made on September 19, 1918, of men classified for Limited Service to Camp Upton, Yaphank, L. I., for training; these men on return to be detailed as Military Clerks for some of the Local and Medical Advisory Boards. Details are lacking as to what Rochester Boards inducted men for this service except as follows:

Local Board One, Paul B. Martin; Two, Frank A. Lynch; Seven, Maurice VanBergh; Eight, Harry Salmon; Medical Advisory Board Thirty-nine, Harry E. Carlton. These men were returned to Rochester during the latter part of September and assumed their duties with the Boards which inducted them. They were finally entrained to Camp Upton and there discharged December 18, 1918.

Private Frank A. Lynch, assigned to Local Board Two, died at his home, 11 Churchlea Place, on October 2, 1918, of influenza. While at Camp Upton, Private Lynch was assigned to the 27th Co., 7th Battalion, 152d Depot Brigade, Infantry. Private Lynch was succeeded as Military Service Clerk of Board Two by Eugene W. Kintz.

The Military Clerks assigned to Boards throughout the State to the number of 275, were formed into a "Limited Service Detachment," of which Major Hutchinson was ordered to command by the Secretary of War. This detachment was administered like any other detachment of a military nature except that the Boards prepared the Morning Reports each day which were sent to Albany.

Local Boards were notified, on September 20, 1918, that after September 21, 1918, no serial numbers would be affixed by them to registration cards received from belated registrations.

Governor Whitman announced in the press, on September 21, 1918, the complete separation of the Selective Service Headquarters from the office of the State Adjutant General, the former being taken directly under command of the Governor. This was done to make the method of administration conform to that existing in most of the other states, the Army Officer detailed by the War Department being expressly detailed to the Governor. Governor Whitman's statement was as follows:

"There will be no interruption in the expeditious and orderly conduct of the Selective Draft under the general direction of Major F. S. Hutchinson, who

was detailed by the War Department on December 3, 1917, to assist me, and whose successful handling of the Draft has given satisfaction to the Federal and State authorities."

Official announcement of the change was received on September 24, 1918, from Selective Service Headquarters.

Draft Boards received notice on September 23, 1918, that the induction of men from Selective Service Lists into the Navy and Marine Corps had been authorized by the act of Congress of August 31, 1918. Inasmuch as this was a radical departure, the provisions of the act of Congress and the directions for putting the same into effect were received with interest by the Local Boards and other Selective Service Personnel. It was stated that Boards would receive the same quota credit for inductions into the Navy and Marine Corps as for those into the Army.

Request was received by all local Bar Associations from Selective Service Headquarters, on September 23, 1918, for a file of all pamphlets, reports, or proceedings relating to services rendered by Legal Advisory Boards, to be used in compiling state-wide information on the subject, by direction of the Provost Marshal General. This was supplemented by a communication from the same source, on October 3, 1918, stating specifically that the object of the previous communication was for the purpose of compiling a report.

Boards received notice on September 24, 1918, that persons registering after September 12, 1918, would be considered as part of the class of September, 1918, irrespective of the date on which they may have previously been required to register.

The classification of September 12 registrants was directed, on September 24, 1918, under the provisions of the Selective Service Regulations, 2nd Edition, advance copies of which were in the possession of Board members. Certain exceptions were made pending more extended familiarity on the part of Boards with the new regulations.

Entrainment of about 15 colored men took place on September 25, 1918, to Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass., from City Boards One, Two, Three, Five, and Seven, as ordered on September 18.

Physical examination of all registrants of September 12, between the ages of 19 and 36, inclusive, who had been placed in Class I, was directed, on September 26, 1918, immediately on receipt of the Second Edition, of the Selective Service Regulations.

By the last week of September, questionnaires were in the hands of all registrants of the 18 to 36 ages. The augmented forces of the Boards, which had been working night and day sending them out and preparing registration cards for filing with the Draft Executive, were so far along with their work that it was announced that the end of this phase of the work was in sight. The Legal Advisory Boards were working full pace in the meantime at Convention Hall Annex and at Exposition Park helping registrants to fill out the questionnaires correctly and advising them relative to their claims for deferred classification.

Questionnaires were received, on September 30, 1918, by Local and District Board members and Government Appeal Agents as to age, date of appointment, claim for deferred classification and other information to be used by the Governor when consideration should be given to their deferred classification. This followed logically the Governor's statement of September 19, outlining his policy regarding the subject.

The third Draft Lottery was held on Monday and Tuesday, September 30, 31, 1918, in Room 322, Caucus Room, Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C. The first capsule was drawn by President Wilson and contained Number 322. Details are lacking as to what Rochester and Monroe County registrants had this number.

Draft Boards received orders, on September 30, 1918, cancelling those of September 18, which had directed the entrainment between October 7 and October 11 of men by all City and County Boards. It was explained that the cancellation was rendered necessary by the wide prevalence of influenza with the danger of still further spreading the disease.

Boards were reminded, on October 3, 1918, by the Draft Executive that but eighty days remained within which to complete the classification as suggested by the Provost Marshal General in his letter of September 10. A questionnaire to be answered by telegram was enclosed as to the progress of each Board. It was announced that other states had entered a competition in the matter but that to date New York State had not been informed regarding the details of the contest.

Boards and Board members were notified, on October 4, 1918, by the Draft Executive, that the Provost Marshal General had arranged a competition or "speed-up program" among the several States and among the Boards in each State, for the pur-

pose of speeding up the classification of September 12 registrants. A large "progress chart" was enclosed to be hung on the wall of the Board Office for the purpose of keeping informed as to the progress made by other Boards. In the office of the Provost Marshal General was a chart by States, it being intended that while the draft headquarters of the several States were keeping track of their Boards, the Provost Marshal General would tabulate the result among the several States. The Draft Executive further stated, that Local Boards would be kept informed from day to day as to progress made by the several Boards in New York State. The next day (October 5) he advised that five Boards in the State had completed 60% of their classification and four Boards 30%. The Progress Charts were received by the Local Boards on October 8, 1918.

Local Board Five flung a service flag to the breeze, October 4, 1918, in Franklin Square with appropriate ceremonies. This was the first Board in this section to have a Service Flag.

Boards were informed, on October 7, 1918, that the Master List, showing the order in which the numbers of the drawing of September 30 were taken from the capsules, together with the rules for their use, were in the mail. Information was given as to the preparation by the Boards of the Order Lists.

Orders were received, on October 10, 1918, for entrainment to Forts Totten, Wright, and Hamilton, and to Camp Wheeler, Macon, Georgia, during the five day period commencing October 21, of 162 men from City Boards and 63 from the County. This was the first call since the cancellation of calls because of the prevalence of influenza in the camps. The quotas were to be filled from men qualified for full Military Service, from the Class of June-August, 1918. The quotas by Boards were as follows:

City Boards: One, 24; Two, 19; Three, 20; Four, 16; Five, 11; Six, 18; Seven, 42; Eight, 12. County Boards: One, 9; Two, 23; Three, 31.

Government Appeal Agents were notified, on October 11, 1918, of their part in aiding Local Boards in the "speed-up competition." They were informed that with their "continued, tactful, enthusiastic, and painstaking cooperation," New York would be in the fore when the competition ended and that its contingent of men would be ready when called for by the War Department.

Information regarding the questionnaire was received on October 18, 1918, which also directed, that as soon as any Local

Board had completed the classification of the 19 to 36 registrants, "or nearly so," to mail the questionnaires to all remaining registrants of the class of September, 1918, at the rate of 10% per day until all were mailed.

Rochester Local Board Five hung up a record in the classification of the registrants of the class of September, 1918. Word was received from the Draft Executive, October 12, 1918, that Local Board Five was the first of its registration size in the State to complete the 19-36 age classification.

Assignment of order numbers based on the Master List was nearly complete on October 12, 1918, and all Boards expected to finish within a few days.

Boards announced, on October 15, 1918, that by October 19, they would have completed the classification of registrants between the ages of 19 and 36 and would be ready to send questionnaires, when ordered, to the 18 year olds and those over 36. It was also announced that in the classification, the Boards were paying especial attention to the non-essential or non-productive occupations, especially Waiters, Bar-tenders, Chauffeurs and Elevator-men.

Mobilization orders were received, on October 17, 1918, for the entrainment, on October 21, of 217 men from City and County Boards to Camp Wheeler, Macon, Georgia. The Boards immediately issued induction notices and ordered the men to report at the Armory on October 21, at 10 A. M., for roll call.

Entrainment of 217 men took place from all Boards, on the date specified, to Camp Macon, Georgia. Quotas by Boards:

City Boards: One, 24; Two, 19; Three, 20; Four, 18; Five, 17; Six, 20; Seven, 42; Eight, 12. County Boards: One, 9; Two, 23; Three, 31.

The men of the two contingents which entrained at different railroad stations were served with a lunch at the Armory and conducted to the entrainment points by escorts from the Home Defense League, each being headed by a band and a detail of mounted police.

It was announced, on October 26, 1918, by the Local Boards, that they would be ready by November 15, to commence mailing the questionnaires to registrants of the class of September, 1918, who were under 19 and over 36.

Bulletin was received, on October 26, 1918, from Selective Service Headquarters, urging the speeding up of physical examinations, which had been slackened, if not entirely sus-

pendent, owing to local health conditions, and attention was directed to the wisdom of calling small lots of men at a time to prevent, so far as possible, the spread of influenza. The bulletin said:

"Military necessity requires the resumption of physical examinations * * any Board which is surrounded by peculiar health conditions which prevent it from resuming * * * is requested to report by letter immediately giving full statement of facts."

Announcement was received, on October 28, 1918, from Selective Service Headquarters, that Board members granted deferred classification would be classified in Class III-i. Also that the Governor had been called upon to furnish 24,000 additional men from the State for immediate service.

A round up of idlers was conducted on October 30, by the Local Boards. Hotels were visited by Board members accompanied by soldiers and police. The Boards announced that while no real violators of the "Work or Fight Order" were found, it was the intention to make frequent check-up of registrants for the purpose of apprehending idlers and especially for keeping track of those who had been transferred from non-productive to productive occupations.

Notification was received through the Draft Executive, on October 31, 1918, of the establishment in the Office of the Adjutant General of the Army, of an "Industrial Furlough Section" for the purpose of "receiving, investigating, analyzing and approving or disapproving of all applications for indefinite furlough to enable enlisted men of the Army to return to industry." The new section also was charged with other arrangements looking to the transfer of furloughed men from one industrial plant to another, as well as the allocation of skilled men among Government departments.

The Boards were engaged, on November 2, 1918, in checking over their lists and otherwise preparing to fill their quotas in expectation of early mobilization orders. It was announced that the bulk of the men to be sent would be chosen from the registrants of the Class of September, 1918, as previous calls had practically exhausted the earlier lists.

Physical examination was directed, November 4, 1918, of all remaining Class I registrants of the Class of September, 1918, (physical examination of those between the ages of 19 and 36 had been directed September 26) "regardless of the pending of an appeal to the District Board, unless there is also pending

a claim for deferred classification on the ground of engagement in industry, occupation or employment, including agriculture." This illustrates the urgent demands of the War Department for more troops at this time. Under date of November 4, 1918, the following communication was received from the Draft Executive:

"With the encouraging news coming daily from the other side, a grave danger looms. We fear that a few Board members may say to themselves, 'the War is over. Peace will be made with Germany within a week. What is the use of working further.' The policy of our Government is to consider the Hun unbeaten until the hour when the Armistice is signed. *Dig in with all your might and let us finish this thing with a punch!*"

Entrainment of about 50 men was made to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, on November 4, 1918, qualified for Limited Service. These men were from both Rochester and Monroe County Boards.

Mobilization Orders were received, on November 6, 1918, by City Boards One, Two, and Four, for a total of 274 men to entrain on November 12 for Camp Humphrey, Accotink, Virginia. The next day orders were received for the remaining City Boards and all County Boards to entrain a total of 598 men on November 14 to the same Camp. Quotas by Boards were as follows:

City Boards: One, 130; Two, 70; Three, 102; Four, 74; Five, 79; Six, 110; Seven, 90; Eight, 66. County Boards: One, 48; Two, 31; Three, 72.

In early November rumors had begun to circulate via "the grapevine route" of some mysterious development which was about to come to a focus in the war zone. There were rumors that the German Kaiser "had abdicated," "was on the run," "had been captured," "was dead," and the Selective Service began to slacken efforts. On the morning of the seventh, the following communication from the Draft Executive was received by all connected with the Selective Service:

"We are still at War! Quotas must be filled! The War is not over! The Military Program Has Not Been Changed! You Won't Slacken Your Efforts!! Pay no attention to foreign news items, especially newspaper headlines. The large tentative quota assigned to this State must be supplied. You haven't laid down on the job and we know you won't. Slacking of efforts on the part of those connected with the Selective Service would result in our failure to comply with the demands of the War Department for troops. *New York State Must Supply the Men When Called*, and they will be called for to the number of 70,941 men between now and January 1, 1919, of which approximately 24,000 will entrain within a five day period beginning November 11, 1918, as you have been heretofore advised."

Questionnaires were received by Local Boards from Selective Service Headquarters, on November 8, 1918, requesting Local Boards immediately after completion of 90% of the physical examination of the September registrants to give the number between the ages of 19 and 36, the number of these in Class I and the number of all registrants who are found qualified for general Military Service.

The men selected for mobilization and entrainment on November 12 to 14, to Camp Humphrey, Virginia, were directed, on November 8, to report for roll-call at Convention Hall Annex instead of the Armory.

The Boards announced that telegraphic orders and bulletins from the Draft Executive made it clear that there would be no let-up in the calling of men or in the mailing of questionnaires to the registrants under 19 and over 36, pending further orders.

General Chairman, Willis A. Matson, received a communication, on November 9, 1918, from the Draft Executive, tendering an appointment as State Inspector of Local Boards, in appreciation of the exceptionally efficient manner in which he had performed his work. Mr. Matson declined for personal and business reasons.

The first men inducted for service in the Navy, to the number of five, were entrained by Rochester Board Five, on November 9, 1918.

November 11, 1918, was a day of mixed emotions to the Selective Service as well as a day of strain. While the morning press announced the signing of an Armistice, the Local Board members still had before them the plea from Selective Service Headquarters, "*We Are Still at War! Quotas Must Be Filled!*" and at Rochester they were in the midst of preparations to mobilize nearly nine hundred men commencing the next day. About noon they received a wire from the Draft Executive which set at rest their perplexities and marked the beginning of the end of the strenuous task which had engaged them for nearly a year and a half. The telegram produced in its military style as received, read as follows:

"Albany, New York, November 11, 1918. To all Boards. Provost Marshal General directs that all calls comma voluntary or involuntary comma be suspended period Other work to proceed as usual period This does not apply to calls from N dash one five three seven to N dash one five eight four comma or to any other navy or marine calls stop Hutchinson"

A telegram from the Provost Marshal General "by order of the Secretary of War," dated November 11, and transmitted to Local Boards by Bulletin received from Selective Service Headquarters the next day, ordered the recall and cancellation of all outstanding induction orders, except in the case of delinquents and deserters, and prescribed the method of cancelling of the same on the Classification Lists. The concluding paragraphs are quoted:

"The purpose of this telegram is to cancel outstanding calls and stop entrants thereunder of men for the Army. All registrants relieved from induction under the provision of this telegram are liable for immediate call in their order number at any time. The orderly process of classification and physical examination and other activities * * * shall not be affected now or interrupted as the result of this telegram."

Local Boards had been engaged for some time on the classification of the 19-36 age group, and had been directed as soon as this was completed to commence classification of the 37-45 age group, and lastly, to classify the 18 year old group. Work on the 37-45 group was ordered discontinued immediately following the Armistice, and Boards were urged to hasten completion of the 19-36 group, and lastly, the 18 year group.

With the exception of the completion of this classification, all endeavors of the Draft personnel after November 11, 1918, were directed to accomplishing the demobilization of the Selective Service Organization, and while this work was by no means unimportant, interest therein, outside the Selective Service, was small compared to the sixteen months of registration, selection, and mobilization, which preceded.

It is fitting, therefore, to finish the Story of the Draft by quoting the pre-arranged telegram sent by every Local Board in the State to the Draft Executive, March 31, 1919: "*Closed.*"

EDITOR'S NOTE: Some idea of the vast extent of the necessary records accumulated in the country at large under the Selective Service Law may be had from the following estimate of the extent of the New York State records of the Draft Executive, and of the various Local Boards throughout the State, which records were all finally forwarded to Washington by the Draft Executive, under orders from the War Department.

Bulk of New York State Draft Records (stacked close) . . . 29,608 cubic feet.

Weight 258 tons.

Filed for accessibility in bins four feet high, with aisles of four feet, to allow opening drawers of cabinets, the Records would require 18,061 square feet floor space, or a room 135 x 134 feet in dimensions.

The Senate Chamber at Washington would not be large enough (113 ft. x 80 ft. or 9040 square feet); nor the House of Representatives (139 ft. x 93 ft. or 13,027 square feet).

The above estimates are based on a questionnaire sent to eighty-five per cent of the Local Boards of the State of New York.

EDITOR'S NOTE: For complete details as to the operations of the Selective Service System in all parts of the United States and its Territories, Alaska, Hawaii and Porto Rico, see the three Reports of the Provost Marshal General to the Secretary of War: First (1918), Second (1919), and Final (1920).



ROCHESTER CELEBRATION OF ARMISTICE DAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1918.
STREET CROWD AT THE FOUR-CORNERS.
Photographs by Howard Van R. Palmer

Personnel of the Draft Boards of Rochester and Monroe County

UNOFFICIAL. FROM PERSONAL RECORDS OF THE DRAFT EXECUTIVE OF THE
STATE OF NEW YORK

LOCAL BOARDS

CITY OF ROCHESTER

HEADQUARTERS: City Hall

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1

TERRITORIAL JURISDICTION: Wards 2, 9, and 10. Population 32,051 (unofficial).

Willis A. Matson, 23 Lakeview Park, Chairman. Appointed June 23, 1917. Samuel R. Parry, 1008 Lake Ave., Secretary. Appointed July 15, 1917, succeeding John W. McCracken. Appointed June 23, 1917. Refused to serve. Harold H. Baker, M. D., 301 Lake Ave. Appointed June 23, 1917. Chief Clerk: Gertrude VanDake, 237 Laburnam Cres.; Clerks*: Sarah Eagan, 154 S. Fitzhugh St.; Florence Turney, Spencerport; Soldier Clerk: Paul B. Martin, Private, 3840 Lake Avenue.

*Editor's Note: The record of the clerks attached to the various Boards is incomplete. The names are given when known.

Additional Examining Physicians

Floyd H. Clark, M. D., 337 Monroe Ave.; Frank Colgan, M. D., 1551 Glenwood Ave.; Leslie A. Dickenson, M. D., 911 Dewey Ave.; Jesse E. Guldin, M. D., 112 Dewey Ave.; Irving E. Harris, M. D., 400 Lake Ave.; F. Raymond Lewis, M. D., 902 Dewey Ave.; William Perrin, M. D., 626 Main St. West; Harry B. Phillips, M. D., 332 Lake Ave.

Consulting Dentist

J. Leslie Weller, Jr., D. D. S., 424 Mercantile Bldg.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2

TERRITORIAL JURISDICTION: Wards 11, 15 and 20. Population 31,511 (unofficial).

George W. Guerinot, M. D., 636 W. Main St., Chairman. Appointed June 23, 1917. John R. Doyle, 130 Reynolds St., Secretary. Appointed June 30, 1917, succeeding Joseph P. Henry. Appointed June 23, 1917. Refused to serve. Thomas A. Whittle, 107 West Ave., succeeding Adelbert P. Little. Appointed June 23, 1917. Refused to serve. Chief Clerk: Vera VanZandt, 48 Chapin St.; Clerks: Mrs. G. Anderson, Rochester; Marie Christy, 131 Selye Terrace; Helen Ebray, 180 Williams St.; Irene Myers, 23 Boardman St.; Miss Murphy, Roch-

ester; Ella Nugent, Rochester; Soldier Clerk: Private Eugene W. Kintz, West Henrietta, N. Y., succeeding Private Frank A. Lynch.

Additional Examining Physicians

Raymond J. Blum, M. D., 858 Jay St.; Guido J. Gianfranceschi, M. D., 166 Frank St.; Raymond V. Lawrence, M. D., 519 Lyell Ave.; Patrick J. Quinn, M. D., 619 Jay St.; John A. Whittle, M. D., 701 Main St. West.

Consulting Dentist

Walter B. O'Neill, D. D. S., 747 Main St. West.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 3

TERRITORIAL JURISDICTION: Wards 1, 3 and 19. Population 31,242 (unofficial).

Edward J. Walsh, 27 Stratford Park, Chairman. Appointed June 23, 1917. John J. Culliton, 302 Epworth St., Secretary. Appointed July 12, 1917, succeeding William H. Tracy. Appointed June 23, 1917. Refused to serve. Thomas A. Killip, M. D., 15 Franklin St. Appointed Oct. 17, 1918, succeeding Floyd S. Winslow, M. D., 410 Plymouth Ave. Appointed June 12, 1918. Resigned; succeeding W. Franklin Plumley, 53 S. Fitzhugh St. Appointed June 23, 1917. Refused to serve. Chief Clerk: Blanche Blumberg, 134 Hudson Ave. Clerks: Ella Curran, 238 Parkway; Agnes Barnett, Bernardine Schuhart, 58 Clifford Ave.; Lucy Whitman, 194 Conkey Ave.

Additional Examining Physicians

George H. Clark, M. D., 366 Genesee St.; Clarence V. Costello, M. D., 231 Alexander St.; Thomas A. Killip, M. D., 15 Franklin Sq.; Adelbert J. Price, M. D., 557 Genesee St.

Consulting Dentist

Fred E. Bryant, D. D. S., 309 Jefferson Ave.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 4

TERRITORIAL JURISDICTION: Wards 17 and 22. Population 30,670 (unofficial).

William F. Durnan, 403 Carter St., Chairman. Appointed June 23, 1917. Norbert Streb, 530 Remington St., Secretary. Appointed June 23, 1917. Harry C. Hummell, M. D., 562 Portland Ave. Appointed Dec. 29, 1917, succeeding Wallace Bruce Large, M. D. Appointed June 23, 1917. Resigned. Chief Clerk: Theresa Mathuson, 403 Selye Terrace; Clerks: Ruth Bostwick, 53 Lakeview Park; Lillian Brown, 524 Ames St.

Additional Examining Physicians

E. Howard Burnes, M. D., 1204 Clifford Ave.; George S. Burns, M. D., 1028 Clinton Ave.; Edgar B. Cook, M. D., 399 Monroe Ave.; Jacob B. Deuel, M. D., 595 University Ave.; Jeremiah C. Flynn, M. D., 814 Portland Ave.; John R. Honiss, M. D., 595 University Ave.

Consulting Dentist

James A. Gaffney, D. D. S., 19 Copeland Bldg.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 5

TERRITORIAL JURISDICTION: Wards 5, 7 and 8. Population 34,837 (unofficial).

Charles E. Kohlmetz, 320 Seneca Parkway, Chairman. Appointed June 23, 1917. William Quinlan, 35 Franklin St., Secretary. Appointed June 30, 1917, succeeding Sawll Carson. Appointed June 23, 1917. Refused to serve. J. Arthur Cormier, M. D., 1 Franklin Sq. Appointed June 23, 1917. Chief Clerk: Florence Cooksley, 568 Averill Ave.; Clerks: Helen Graham, 11 Copeland St.; Harriet Harper, 4 Culver Rd.; Julia Otis, 41 Arbordale St.; Mary Romcinski, Gates; Ruby Shepard, 553 Arnett Blvd.

Additional Examining Physicians

Leo J. Burger, M. D., 750 Clinton Ave. North; Montgomery E. Leary, M. D., 827 West Main St.; Frederick J. Tunmore, M. D., 709 St. Paul St.

Consulting Dentist

Edgar F. Lewis, D. D. S., 508 Ellwanger & Barry Bldg.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 6

TERRITORIAL JURISDICTION: Wards 6, 12 and 16. Population 34,603 (unofficial).

Percival DeW. Oviatt, 236 Barrington St., Chairman. Appointed Oct. 7, 1918, succeeding Eugene Raines, 8 Amherst St. Appointed June 23, 1917. Resigned. Henry T. McFarlin, 191 Scio St., Secretary. Appointed June 30, 1917, succeeding Milton E. Gibbs. Appointed June 23, 1917. Refused to serve. George A. Lane, Jr., M. D., 186 N. Union St. Appointed June 23, 1917. Chief Clerk: Monica A. Shay, 220 Parkway; Clerks: Mary M. Flynn, 154 S. Fitzhugh St.; Edna Miller, 726 Smith St.; Dorothy O. Morrow, 82 Plymouth Ave.; Amalie B. Owen, 179 Woodbine Ave.; Bessie A. Schapp, 118 York St.

Additional Examining Physicians

Stearns S. Bullen, M. D., 347 Monroe Ave.; Raymond Elliott, M. D., 468 Lyell Ave.; Elliott Hague, M. D., 399 Alexander St.; J. Grant Keeler, M. D., 67 Gardner Park; Homer Smith, M. D., 247 Webster Ave.

Consulting Dentist

Harry F. Eckler, D. D. S., 306 East Ave. Bldg.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 7

TERRITORIAL JURISDICTION: Wards 18 and 21. Population 30,696 (unofficial).

William B. Boothby, 903 Culver Rd., Chairman. Appointed Sept. 14, 1917, succeeding William E. Dugan, 840 Culver Rd. Appointed June 23, 1917. Resigned. Louis Shulman, 79 Beverly St., Secretary. Appointed June 30, 1917, succeeding W. Sam Weaver, M. D. Appointed June 23, 1917. Refused to serve: Francis M. Walker, M. D., 12 Webster Ave. Appointed July 30, 1917, succeeding George A. Marion, M. D. Appointed July 12, 1917, and Samuel H. Rosenthal, M. D. Appointed July 12, 1917. Both refused to serve. Chief Clerk: Leah McParlin, 97 Prince St., succeeding Helen E. Close, who died in July, 1918; Clerks: Katherine Dunn, 4 N. Goodman St.; Jessie L. Gardiner,

WORLD WAR SERVICE RECORD

556 Chili Ave.; Isabel C. Loebs, 44 Merriman St.; Mabel Morgan, 396 Arnett Blvd.; Soldier Clerk: Private Maurice H. VanBergh, 18 Calumet St.

Additional Examining Physicians

Harry I. Andrews, M. D., 309 Main St. East; George A. Bachman, M. D., 722 South Ave.; Judson F. Browne, M. D., 1037 N. Goodman St.; Darwin E. Cary, M. D., 35 Grand Ave.; Edward Hoffman, M. D., 1579 Culver Rd.; Robert Patterson, M. D., 55 Webster Ave.; Charles G. Steinhauser, M. D., 332 Parsells Ave.

Consulting Dentist

John L. Banks, D. D. S., 407 Dake Bldg.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 8

TERRITORIAL JURISDICTION: Wards 4, 13 and 14. Population 25,157 (unofficial).

Daniel J. Fitzsimmons, 139 Shepard St., Chairman. Appointed Oct. 11, 1917, succeeding Clay Babcock. Appointed June 23, 1917. Refused to serve. Charles J. Maloy, 209 Linden St., Secretary. Appointed Apr. 5, 1918, succeeding Edward Wallis. Appointed July 12, 1917. Resigned; succeeding Cornelius S. Crittenden. Appointed June 23, 1917. Refused to serve. Gustavus A. C. Mannel, M. D., 235 Alexander St. Appointed June 12, 1918, succeeding Harold L. St. John, M. D. Appointed Dec. 3, 1917. Resigned; succeeding George A. Bachman, M. D. Appointed June 23, 1917. Resigned. Chief Clerk: Caroline Lathrop, 275 Rosedale St.; Clerks: Martha Hudson, 126 Fulton Ave.; Irene Meyers, 457 Augustine St.; Soldier Clerk: Private Henry Salmon, 229 Chestnut St.

Additional Examining Physicians

Thurlow T. Huntington, M. D., 584 Monroe Ave.; William W. Urisans, M. D., 507 Professional Bldg.

Consulting Dentist

Peter C. Pulver, D. D. S., 525 Mercantile Bldg.

COUNTY OF MONROE

HEADQUARTERS: City Hall

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1

TERRITORIAL JURISDICTION: Towns of Greece, Parma, Hamlin, Clarkson, Chili, Ogden, and Riga. Population 24,867 (unofficial).

Louis E. Slayton, M. D., Spencerport, N. Y., Chairman. Appointed June 23, 1917. Elwood D. Hawkins, Spencerport, N. Y., Secretary. Appointed Oct. 29, 1917; succeeding Ralph Feeley, Chili Station, N. Y. Appointed Sept. 22, 1917. Resigned; succeeding George E. Peer, North Chili, N. Y. Resigned; succeeding Howard H. Widener, Chili, N. Y. Appointed June 23, 1917. Refused to serve. Eugene Collamer, Hilton, N. Y. Appointed June 23, 1917. Chief Clerk: Edith E. Stone, Spencerport, N. Y. Clerks: Ray D. Cody, Ford St., Rochester, N. Y.; Helen Lockington, 15 Lawrence St., Rochester, N. Y.; E. Landis True, Adams Basin, N. Y.

PERSONNEL OF THE LOCAL DRAFT BOARDS

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Additional Examining Physicians

George Davis, M. D., Brockport, N. Y.; Charles G. Lenhart, M. D., Spencerport, N. Y.; A. M. Ottman, M. D., Hilton, N. Y.; Parsons G. Udell, M. D., Spencerport, N. Y.; Dallis Van Dorn, M. D., Churchville, N. Y.

Consulting Dentist

William R. Barrett, D. D. S., Spencerport, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2

TERRITORIAL JURISDICTION: Towns of Wheatland, Sweden, Gates, Henrietta, Rush, Mendon, and Brighton. Population 21,978 (unofficial).

Stephen J. Warren, West Henrietta, N. Y., Chairman. Appointed June 23, 1917. Henry H. Harrison, Brockport, N. Y., Secretary. Appointed June 23, 1917. James H. Leary, M. D., Rush, N. Y. Appointed June 12, 1918, succeeding Horace J. Mann, M. D., Brockport, N. Y. Appointed June 23, 1917. Resigned. Chief Clerk: Marion L. Cooke, 35 Benton St., Rochester, N. Y.; Clerk: Emma C. Jack, 169 Pierpont St., Rochester, N. Y.

Additional Examining Physicians

Frank Barber, M. D., 31 S. Union St., Rochester, N. Y.; H. S. Benham, M. D., Honeoye Falls, N. Y.; William J. Howe, M. D., Scottsville, N. Y.; Nathan D. McDowell, M. D., 335 East Ave., Rochester, N. Y., David I. Ozmum, M. D., 137 East Ave., Rochester, N. Y.; Nathan W. Soble, M. D., 381 Andrews St., Rochester, N. Y.; Charles R. Witherspoon, M. D., 20 Dartmouth St., Rochester, N. Y.

Consulting Dentist

G. E. Locke, D. D. S., Brockport, N. Y.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 3

TERRITORIAL JURISDICTION: Towns of Irondequoit, Penfield, Perinton, Pittsford, and Webster. Population 24,000 (unofficial).

James D. McCartney, Fairport, N. Y., Chairman. Appointed June 23, 1917. George A. Bumpus, Irondequoit, N. Y., Secretary. Appointed June 23, 1917. Daniel J. Corrigan, M. D., West Webster, N. Y. Appointed July 14, 1917, succeeding H. R. Marlott, M. D., Honeoye Falls, N. Y. Appointed June 23, 1917. Refused to serve. Chief Clerk: Adeline Cooley, 275 Rosedale St., Rochester, N. Y.; Clerks: Cecile A. Horcheler, 709 South Ave., Rochester, N. Y.; Philinda Saffold, 85 S. Fitzhugh St., Rochester, N. Y.

Additional Examining Physicians

None shown for Board 3.

Consulting Dentist

H. C. Reeves, D. D. S., Fairport, N. Y.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The total number of Local Boards in all the United States finally stood at 4648 (including the Territories), with a total roster of 14,416

members. In discussing, at length, the distinguished services of the members of the Local Boards, the Provost Marshal General said (Second Report to the Secretary of War, 1919, pp. 276; 290): "Whatever of credit is accorded to other agencies of the Selective Service Law, the Local Boards must be deemed the corner-stone of the system.

"The term 'Local Board' occupies a unique place in the thought of the Nation and in the hearts of the people. It has acquired a distinct individuality. Long after the Selective Service machinery will have been dismantled, and the processes of the Draft will have faded from memory, the term 'Local Board' will hold its place in our speech as the typical mark of the system that lifted America from the most peaceful of Nations to a place of first magnitude among military powers. That mobilization of man-power was chiefly accomplished, not by military officers, nor even by civilians peculiarly trained for such service, but by laymen from each community, chosen only for their unquestioned patriotism, fair-mindedness, and integrity, and impelled solely by the motive of patriotic self-sacrifice."

DISTRICT BOARD, DIVISION NO. 2 WESTERN JUDICIAL DISTRICT

HEADQUARTERS: Grand Jury Room, County Court House, Rochester, N. Y.
 TERRITORIAL JURISDICTION: Counties of Livingston, Monroe, Ontario, Seneca, Wayne.

William Pitkin, Rochester, Chairman. Appointed Aug. 4, 1917. George W. Atwell, Jr., Lima, Secretary. Appointed Aug. 4, 1917. J. B. Bradley, Interlaken. Appointed Aug. 4, 1917. Thomas P. McCarrick, Rochester. Appointed Oct. 8, 1918, succeeding James L. Whitley, Rochester. Appointed Mar. 15, 1918. Resigned. Philip N. Nicholas, Geneva. Appointed Aug. 8, 1917. Charles R. Sumner, M. D., Rochester. Appointed Aug. 4, 1917. Marsh Whipple, Rochester. Appointed Mar. 15, 1918. Chief Clerk: Blanche K. Gardner, Brockport.

Industrial and Agricultural Advisers

James F. Barker, Rochester. Nominated by Department of Labor. George W. Dunn, Webster. Nominated by Department of Agriculture. Herbert J. Winn, Rochester. Nominated by the Board.

EDITOR'S NOTE: 1039 men served on District Boards in all the United States. The Provost Marshal General said of their work (Second Report to the Secretary of War, 1919, p. 268):

"The immediate infusion into the Selective Service System of this group of able and highly-patriotic civilians went far in itself to vindicate the wisdom of intrusting to local agencies the raising of our Armies. No such co-operation from proved leaders of our people could possibly have been secured by any centralized or militarized organization devised for the purpose."

GOVERNMENT APPEAL AGENTS

TERRITORIAL JURISDICTION: City of Rochester.

Benjamin B. Cunningham, Corporation Counsel. Appeal Agent. Assistants: Myron T. Bly, 51 Seneca Parkway, Local Board One; John P. Bowman, Whitcomb House, Local Board Two; John Desmond, 56 Lorimer St., Local Board Three; Walter S. Hubbell, 1209 East Ave., Local Board Four; Morrison H. McMath, 373 Oxford St., Local Board Five; Harry O. Poole, 60 Westminster Road, Local Board Six; Eugene VanVoorhis, 500 Powers Bldg., Local Board Seven; Richard E. White, 5 Arlington St., Local Board Eight.

TERRITORIAL JURISDICTION: Monroe County.

William F. Love, District Attorney, Court House, Rochester, N. Y.; J. Donald Shoecraft, Asst. District Attorney, Court House, Rochester, N. Y.; Marsh N. Taylor, Asst. District Attorney, Court House, Rochester, N. Y.

EDITOR'S NOTE: There were 4679 Government Appeal Agents in all the United States. In discussing the fine services of these men in his Second Report to the Secretary of War (1919), the Provost Marshal General said (p. 292):

"It can thus be seen that Government Appeal Agents were faced with a heavy task. To perform this task, to a degree satisfactory to the Government, it was inevitable in a large proportion of cases that the private livelihoods and business interests of these men would materially suffer. It was a task that meant unlimited sacrifice; and the records of this office show that the duties were fully realized, and that they were adequately performed.

"It was, of course, virtually necessary that the Appeal Agents should be selected from the members of the legal profession. In the further draft that was made upon the legal profession at the same time by the appointment of members of Legal Advisory Boards, and their associates, it can readily be seen that the practice of the law for these officials, during the administration of the draft, became merely a secondary interest. In a large number of instances, such Government Appeal Agents served in the dual capacity of Appeal Agent and member or associate member of a Legal Advisory Board. Numbers of instances were found where such officials practically abandoned their own private offices, and stayed on continuous duty at the office of the Local Boards, in order that they might effectively keep in touch with the decisions rendered by such Boards, and be in a position to protect better the interests of the registrants and of the Government."

LEGAL ADVISORY BOARD

Hon. John B. M. Stephens, County Judge, Chairman; John Desmond, 56 Lorimer St., Secretary; Henry G. Danforth, 200 West Ave.; Sol Wile, 1234 Granite Bldg., succeeding Henry G. Danforth, who died Apr. 8, 1918.

Associate Member at Large

Charles G. Dumont, 820 Main St. East.

Associate Legal Advisory Committee**City District Number 1**

COMMITTEE: William W. Armstrong, 166 Dorchester Rd.; J. Russell Borszilleri, Brighton, N. Y.; Herbert J. Menzie, 721 Powers Bldg.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS: Charles B. Bechtold, 649 Seneca Parkway; John A. Bernhard, 1387 Dewey Ave.; George M. W. Bills, 76 Raines Park; Halton D. Bly, Irondequoit, N. Y.; Myron T. Bly, 51 Seneca Parkway; Charles E. Bostwick, 53 Lake View Park; Frederick W. Coit, 242 Glenwood Ave.; Henry L. Crittenden, 96 Emerson St.; Arthur G. Dutcher, 361 Seneca Parkway; Frederick L. Dutcher, 140 Birr St.; Eugene J. Dwyer, 3 Burke Terrace; James K. Feeley, 305 Powers Bldg.; Edward H. Lamb, 42 Fulton Ave.; Joseph McLean, 822 Seward St.; Charles Miller Moon, 121 N. Fitzhugh St.; Hugh J. O'Brien, 812 Insurance Bldg.; James C. O'Brien, 1159 Lake Ave.; Louis S. Pierce, 58 Albemarle St.; Henry C. Place, 919 Insurance Bldg.; Walter W. Post, 988 Harvard St.; Richard R. B. Powell, 420 Arnett Blvd.; Henry H. Servis, 21 Riverside St.; Claude S. Smith, 52 Albemarle St.; Hamlet A. Smyth, 417 E & B Bldg.; George Young Webster, 34 Riverside St.; Joseph R. Webster, 23 Riverside St.; Hiram Wooden, 150 Lake Ave.

The following named Associate Members did not qualify for reasons stated: Dennis G. Kavanaugh, out of city temporarily; E. Reed Shutt, in Military Service.

City District Number 2

COMMITTEE: John S. Bronk, 244 Chili Ave.; George E. Warner, 136 Clifton St.; Frederick Wiedman, 11 Austin St.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS: William J. Baker, 31 S. Fitzhugh St.; Herbert L. Bentley, 271 Kenwood Ave.; Charles E. Callahan, 336 Magee Ave.; H. Bradley Carroll, 614 Main St. West; Earl F. Case, 105 Lozier St.; Daniel F. Fitzgerald, 8 Victoria St.; Curtis FitzSimons, 307 Ravine Ave.; Milton E. Gibbs, 22 Wilmer St.; John B. Green, 121 N. Fitzhugh St.; George V. Holton, 290 Wellington Ave.; William H. Irvine, 9 King St.; William J. Maloney, 415 Hawley St.; Joseph McSweeney, 44 Melrose St.; Smith O'Brien, 513 Wilder Bldg.; J. Stuart Page, 85 Kenwood Ave.; Harry Rosenberg, 322 Powers Bldg.; Elmer M. Shaffer, 35 Thayer St.; Herbert B. Thomas, 309 Electric Ave.; William H. Tompkins, 61 Sherwood Ave.; George S. VanSchaick, 20 Selye Terrace; Alexander G. Wall, 95 Clifton St.; Roy C. Webster, 1115 Lake Ave.; L. Arthur Wilder, 4 Thurston Rd.

The following named Associate Members did not qualify for reasons stated: J. Lee Hilbert, in Military Service; also Hamilton C. Griswold.

City District Number 3

COMMITTEE: C. Schuyler Davis, 87 Troup St.; Ednor A. Marsh, 90 Kenwood Ave.; Charles H. Wiltsie, 123 Plymouth Ave.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS: Charles L. Bauer, 386 Jefferson Ave.; William O. Boswell, 1025 East Ave.; Glenn L. Buck, 822 Frost Ave.; Edward L. Cleary, 228 Albemarle St.; Ralph H. Culley, 883 Lake Ave.; Alfred W. Curtis, 75

Adams St.; Homer E. A. Dick, 454 Hawley St.; Joseph P. Doyle, 35 Wellington Ave.; Paul Folger, 15 Rochester Savings Bank Bldg.; Daniel W. Forsyth, 380 Wellington Ave.; Hampton H. Halsey, 176 Sherwood Ave.; George F. Hixon, 65 Elmdorf Ave.; Joseph P. Hogan, 23 Glasgow St.; Byron A. Johnson, 511 Woodbine Ave.; Robert E. Keefe, 97 Aldine St.; Edward Lynn, 151 Kenwood Ave.; Maurice G. Lynn, 614 Melville St.; William F. Lynn, 42 Trafalgar St.; Charles J. Mondo, 123 Ontario St.; George H. Parmele, 111 Birr St.; Henry D. Shedd, 1075 Lake Ave.; P. Cameron Shutt, 563 Plymouth Ave.; Stephen C. Truesdale, 99 Wellington Ave.; Nicholas J. Weldgen, 114 Aberdeen St.; George Bartley Wesley, 487 Arnett Blvd.; George D. Williams, 234 Kenwood Ave.

The following named Associate Member did not qualify for reasons stated: Francis C. Raines, in Military Service.

City District Number 4

COMMITTEE: Nelson E. Spencer, 115 Strong St., Chairman; Edward C. Edelman, 433 Maplewood Ave.; Charles L. Pierce, 771 St. Paul St.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS: Raymond H. Arnot, 7 Audubon St.; Howard F. Barnes, 445 Flower City Park; James S. Bryan, 32 Bly St.; Kendell B. Castle, 22 E. Boulevard; Harold H. Cohen, 164 Lake Ave.; Eugene C. Denton, 192 Brunswick St.; Theodore H. Jameson, 285 Westminster Rd.; Louis E. Lazarus, 7 Oregon St.; Hugh J. Maguire, 25 Brighton St.; Clayton F. Morey, 101 Delevan St.; George W. Morris, 205 Barrington St.; Heman W. Morris, 205 Barrington St.; J. Frank Morse, 97 Berkeley St.; Clarence M. Platt, 46 City Hall; William J. Richter, 653 Averill Ave.; Martin E. Rigney, 132 Mulberry St.; George Sanderson, Jr., 414 Insurance Bldg.; Hugh Satterlee, 333 Oxford St.; David Shoenberg, 2865 Goodman St.; Albert H. Stearns, 105 Merriman St.; Eugene M. Strouss, 726 Harvard St.; Claude T. Taggart, 538 Powers Bldg.; George R. VanAlstyne, 1594 Culver Rd.; Christopher C. Werner, 264 Rutgers St.; James L. Whitley, 189 Barrington St.

The following named Associate Member did not qualify for reasons stated: Irwin L. Gelser, in Military Service.

City District Number 5

COMMITTEE: Emil Ludekens, 157 Grand Ave.; Israel Schoenberg, 150 Chatham St.; Sol Wile, 1234 Granite Bldg.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS: Max A. Adler, 19 East Blvd.; Robert Averill, 319 Culver Rd.; Daniel M. Beach, 15 Roch. Savings Bank Bldg.; George Burns, 110 Corwin Rd.; Arthur V. D. Chamberlain, 109 Canterbury Rd.; Charles A. Crandall, 182 Rutgers St.; Frank J. Dinse, 525 Arlington St.; Charles J. Doehler, 235 N. Clinton St.; Thomas L. Dunk, 6 Broezel St.; Joshua Egelson, 27 Rhine St.; Harry Erbach, 503 Augustine St.; John R. Fanning, 54 Trust Bldg.; Adam Feierski, 509 E & B Bldg.; Andrew L. Gilman, 108 Vassar St.; Nathaniel Gold, 12 Oakman St.; Isadore Goldstein, 56 Vienna St.; George C.

Guggenheim, 76 Barrington St.; Harry L. Guggenheimer, Hotel Seneca; Rose Hellenschmidt, 39 Mead St.; Max L. Holtz, 55 Brunswick St.; Rea V. Howland, 11 Alexis Ave.; Hiram C. Hoyt, 915 Harvard St.; Louis Jacobowitz, 638 Clinton Ave. N.; Ira D. Kingsbury, 465 Oxford St.; William C. Kohlmetz, 19 Grant St.; John J. Madigan, 1641 East Ave.; Leo D. Mahoney, 220 Clay Ave.; Henry W. Martens, 871 Culver Rd.; Anthony N. Masucci, 20 Lillian Pl.; Luigi M. Mauro, Rochester, N. Y.; John F. McGraw, 271 Dartmouth St.; Arthur L. Mephram, 66 Glasgow St.; Anthony Miceli, 31 Trust Bldg.; George J. Michelsen, 182 Avenue D; Herbert J. Mussmacher, 274 N. Goodman St.; Percival D. Oviatt, 936 Barrington St.; Harry Otis Poole, 60 Westminster Rd.; Joseph Posner, Jr., 28 Morris St.; Charles J. Roodenburg, 787 St. Paul St.; Norman Rosenberg, 45 Hudson Ave.; William Irving Rosenberg, 432 Portland Ave.; Jacob L. Rubenstein, 114 Wilder Bldg.; Albert L. Shepard, 567 Grand Ave.; Henry W. Utz, 49 Madison St.; Everett K. VanAllen, 793 Harvard St.; Willis R. VanDemark, 8 Highland Heights; H. Douglass VanDuser, 506 Wilder Bldg.; Sidney E. Wesp, 165 N. Water St.; Richard E. White, 5 Arlington St.

The following named Associate Members did not qualify for reasons stated: Ray Michelsen; James A. Kepley; Joseph Goldstein, in Military Service.

City District Number 6

COMMITTEE: Joseph W. Taylor, 366 Oxford St., Chairman; Thomas P. McCarrick, 20 Argyle St.; Frederick T. Pierson, 16 Granger Place.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS: Arthur H. Allbright, 32 James St.; Oswald P. Backus, Jr., 45 Rowley St.; Cogswell Bentley, 330 Newcastle Rd.; William H. Briggs, 22 Lake View Park; William H. Burr, 142 S. Fitzhugh St.; Benjamin B. Chace, 7 Argyle St.; Frederick F. Church, 255 Culver Rd.; Cosmo A. Cilano, 33 Elwood Bldg.; Charles B. Clancy, 200 Hillside Ave.; George B. Draper, 43 Linden St.; Maurice G. Ellenbogen, 19 Berkshire St.; J. Sawyer Fitch, 941 Harvard St.; Frederick C. Goodwin, 19 Sibley Place; Isadore N. Gordon, 901 Harvard St.; William H. Gorsline, 242 Culver Rd.; Harry Z. Harris, 138 Warwick Ave.; Frank J. Hone, 69 Meigs St.; Walter S. Hubbell, 1209 East Ave.; Frederick W. James, 238 Edgerton St.; Carl F. W. Kaelber, 269 Berkeley St.; Edward A. Keenan, 287 Dartmouth St.; William MacFarlane, 79 Culver Rd.; Francis S. Macomber, 27 Portsmouth Terrace; Frank H. Metzger, Rochester, N. Y.; Clarence P. Moser, 209 Culver Rd.; Thomas Carlyle Nixon, 153 Melville St.; William L. Patterson, 38 Lake View Park; Erwin S. Plumb, 21 Rowley St.; William T. Plumb, 259 Barrington St.; Richard Edward Plumber, Rochester, N. Y.; Alfred A. Ruttan, 431 Linden St.; Milne P. Schermerhorn, 254 Sawyer St.; Rossiter L. Seward, 504 Oxford St.; Stanley Shepard, 60 Brunswick St.; George F. Slocum, 58 Brighton St.; Herbert J. Stull, 70 Oxford St.; Fred S. Todd, 282 Barrington St.; Heiby W. Ungerer, 19 Vick Park A; John E. Wellington, 235 Kenwood Ave.; Ernest C. Whitbeck, 9 Portsmouth Terrace; Edwin H. Winans, 85 Belmont St.; George E. Wynkoop, 248 Park Ave.

The following named Associate Members did not qualify: Benjamin B. Cunningham and Frederick J. Mix, engaged in other Government Service incompatible with this duty; Charles M. Williams.

PERSONNEL OF THE LEGAL ADVISORY BOARDS

61

City District Number 7

COMMITTEE: James S. Havens, 1370 East Ave., Chairman; Isaac Adler, 25 Buckingham St.; Frederick M. Whitney, 12 Audubon St.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS: Johnson S. Albright, 476 Grand Ave.; Leonard B. Bacon, 35 Vick Park B; Burton D. Bagley, 3385 Lake Ave.; John P. Bowman, 412 Wilder Bldg.; John D. Chamberlain, 459 Alexander St.; William F. Chandler, 544 Averill Ave.; James R. Creary, 32 Tracy St.; John H. Dailey, 107 Mt. Vernon Ave.; Philip H. Donnelly, 322 Mt. Hope Ave.; Edward R. Foreman, 1740 Highland Ave.; Henry R. Glynn, 475 Hayward Ave.; William B. Hanks, 25 Ferris St.; John H. Hopkins, 316 Oxford St.; Ralph B. Ingalsbe, 1035 Harvard St.; Isaac Joffe, 1068 Harvard St.; George T. Lynn, 614 Melville St.; Morrison H. McMath, 373 Oxford St.; Ernest B. Millard, 10 Buckingham St.; Howard T. Mosher, 216 Alexander St.; Frederick W. Oliver, 65 Berkeley St.; George Osgoodby, 60 Plymouth Ave.; George R. Raines, 315 Westminster Rd.; Edwin C. Redfern, 30 Audubon St.; Merle Lewis Sheffer, 3 Edgemere Drive; William F. Strang, 465 Garson Ave.; Horatio Straus, 29 Girard St.; Freeman F. Zimmerman, 148 Vermont St.

The following named Associate Members did not qualify for reasons stated: George A. Carnahan, excused for physical reasons; Charles F. Lauer, in Military Service; John J. McInerney, in Government Service; J. Donald Shoecraft and Edwin C. Smith, engaged in Government Service not compatible with this duty.

City District Number 8

COMMITTEE: William DeGraff, 45 Alliance Ave.; Harvey F. Remington, 27 Reservoir Ave.; Arthur E. Sutherland, 105 Bellevue Drive.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS: Clay D. Amos, 910 Insurance Bldg.; Bernard J. Arlidge, 434 Grand Ave.; Orrin Barker, 360 Monroe Ave.; James L. Brewer, 16 Zorn St.; William J. Carey, 88 Hamilton St.; J. Warrant Castleman, 455 Mt. Vernon Ave.; John David, 21 Arnold Park; Alexander G. Davis, 198 Oxford St.; Joseph H. Engel, 1050 South Ave.; Louis E. Fuller, 268 Alexander St.; James G. Greene, 604 Powers Bldg., Burlew Hill, 8 Sibley Place; Michael A. Hogan, 488 Clinton Ave. S.; Henry R. Howard, 18 Rockingham St.; Abram Nichols Jones, 108 Rutgers St.; Frederick P. Kimball, 223 Vassar St.; Archibald M. Little, 1320 Highland Ave.; William H. MacLean, 86 Rockingham St.; Clarence W. McKay, 206 Rutgers St.; George S. McMillan, 138 Pinnacle Rd.; James M. E. O'Grady, 267 Westminster Rd.; August V. Pappert, 745 Meigs St.; Frederick W. Parkhurst, 447 Mt. Vernon Ave.; John J. Reilly, 121 Gorsline St.; Harlan W. Rippey, 165 Linden St.; George H. Smith, 360 Mt. Vernon Ave.; John Francis Thomas, 257 Park Ave.; Asher P. Whipple, 18 Alpine St.

The following named Associate Members did not qualify for reasons stated: Marsh N. Taylor, engaged in Government Service incompatible with these duties; Thomas L. Toan, in Public Service.

WORLD WAR SERVICE RECORD

Monroe County District Number 1

COMMITTEE: Arthur R. Anderson, Hilton, N. Y.; Burton W. Brown, Spencerport, N. Y.; Frederick S. Holbrook, Spencerport, N. Y.; Henry V. Woodward, Denise Rd., Rochester, N. Y.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS: George A. Benton, Spencerport, N. Y.; Wilton A. Block, 347 Wellington Ave., Rochester, N. Y.; Joseph H. Corcoran, 66 Galusha St.; Rochester, N. Y.; Clinton H. Furbish, Spencerport, N. Y.; Joseph Lee Humphrey, Spencerport, N. Y.; Howard H. Widener, Chili Station, N. Y.; Chandler Wolcott, 99 Park Ave., Rochester, N. Y.; Cornelius R. Wright, 990 Harvard St., Rochester, N. Y.; Elmer E. Wyckoff, 163 Sawyer St., Rochester, N. Y.

The following named Associate Members did not qualify; John Pallace; Albert E. Truesdale.

Monroe County District Number 2

COMMITTEE: Charles H. Bailey, 1119 Granite Bldg., Rochester, N. Y.; Homer B. Benedict, Brockport, N. Y.; James M. Heath, Honeoye Falls, N. Y.; Henry E. MacArthur, Brockport, N. Y.; Louis B. Shay, Brockport, N. Y.; Clarence A. Stuart, Honeoye Falls, N. Y.; George J. Skivington, Scottsville, N. Y.; John M. Stull, West Rush, N. Y.; Hiram R. Wood, Pittsford, N. Y.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS: John R. Armstrong, 142 S. Fitzhugh St., Rochester, N. Y.; George H. Bemish, 185 Albemarle St., Rochester, N. Y.; Frank Clark Brown, 55 Selye Terrace, Rochester, N. Y.; Merwin T. Daly, 198 Brunswick St., Rochester, N. Y.; George P. Decker, Henrietta, N. Y.; C. Porter Downs, 1859 East Ave., Rochester, N. Y.; John B. Gatenbee, Scottsville, N. Y.; Frederick C. Hovey, Brockport, N. Y.; James R. Martin, Honeoye Falls, N. Y.; Henry S. McGonegal, 861 Merchants Rd., Rochester, N. Y.; Samuel P. Moore, 100 Berkeley St., Rochester, N. Y.; John P. Morse, 13 S. Goodman St., Rochester, N. Y.; Hiram M. Rogers, Pittsford, N. Y.; Francis M. Skivington, Mumford, N. Y.; Walter A. Swan, Brighton, N. Y.; Robert B. Wickes, 229 Oxford St., Rochester, N. Y.

Monroe County District Number 3

COMMITTEE: John H. Agate, Pittsford, N. Y.; Carlton F. Brown, 460 Harvard St., Rochester, N. Y.; Joseph H. Bush, 138 Maryland St., Rochester, N. Y.; Charles W. Butler, Fairport, N. Y.; Ephraim J. Fisk, Fairport, N. Y.; Herbert Leary, Irondequoit, N. Y.; Arthur T. Pammenter, 480 Hazlewood Ter., Rochester, N. Y.; Leo J. Rice, East Rochester, N. Y.; Richard L. Saunders, Fairport, N. Y.; Clarence E. Shuster, East Rochester, N. Y.; Peter G. Smith, Webster, N. Y.; Eugene VanVoorhis, 500 Powers Bldg., Rochester, N. Y.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS: Isaac M. Brickner, 12 Werner Park, Rochester, N. Y., George H. Harris, Pittsford, N. Y.; Raymond J. Lee, 164 Adams St., Roch-

ester, N. Y.; Frederick A. Mann, Irondequoit, N. Y.; Emory L. Mead, Rochester, N. Y.; George L. Morse, Pittsford, N. Y.; Howard B. Park, Fairport, N. Y.; Jay A. Smith, Webster, N. Y.; George C. Steele, Pittsford, N. Y.; Carroll E. Sutter, Webster, N. Y.; Lewis M. Wilson, Macedon, N. Y.; Frank E. Winter, 182 Parkside Ave., Rochester, N. Y. The following named Associate Member did not qualify: Miller P. Allen.

EDITOR'S NOTE: There were 3646 Legal Advisory Boards in all the United States. The members of said Boards numbered in all, 10,915, and the Associate Members 108,367.

In discussing the Legal Advisory Boards, in his Second Report to the Secretary of War (1919), the Provost Marshal General said (pp. 294-295):

"No doubt was ever entertained as to the willingness of the lawyers of the country to contribute their services. The idea of utilizing their services had barely been conceived before plans for mobilizing the strength of the profession were formulated. A formal call to men of the legal profession, to offer their services for the purpose of instructing registrants concerning their rights and obligations under the Selective Service Law, and of assisting them in the preparation of their answers to their questionnaires, was made on November 8, 1917, by the President in his Foreword to the Selective Service Regulations.

"The response of the profession at large was magnificent. Indeed, promptly upon the publication of the President's call, and before they had learned of the definite plans of organization, attorneys became so impatient to respond to the call that meetings for preliminary organization were held throughout the length and breadth of the land; meetings attended by hundreds and sometimes by thousands. With such splendid spirit to build upon, the success of the plan depended largely upon the organization of this willingness to serve.

"A large volume would not suffice to record the names of the lawyers of the country who lent their aid to the Draft, and could contain but a bare summary of the labor and achievements.

"There is no brighter chapter in the history of the Draft than that of the services rendered by the lawyers of the country.

"Legal advisers richly deserve the credit for upholding the tradition of the American fairness in the administration of her laws. Not only did the expert advice accorded by the lawyers of the country contribute toward the expeditious creation of an Army; but the impression of equity engendered by their services was of inestimable value in developing and in maintaining a healthy morale in the body politic. On the honor-list of the war must be numbered the thousands of lawyers and other public-spirited citizens, who, without emolument and without the glory of the battlefield, served their country by supporting and aiding in the administration of the most drastic legislation of the last half century."

WORLD WAR SERVICE RECORD

MEDICAL ADVISORY BOARDS

HEADQUARTERS; 365 EAST AVE., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Medical Advisory Board for Division No. 38

TERRITORIAL JURISDICTION: Local Boards 1 and 2 Wayne County, and 1, 2, and 3, Monroe County.

Seelye W. Little, M. D., 109 Plymouth Ave., Chairman; Eldred W. Kennedy, M. D., 127 Genesee St.; Austin G. Morris, M. D., 41 Gibbs St.; Arthur H. Paine, M. D., 268 Alexander St.; Joseph Roby, M. D., 234 Culver Rd.; Audley D. Stewart, M. D., 26 Gibbs St.; Harvey J. Burkhart, D. D. S., Dental Dispensary, Rochester, N. Y. Chief Clerk: Grace Thompson, 365 East Ave.

Medical Advisory Board for Division No. 39

TERRITORIAL JURISDICTION: Local Boards 1, 2, and 3, Rochester, and 1 and 2, Ontario County

Albert C. Snell, M. D., 53 S. Fitzhugh St., Chairman; Edward B. Angell, M. D., 295 Alexander St.; Herbert R. Brown, M. D., 299 Park Ave.; William I. Dean, M. D., 33 Chestnut St.; J. Benedict Duffy, M. D., 343 Driving Park Ave.; Bradford A. Richards, M. D., 78 S. Fitzhugh St.; Edward G. Whipple, M. D., 225 Rugby Ave.; Charles D. Young, M. D., 131 East Ave.; John T. McIntee, D. D. S., 248 Cutler Bldg. Soldier Clerk: Harry E. Carlton.

Medical Advisory Board for Division No. 40

TERRITORIAL JURISDICTION: Local Boards for Livingston County, Wyoming County, Genesee and Orleans Counties

Loron W. Howk, M. D., 774 Main St. West, Chairman; Leonard W. Jones, M. D., 53 S. Fitzhugh St.; John Lloyd, M. D., Monroe County Tuberculosis Hospital; Nathan D. McDowell, M. D., 355 East Ave.; Ralph R. Mellen, M. D., Hahnemann Hospital; Edward G. Nugent, M. D., 87 S. Fitzhugh St.; E. Wood Ruggles, M. D., 348 University Ave.; Llewellyn J. Sanders, M. D., 213 Alexander St.; Charles A. VanderBeek, M. D., 408 Park Ave.; S. Roy Bryant, D.D.S., 309 Jefferson Ave. Chief Clerk: Anna E. Kane, 21 Sumner Park.

Medical Advisory Board for Division No. 41

TERRITORIAL JURISDICTION: Local Boards 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, Rochester

Henry T. Williams, M. D., 274 Alexander St., Chairman; John Aikman, M. D., 880 Monroe Ave.; Charles R. Barber, M. D., 789 Park Ave.; Julius Berkman, M. D., 14 Cumberland St.; Lucius L. Button, M. D., 265 Alexander

St.; William H. Doane, M. D., 133 Clinton Ave. South; James P. Fleming, M. D., Charlotte, N. Y.; Robert French, M. D., 209 Alexander St.; John L. Haen, M. D., Brockport, N. Y.; Elliott M. Hague, 399 Alexander St.; Thomas Jameson, M. D., 712 Main St. West; David B. Jewett, M. D., 219 Alexander St.; Arthur M. Johnson, M. D., 63 Prince St.; Owen E. Jones, M. D., 267 University Ave.; John W. McCauley, M. D., 223 Alexander St.; Thomas T. P. Mooney, M. D., 98 Plymouth Ave. North; Edward W. Mulligan, M. D., 26 Gibbs St.; T. Joseph O'Connell, M. D., 102 Clinton Ave. South; John C. O'Connor, M. D., 28 Cumberland St.; Hiland G. Shepard, M. D., 969 Monroe Ave.; Cyril Sumner, M. D., 233 Alexander St.; Alexander Walker, M. D., Irondequoit, N. Y.; W. Douglas Ward, M. D., 20 Grove Pl.; Lee A. Whitney, M. D., 255 Alexander St.; Floyd S. Winslow, M. D., 410 Plymouth Ave.; Edwin H. Wolcott, M. D., 57 South Union St.; Frederick W. Zimmer, M. D., 45 Monroe Ave.; William R. J. Wallace, D. D. S., 33 Chestnut St.

EDITOR'S NOTE: There were 1319 Medical Advisory Boards in all the United States with a total membership of 9577. In discussing these Boards in his Second Report to the Secretary of War (1919), the Provost Marshal General said (p. 294):

"The medical profession has responded and served in a devoted manner that has received universally favorable comment. It is gratifying to note the part which the association has taken in thus assisting to raise our great Army, as well as its valuable contribution to the war generally.

"Medical Advisory members served without compensation. The exacting details incident to the examination of tens of thousands of registrants, drawn from every precinct of the United States, have been accomplished with a patient, prompt precision that impels me to express my personal appreciation for their loyal services to our Government, through their co-operation with this office. It is keenly appreciated that their duties were an additional burden to busy lives, and were not publicly recognized either by uniform, or rank, or the applause of the multitude. They continued at their tasks unflinchingly, often far into the night, with only conscience as their commander, and with stern duty as their censor. To them, whose services were so cheerfully, assiduously and efficiently rendered, the Nation owes a debt of gratitude."

WORLD WAR SERVICE RECORD

THE REGISTRATIONS*

		Rochester			
		1st Registrat'n June 5, 1917	2d Registrat'n June 5— Aug. 24, 1918	3d Registrat'n Sept. 12, 1918	Total
Local Board	1.	3706	311	5122	9139
"	"	2. 3575	324	4475	8374
"	"	3. 3509	279	5222	9010
"	"	4. 3440	335	4184	7959
"	"	5. 4631	343	5302	10276
"	"	6. 3637	282	4919	8838
"	"	7. 3273	321	4939	8533
"	"	8. 2479	238	3930	6647
		— 28250	— 2433	— 38093	— 68776

		Monroe County			
"	"	1. 1824	172	2734	4730
"	"	2. 1936	171	2696	4803
"	"	3. 2276	186	3089	5551
		— 6036	— 529	— 8519	— 15084

*Official. Second Report of the Provost Marshal General, December 20, 1918, pp. 553, 561.

THE DEFERMENTS*

		Rochester		
		Dependency	Agricultural	Industrial
Local Board	1.	1686	12	144
"	"	2. 1488	15	214
"	"	3. 1489	12	180
"	"	4. 1615	3	232
"	"	5. 1746	7	112
"	"	6. 1091	20	130
"	"	7. 1704	10	183
"	"	8. 1058	5	89
		— 11877	— 84	— 1284

		Monroe County		
"	"	1. 959	251	18
"	"	2. 669	348	68
"	"	3. 1075	235	78
		— 2703	— 834	— 164

*Official. Second Report of the Provost Marshal General, December 20, 1918, pp. 553, 561.

LOCAL DRAFT BOARD TABULATIONS

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THE DISPOSITION*

Rochester								
		Called	Inducted	Accepted	Rejected	Rejected Cancellation of Draft		
Local Board	1.	1063	1099	1044	52	3		
"	" 2.	1144	993	900	90	3		
"	" 3.	987	1113	1022	79	12		
"	" 4.	842	861	803	55	3		
"	" 5.	1128	1235	1145	89	1		
"	" 6.	876	1139	1072	63	4		
"	" 7.	799	977	896	80	1		
"	" 8.	762	779	745	33	1		
		— 7601	— 8196	— 7627	— 541	— 28		
Monroe County								
"	" 1.	296	412	392	20			
"	" 2.	377	690	662	28			
"	" 3.	525	500	466	34			
		— 1198	— 1602	— 1520	— 82			

*Official. Third (Final) Report of the Provost Marshal General, July 15, 1919, pp. 91, 94.

THE PHYSICAL GROUPING*

Rochester								
			General Service	Limited Service	Remediables	Disqualified		
Local	Board	1.	747	156	47	143		
"	"	2.	1030	168	53	193		
"	"	3.	825	201	76	171		
"	"	4.	699	108	129	176		
"	"	5.	837	267	38	177		
"	"	6.	851	265	102	200		
"	"	7.	610	211	47	119		
"	"	8.	495	181	61	110		
			6094	1557	553	1289		
Monroe County								
"	"	1.	242	48	12	59		
"	"	2.	349	90	16	61		
"	"	3.	367	123	12	29		
			958	261	40	149		

*Official. Second Report of the Provost Marshal General, December 20, 1918, pp. 553, 561.

THE LOCAL COST OF THE DRAFT*

Rochester

		Pay of Board Members	Pay of Employees	Miscellaneous (includes also exam., travel, cartage.)	Gross Expenses	Credit by Sale of property	Net Expenses
Local Board	1.	6006.35	4261.16	1082.30	11349.81	131.50	11218.31
"	" 2.	4575.58	5272.90	903.55	10752.03	60.00	10692.03
"	" 3.	4913.84	5030.54	1005.59	10949.97	118.80	10831.17
"	" 4.	6637.02	4329.83	834.40	11801.25	122.74	11678.51
"	" 5.	5647.66	5147.75	1071.96	11867.37	131.05	11736.32
"	" 6.	5438.17	6018.17	854.03	12310.37	110.27	12200.10
"	" 7.	5615.55	4580.75	1168.44	11364.74	128.38	11236.36
"	" 8.	4377.85	3178.33	965.92	8522.10	112.51	8409.59
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		43212.02	37819.43	7886.19	88917.64	915.25	88002.39

Monroe County

"	" 1.	4143.10	3077.75	1034.25	8255.10	113.03	8142.07
"	" 2.	3250.25	2326.50	523.52**	6100.27	63.78	6036.49
"	" 3.	4539.30	2586.58	634.90	7760.78	96.99	7663.79
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		11932.65	7990.83	2192.67	22116.15	273.80	21842.35

The District Board

		3412.51	6778.09	1310.03	11500.63	122.80	11377.83
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* Official. Third (Final) Report of the Provost Marshal General, July 15, 1919, pp. 200, 205, 206.

** No expenses for physical examinations.

The United States Marshal's Office in the World War

By JOHN D. LYNN
*United States Marshal for the Western District of
New York 1915-1924*

EDITOR'S NOTE: This story of "The United States Marshal's Office in the World War" was written by Hon. John D. Lynn for the official World War Service Record of Rochester and Monroe County, New York, at the request of the City Historian.

Judge Lynn is a rare man. He has historic sense, that perceiving gift of appreciation which puts one in harmony with human personality; and he has genius to awaken this discernment in others.

As United States Marshal for the Western District of New York for nine years he achieved distinction as a faithful and efficient servant of the Government, and he endeared himself to his fellow-citizens by his winsome qualities of heart. He was never the bureaucrat, but was always sympathetic and a recognized Apostle of Friendship.

In the discharge of his official duties he had absorbing tasks, especially during the World War period. Then, to his youthful spirit, the work of the United States Marshal became a great adventure, in which he sought opportunity constantly to help and not to hurt. He might have been a petty tyrant; instead, he was wise and just and kind.

The narrative of his experiences is unique, and it is a delight to hear him tell the story with the whimsical humor which is his saving grace, coupled with the dramatic power to paint word-pictures which are alive.

His paper is a human document of permanent value. It revives the vivid panorama of those eventful days when the Sons of Rochester and Monroe County went forth to serve and when, in the loyal co-operation which united the home-folk, the soul of Rochester found highest expression.

Among the many interesting observations made by Judge Lynn perhaps the most notable is the following: "So again I say, and with some pride in my home city, *there were no military slackers in Rochester!*" (p. 88).

An examination of the record reveals how potent an influence our United States Marshal exercised to make the above statement true. His finest service was his understanding of the real spirit of our youth and his support of the best that was in them, until even those who hesitated were able to strike the divine note of sacrifice.

It is good to say that all earth shall bear witness that our Monroe County boys were true to their origin; that they answered as befitted their ancestry, and endured as the influences about their youth taught them to endure, even unto the end:

"O, mine own City, young and fair and free,
God grant we do no less in serving thee!"

TO write a history of the United States Marshal's Office during the World War, in any complete detail, would practically be the local history of the war; as there was scarcely any war activity into which the Marshal did not enter, either in counsel, cooperation or interference.

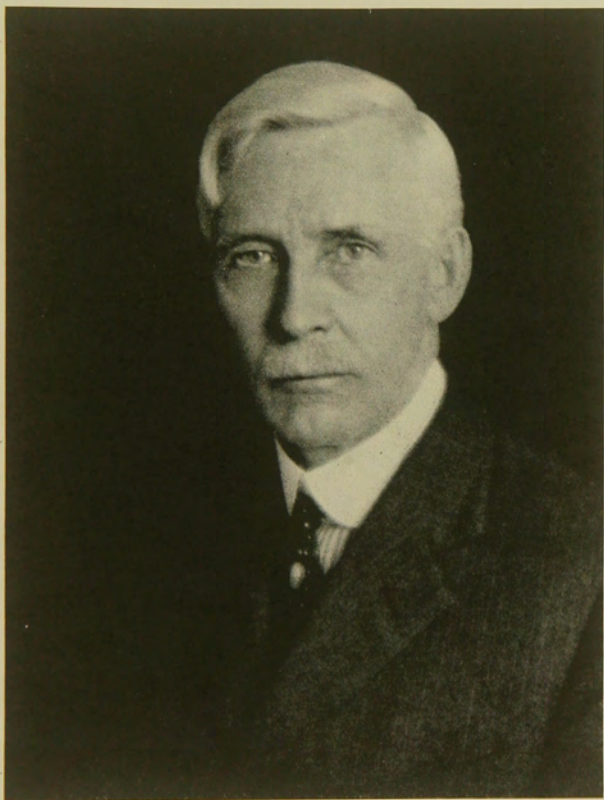
To relate in detail so much of it as space permitted and then stop, would be neither helpful nor just. Besides, there was no one activity of that office so apart from its general duties, that if treated singly, even in detail, would convey any very adequate idea of its war administration.

Therefore, I have attempted to give a general story of the activities of the office which, without as much detail as would be desirable, will be complete at least in its conclusions; compressed rather closely into a summary of a policy, an administration, and a result.

The first war-duties placed upon the office arose out of our position as friend of all the contending powers. This made it desirable to keep advised, rather fully, as to sympathies and expressions; that the government might not be compromised by any non-neutral activities of the people.

That each of the belligerents should have sympathizers among our people was to be expected, and neither their sympathies nor expression of them, should be restrained by official action. Neutrality did not require this.

That the neutrality of our Government during this period was real and effective, was demonstrated by the rather generous or violent criticism it received from the sympathizers of each side, and was impressed upon me by the following ludicrous circumstance. I was lunching at Buffalo with a party of friends, strong partisans of Germany, who spent a pleasant (?) half hour criticising me, or rather the government through me, because, as they put it, we, "while pretending neutrality, were acting, not as the bold ally, but as the slavish tool of Britain." I "took my medicine" with the composure of one well satisfied they were wrong, and as we came from the dining room into the rotunda of the hotel, I met a party of Canadians, gentlemen from Toronto, with whom I had a pleasant social acquaintance. No sooner had they greeted me than they launched into a vigorous criticism of the course the United States was pursuing as to the war. Upon my replying "We are neutral," they excitedly, and more than one at a time, exclaimed "You are doing every-



JUDGE JOHN D. LYNN

thing you can to help Germany every minute." I laughed heartily and said, "Well, I am glad to hear this. My friends here"—indicating the German sympathizers—"have spent the entire lunch hour abusing me because we are helping England every minute. As you both find fault with us, our neutrality must be a complete success." Both parties saw the humor of the situation, joined in the laughter and the conversation took a more kindly course.

We had very little trouble in maintaining our neutrality in Rochester and vicinity. In only a few instances were we called upon to take action, and an official admonition was sufficient without exciting the public.

People were permitted to have their sympathies, to express them, to give or lend their money to either side, to go and fight in armies of their favorite, and, what is always of first importance to a trading people, were quite free to supply either or all of the belligerents with food, munitions, or other needs, at good prices, without breaking the established rules of neutrality. While the champions of each side recognized this privilege as a natural right as to themselves, they were severely critical that those of the other side were allowed like freedom. But official responsibility permitted no distinction; all must be treated alike.

This unrepressed liberty of action was very useful. As time passed it became fairly manifest that our country might not be permitted to occupy this passive position throughout, and it seemed wise that the government take advantage of this opportunity to learn, as fully as possible, the leanings of our people toward the one side or the other, and preserve this information in form to be useful in any crisis to follow. This was done quietly, in fact secretly, so as not to stir up or alarm the people, and the work thus accomplished proved of great advantage in the change of conditions.

Toward the close of 1916 it became clear to those charged with any activity in the matter, that circumstances were continually, and rather rapidly, jostling us from the side lines into the game, and the United States Marshal's Office began to prepare for the part we might be called upon to play.

The President's speech of February 3rd, 1917, made it clear that the entry of this country into the war was a matter of but a few weeks. And upon which side was equally certain. In view of the policy adopted thus far, and the governmental philosophy of

the President, it was apparent what would be demanded of the Marshal's Office, and we set to work at once to meet the demand. A list was made of all non-citizen Germans and Austrians residing in this district, and within two weeks after the declaration of war I had these two classes of residents listed, names and residences, very completely and accurately. As there was no appropriation at that time to pay for this emergency expense, I had to call for volunteers, and received a hearty response and efficient assistance.

The magnitude of this undertaking is shown by the fact that there were in the seventeen counties of this district about fifteen thousand German aliens and about one-half as many Austro-Hungarians. This work was done from the Rochester office and was conducted so quietly that only those engaged in it knew it was being undertaken. We had the co-operation of the local officers of the several counties, so far as it seemed wise to call upon them. In this city we received enthusiastic assistance from the very capable clerk of the naturalization bureau, Clarence E. Roberts. To our surprise we found that in this cosmopolitan district there was one county, Schuyler, which did not have residing in it one alien from either country.

Upon war arising with Germany, all immigrants from that country, residing here and not naturalized, became legally enemies of this country, known in governmental language as "enemy aliens;" that is, they were alien residents, owing allegiance *legally* to our enemy, their treaty rights withdrawn, and subject to such treatment as our safety and the successful prosecution of the war seemed to require.

In all countries, people thus circumstanced have throughout time been subjected to treatment more arbitrary and uncharitable than in subsequent review seemed either wise or necessary. We may truly boast that in no country and at no time has this class of people been treated with the kindly consideration accorded them by our Government during this war.

For the first time in any country, as far as I know, the administration of the rules governing the status of the enemy alien was entrusted, not to the military, but to the civil arm of the Government, and with such marked success that it seems reasonably probable the old rule will never again be employed by any Government.

The condition and obligation of people designated enemy alien were already fixed by statutes of the United States long

in force, requiring only a state of war to bring them into activity, and their execution devolved upon the President as chief executive. Immediately upon the declaration of war with Germany, the President proclaimed the laws and rules applicable, and commanded that all persons to whom they applied note and obey the same, announcing the penalties that might follow failure to do so, but added that "so long as they conduct themselves in accordance with law, they shall be undisturbed in the peaceful pursuit of their lives and occupations and be accorded the consideration due all peaceful and law abiding persons, except so far as restrictions may be necessary for their own protection and for the safety of the United States." And towards such as thus conduct themselves "all citizens are enjoined to treat them with all such friendliness as may be compatible with loyalty and allegiance to the United States."

The execution of this proclamation, in purpose thus outlined, was committed to the Attorney-General, as chief of the Department of Justice. The Attorney-General was Thomas W. Gregory, a lawyer "of the old school," trained in the traditions and purposes of the fathers of the Republic, and worshipping the Constitution with almost religious devotion. In transmitting to his associates in the Department, instructions for their procedure, he enjoined upon them that in executing their part in this work the safe-guards thrown about the individual by the law of the land were not to be lost sight of or ignored. If this were the place, I could attempt most heartily a eulogy of this able official and the helpful service he rendered in the very delicate duties thus imposed upon him.

To frame rules for administering this proclamation, sufficiently general for the entire country, and with detail that would work in the special conditions of each of the eighty judicial districts into which the United States are divided, was not an easy task. It required a knowledge of local circumstances difficult to acquire by any except a resident of the particular locality.

When the first rules reached me, I saw that they would not work satisfactorily in Rochester, nor effect the purpose of the government. The industrial area here was practically the whole city, and almost every producing agency was, or soon would be, supplying articles used in the prosecution of the war by either this government or one of the associated powers. The zoning system suggested, if carried out without exception, would force

two thousand industrious people out of work, depriving them and as many more depending upon them, of their accustomed means of living. I addressed Washington, explaining this situation, with such suggestions as I thought helpful, accompanying my letter with a map, prepared for me gratuitously, by Morley B. Turpin of the City Engineering Bureau, showing these zones imposed upon a plat of the city, intersecting and overlapping each other, so as to make practically the entire city closed territory to these unfortunate people. Similar advice reached the Department of Justice from other cities, and the rules were modified so as to meet the varying conditions of the different localities, by leaving the administration of the rules, as to detail, much to the judgment of the local officer. Thus the rules could be applied very satisfactorily.

The President's proclamation was published, more or less fully, in the press throughout the country, with notices of the rules of procedure. As these rules were prepared primarily for the officer who was to enforce them, I prepared a more direct and brief summary of what the alien should know, as well as I could conceive the same, and as it was approved at Washington, I assume it correctly placed the subject before the people. A copy of it follows:—

I received from the Attorney-General instructions for carrying into effect the President's proclamation of April 6, 1917, as to the rights and duties of those in law called "alien enemies." The term alien enemy means simply an alien resident who is still a subject of some country with which the United States is at war; for instance, at the present time, a non-naturalized German resident. He is not considered an enemy in fact, as that term is usually understood, and cannot become such enemy unless he makes himself so by acting in disobedience to the laws of this country of his residence.

Such foreign resident cannot have in his possession any firearms, weapons or implements of war, or parts thereof, ammunition, bombs, or explosives, or material used in their manufacture; any aircraft, wireless apparatus, or signalling device, cipher code, or any paper, document or book in cipher or invisible writing. If he has, he is subject to summary arrest. No arrest will be made, except in unusual circumstances, before April 24. They have until that time to get rid of these things, and the most satisfactory way to do so is to turn them over to the United States Marshal, who will preserve them until they can be restored to their owners. If they have already turned them over to the police, sheriff or other local officer, they should give the Marshal a copy of the receipt for the same. It is not wise to destroy these articles, or hide them, or turn them over to citizen friends, as people known once to have had such things would make themselves objects of suspicion. The Marshal has power in proper cases to grant exceptions to this general rule and give permits to retain such property for a time.

Under the President's proclamation, such foreign resident is not permitted to live within one-half mile of any Federal or State fort, camp, arsenal, aircraft, navy yard, factory, or workshop for the making of munitions of war, or any products for the use of the army or navy, and they have until June 1, to make such changes as will conform their action to the President's proclamation. After that date any not complying will be liable to summary arrest. Prior to that date no arrest will be made unless the person's conduct should make it necessary for other reasons.

As to this provision of the proclamation, also, the Marshal has power for proper reasons and in certain manner to make exceptions and grant permits in proper cases for such time as the holder of the permit and others similarly favored in such locality obey the law and the President's proclamation. A breach of this obedience may result in withdrawing all permits in that locality. Thus each is interested in seeing that all obey.

Again, I wish to impress upon all interested that these laws, as well as all laws and rules of the government, made necessary in present circumstances, are to be enforced in the spirit of fairness expressed in former instructions of the President and Attorney-General, and with the purpose of helping every honest person to pursue his accustomed life and vocation and at the same time to prevent those of evil intent from accomplishing any mischief.

Any person who tears down the United States flag, or otherwise desecrates or insults it, or insults the government, or the President, its head, by hostile or abusive words or actions, will be summarily dealt with, without mercy, and this is just as true of a citizen, and applies to women as well as men.

There is no reason for people to get hysterical or nervous about this. It is easy to obey the law; in fact, one must go out of his way to disobey it, and he has little claim to mercy if he does.

I hope no resident of Rochester will compel us to use summary power in this matter.

This took the form of a newspaper interview, and was then printed as a sheet and sent, for distribution, to every factory and other industrial centre, to all German clubs or places of social rendezvous; and was caused to be published in five hundred and eighty-five newspapers printed in this district. The present proclamation applied only to males over fourteen years of age.

In sending in estimates for the blanks needed, twelve hundred sets were requested for Rochester. It was clear the Department considered this an exaggeration, as we had to wire twice before getting what was required. Therefore, when the time fixed for closing arrived, it was with some satisfaction I reported that in Rochester application had been received from, and permits issued to, eleven hundred and sixteen persons. Taking into account that of those on our list as originally made, some had, in the meantime, completed their naturalization, some

had moved from the city, a few had died, and a few had been found to be legally citizens who did not know it, this result shows the value of the preparation that had been made for this undertaking.

The delinquents were notified by letter or personally and, when necessary, forcibly brought in. Newcomers to the city were added, so that before the war closed, this class numbered about fourteen hundred in Rochester and its immediate suburbs.

A period was fixed for performing this duty, which was published for some time previous in the newspapers, and while it was going on, the papers kept it constantly before the people. The German language papers were in a position to give great help, and did it with enthusiastic loyalty. The German societies and German people generally showed wonderful kindness in assisting their unfortunate kinsfolk, and employers became the paternal advisors of their employees. All of which lessened anticipated difficulties and made successful result possible.

The procedure was: the alien came to the Marshal's Office and made, upon prepared blanks, in duplicate, sworn statements of his condition, place of birth, age, time and place of entrance and name of vessel or other agent of transportation upon which he came, what military or official experience he had had in his home country, with other information affecting status or character suggested by the circumstances of each case. Each applicant was required to bring three photographs of himself, one to be placed upon each of the two statements and one to attach to the permit, if granted. The applicant must be recommended by his employer, if employed, otherwise must be avouched by some citizen who knew him well enough to certify his reliability. For convenience and time saving, these statements when prepared were sent in bunches to the employers to be examined and certified.

Every applicant was also the subject of direct personal investigation as to the truth of his statements, and his daily life and neighborhood standing. If the circumstances indicated any doubt, the records of the Federal Immigration Bureau were consulted, and investigation made at the place of his former American residence.

All of this work, it must be remembered, was done with the peacetime force of deputies, with the assistance of patriotic volunteers. It was almost completed before Congress had

appropriated any money that could be used in employing additional deputies. A call for volunteers brought quick response from more than we had room for. I wish I could name them all, as they well deserve a place in this record. But, even if space permitted, it would be impossible, as no list was preserved and the names of many I do not now recall; but I do remember that the majority came from the more busy class of people, verifying a very old adage.

Naturally, after the first rush was over, these volunteers settled into an assorted group who could give their whole time to service, and who remained with the office until the close of the war, really becoming managers of this and other branches of the work.

When the aliens presented themselves at the office they were, in a large percentage, very much frightened, and quite naturally, as they were not a class who had large experience in affairs of Government, and what little they may have learned of this phase of war was not such as to be at all reassuring.

In many cases the poor fellow was accompanied by his wife and children, and their looks clearly indicated that they felt a real doubt that the husband and father would ever again see his home until the war was over. But a little kindness, expressed in words or actions, soon changed the atmosphere. The few German words we knew were terribly overworked in this effort, but when the ordeal was over, they generally left the office cheerful and grateful.

In this work we needed an interpreter and a number of German scholars volunteered their services, but a cloistered student or college professor hardly met the requirements. Fortunately, we knew one, an old acquaintance, William Sinwald, who came to this country in his youth with a very good German schooling, to which he added a good English training, and then in early manhood supplemented both by traveling, or tramping, into every nook and corner of the German empire. He not only knew the school language, but knew the colloquial changes to which it had become subjected in the remotest provincial village. He could use just as good or just as bad German as they used. He was a great help to us, gave us his whole time day and night as long as needed, and remained as a volunteer on the Marshal's staff until war closed; executing many delicate missions with kindly tact and good judgment.

The permit given the alien identified him, and granted him permission to live in, work in, and pass through any and all the forbidden zones of the city. And for his protection and security he was to carry this card upon his person at all times. No employer could hire him unless he could produce the card. This made an excellent check and balance system, and gave us immediate knowledge of the presence of any wanderer or new laborer in town. If an alien thus qualified left town, our card protected him until he had time to go to the Marshal of his new location, and, of course, the Marshal of the new district always communicated with us. It was strange that people, whose position was so delicate and uncertain, would at such a time wander from place to place in such numbers as they did. Every alien German did not need a card. One residing and working outside the city, a farmer for instance, who did not wish to come into the city needed no card. But to most of them the city was his trading centre. We wanted his products and wanted him to have our goods, so we encouraged him to qualify himself to come and go as freely as before.

For any alien enemy found within the prohibited area without a permit, the penalty was summary arrest, disposed of without the protection of judicial proceedings.

All who applied for permits did not get them. Some got only a special or qualified permit, a sort of parol on good behavior. This power was used occasionally to work a seeming good that had little relation to winning the war. One applicant was refused a permit until he went back to live with and support his own wife, and his permit was good only so long as the wife personally advised the Marshal every week that he was performing his contract. Perhaps a little arbitrary, but good discipline for him. Another disclosed upon his examination that, although he had a family of children, he had never been married to their mother. His permit was withheld until he went to the proper place and brought back a certificate making his future life more conventional, and that there might be no doubt of this fact, a Deputy Marshal acted as best man at that wedding. No one who was not usefully employed got a permit, and that this might work no hardship, we had a long list of employers waiting for him.

One in his statement called himself a gardener, working not as a continuous employee, but on his own account by the job;

but investigation disclosed that his gardening consisted in whipping a carpet upon the lawn occasionally. He made his home at the Rescue Mission and boasted that if he worked two half days a week he could live—he was evidently averse to working one whole day at any time. Being a strong, healthy man, in the prime of life, he was not only refused a permit, but was sent out into the country about twenty-five miles and compelled to take a job on a farm, forbidden to leave the farm or return to the city without permission from the Marshal. When this job closed another was procured for him in the neighborhood, and when he settled with his first employer, and found himself the possessor of a snug sum of money, he took on some self-respect and by Spring had no desire to return to the city. When the war closed he had his earnings in the bank and was conducting himself as a thrifty, industrious man. We had “rescued” him from the Mission. These are a few of the by-products of our war administration.

When the alien received his permit, he was kindly but plainly admonished as to his obligations; was warned against getting into arguments or getting out of work, and advised that if others annoyed or interfered with him, he should come to the Marshal's Office and he would be protected. He was not to change his residence or place of employment without permission, but was never denied the privilege of changing either if it brought him better conditions or more wages.

This guardianship of him continued to the close of the war, and while this branch of our war duties gave us plenty of work, with considerable anxiety, we had not much *real* trouble with the enemy alien of Rochester. They were not the class of people who make trouble from intention. The great majority of them would have behaved just as well if there had not been a United States Marshal within a thousand miles. We didn't know this, however, until we had had the experience. There were always a few who were possible trouble makers, and to restrain these, supervision of the whole was necessary. The rule that they must surrender all weapons of war, etc., did not provide us with much of an arsenal. They quite voluntarily brought in what they had, but those were mainly antique memorials of the valor of some ancestor, which nothing but courtesy to the ancestor could dignify into implements of war.

Occasionally an amusing episode would enter to relieve the tension. One alien came to the office accompanied by the alder-

man of his ward. That the alderman might not be delayed, I took them into my private office and attended to the detail myself. After completing the papers, the alien having no direct employer, I explained to him that I wanted the name of some man who knew him well. The alderman, understanding the matter, said, "If you want some one to vouch for him, I can do that," and the alien interposed, "Yes, the alderman knows me well; I have always voted for him." I looked up and said, "Alderman, I see how you get your big majorities." The alien didn't understand the cause of our merriment, and departed, no doubt, with the purpose of voting for the alderman more often in the future.

Of course, the contents of these papers and the action taken upon them, were kept absolutely secret, and are still secret.

The alien of Austrian allegiance was never brought under this detail of war administration. The reason for this, as understood at the time, was that employers had called to official attention the great disturbance to industry that might follow, if this class were given occasion for any fear for personal security. There were at this time about a million and three-quarters non-naturalized Austro-Hungarians engaged in the rough work of mining and metal reduction in this country. While this fact may have had some effect, I assume a good reason was that, as we now know, soon after we entered the war, Austro-Hungary as a war force was practically *hors de combat*, and efforts were being used to induce them to sever their alliance with Germany and become non-belligerents. They were, however, all through the war objects of anxiety and investigation.

As the war progressed, there came a time when the German alien female was brought under the same rule as the men, but this took more the form of a registration and issuing cards of identification, principally for their own protection. This work was mostly executed by the city police, who performed this service with intelligence and kindness, requiring attention from the Marshal only in the interesting, and sometimes difficult, legal questions involved.

Many of the difficulties thus encountered were more entertaining than important, generally arising out of the marriage of an American citizen with a German alien. It was not easy for these women to understand how a Yankee girl could become an enemy of her native land without knowing it—a magic connected with orange blossoms and tulle veil she had never sus-

pected. She was not always mild in expressing her opinion of the horrid law that would work this transformation so stealthily; often coupled with opinions of the Emperor that left no doubt, that if she had become a full-fledged subject of the Kaiser, she was a very disloyal one.

Now and then a question arose that was not so easily solved. One case presented almost all the elements of a Hallowe'en riddle. A woman came from Germany and married in this country three times, and was thrice a widow. The first and third husbands were German aliens who died without being naturalized. The middle one was an American citizen. What is she now? She had been advised that upon each marriage she became invested with the citizenship of that husband during the marriage, but upon his death she reverted to her condition before that marriage, and thus through them all came back to her original status: a German subject. This seemed very logical and she came to register. The police sergeant advised her to appeal to the Marshal, and she was very happy when informed that she need only go back to her second marriage, which made her an American citizen, and that was her present status. Aside from the entanglements run into by the Yankee girls, this incident of the alien question passed off quite formally. Having their pictures taken was a trial to the men. Not so the women. They met this ordeal cheerfully, prepared for it carefully, looked pleasant, and presented pictures they were willing the world should see. Of course, they were permitted to tell their ages from memory.

The next work that came to the Marshal's Office arose out of raising an Army by selective call.

Here again our Government tried an innovation. This method, although in such perfect harmony with the philosophy of our government, came upon the people with startling suddenness, and was met with hostility, founded solely upon a misunderstanding of the justice of its purpose and procedure. Unfortunately there became associated with it the word "draft." While the word itself is most properly expressive of the purpose, of selecting from the body of the people, a part for some special or distinctive duty, or service to the Government, it was, in the minds of the people, inseparably identified with the indefensible levies for the Civil War, under the like name, but which were in fact a conscription of those only who did not have the money to buy immunity.

Again, as in the supervision of the enemy alien, the duty of administering the Selective Service Law was placed upon the Civil, rather than upon the Military, arm of the Government. The boards organized for registering those within the law, and from those drawn, sorting out the physically qualified and sending them forward, were appointed from the civilians of each locality upon recommendation of some local official.

Although this was done in great haste, it resulted, fortunately, in getting a very desirable body of men enlisted for this service; men whose good judgment and firm, impartial, and kindly application of the rules did much to popularize this justly popular method of raising an army in a government like ours.

The duty of the Marshal as to this phase of the war was to see that this law was enforced; that those subject to the call responded, and that everybody obeyed its provisions or were brought to justice.

As to the boys subject to military call, this law was very generally, in fact quite universally, obeyed. *There were no slackers in Rochester!* This conclusion is a little startling, but is true. It does not mean that all rallied with enthusiasm, nor that all hailed it as a privilege. There were, no doubt, some who were not seeking this special distinction; some who would have been more pleased to have been without this select class; some opposed to war in principle; but only a few. At this age (21 to 31) very few boys have any deep-seated aversion to a scrap.

As a whole, they seemed to look upon it as a duty attached to their citizenship, and when they realized that they were chosen because they possessed qualifications not enjoyed by the mass of their fellow citizens, they answered "Here," with manifest pride.

How, then, is it that such an erroneous conclusion as to this was formed in the public mind? How is it that such long lists were published of young men who had failed to report? The facts answer conclusively, and creditably to the boys. Between the passage of the law and the drawing, many of these young men tired of waiting, and by voluntary enlistment entered the service by the shortest route possible. In fact, during the early months, recruiting agencies invited to this, by catchy advertising and personal solicitation. Families of these young fellows were careless as to informing the proper board of the boys' action; and in some cases the boys, to avoid the tears or argu-

ments of parents or friends, went away and enlisted from other places. Some of them had no families here, and were attached to this city only through the fragile tie of a boarding-house. In all cases these young Americans were more interested in getting there than in announcing the route they had taken.

As a result of this carelessness, many a brave fellow was advertised a slacker while he was making his presence felt on the firing-line. In one instance, there was sent to the Marshal's Office a letter from a supposed slacker, written to a friend at home, from a hospital in France, where the boy was recovering from wounds received in honorable service.

This condition, though unfortunate, could not be avoided. No one was advertised a slacker until every effort was made, by those responsible, to avoid such result. The Registration Boards remained almost continuously in session—yes, practically day and night—to receive those who came only at the eleventh hour; that they might save these boys from their own thoughtlessness, or worse, if worse inspired their action. Too much credit can not be given these good citizens for the fatherly manner in which they discharged the delicate trust reposed in them, and the very satisfactory results obtained.

If men by the thousands were invited to dinner, they wouldn't all be there on time, and some would be so crotchety they wouldn't come at all without a little special urging. The invitation these boys got was somewhat indirect. The law was passed, and everyone is expected to know the law. The time and place for registering was announced through the press only. No direct notice was sent to anybody.

In our free and easy conception of government, it could not be expected reasonably that these boys would be all waiting in line when the polls opened; nor that these youthful citizens would realize in full formality the legal responsibility which the circumstances placed upon them.

In harmony with this understanding of the situation, those charged with the responsibility administered the law, mindful that the purpose of the law was to put an army into the field, and do it in such a manner as to meet the approval and promote the enthusiasm of the people.

After the assigned period had passed, notice was published that all delinquents who did not come in by a day fixed would incur the legal penalties. Factories and other industrial centers

were combed, letters and telephone messages were sent, personal calls were made, and more forceful persuasion was used to induce the less manageable. When they came, through whatever inducement, their excuses were accepted and their records cleared. Sometimes they gave the excuse that they did not know that this enterprise was in motion, and occasionally, I believe, the excuse was real. One young man, not a resident of Rochester, but living away up among the hills of an adjoining county, when sent for insisted he didn't know any war was on, and hurried down to register. Having learned his country's need, he came to the city a few days later, enlisted and went forward at once; and the notations on his discharge prove there was nothing of the coward about that young fellow.

This rounding up of delinquents was done mostly by the police and volunteer citizens. It was not difficult to find them, as the neighbors were generally able to furnish the information, which they did sometimes with so much more zeal than investigation that we were sent on many a "wild goose chase."

We were called to one case a few miles from Rochester, upon information that a young man of proper age refused to register, defied the law, barricaded himself in his house, threatening to shoot anyone who came to take him. A squad of deputies went to the scene at law-breaking speed, forced the door and secured—an abnormal creature, who couldn't pass an examination, physical nor mental, to herd geese upon the common. Having entered upon the enterprise, the deputies caused him to be registered, but the language they used upon their return would make literature too strong even for present times.

Another case even less excusable: A letter came to the Marshal's Office from an Army officer, stating that while he was on furlough to his home town he learned that the whole county was filled with slackers. In that town there were five, whom he personally knew to be subject to call and well qualified, who had not registered; declared they never would and were unmolested; all of which was a disgrace, and unfair to the loyal young men who had responded, etc. He named these five delinquents. This town was fortunately a place where we were so well organized that in a few hours I was able to write this young man: "You will be pleased to learn that your information is not entirely trustworthy. Of the slackers you mention, Mc—— and J—— are already in France; O—— is at Quantico Bay with the Marines; W—— is at the Naval rendezvous near Boston await-

ing transportation; and H—— goes forward tonight in charge of the squad sent to camp by his Registration Board." This young Lieutenant had become the victim of some practical joker among his town-fellows.

The waggish desire of the young men to amuse themselves with the anxiety of their neighbors, caused some of these erroneous complaints. We sent for one young fellow only to learn that he was one of the first six to register in his district, but in his own language "was not going to tell these busybodies; let 'em worry."

Fearing these possible jealousies or hostilities that unfortunately so often flourish among neighbors, no volunteer investigator was ever sent into his own neighborhood, and never was the complainant sent to notify the subject of the complaint.

As to the "conscientious objectors," so-called, we had in Rochester very few among the boys of draft age, and but one that required criminal prosecution. I had a personal experience with one of them, a young man about twenty-two, very much opposed to war, and quite sure of his own conclusions. He told me he had carefully considered the matter, and would not obey the law, that he had decided to let me send him to jail. I assured him I would not send him to jail, but would send him into the Army, where he could discuss it with a court-martial, which would probably send him to Leavenworth prison. I was sorry for the youth, reasoned with him for some time, picturing the destruction he was trying to bring upon himself, and finally persuaded him to respond to the call. When he came before the medical board he failed to pass. They found so much the matter with his gizzard that his conscience ceased to be of any practical interest even to himself.

I felt that as a recruiting agent I was not such a startling success, and decided that before I bothered with another conscience I'd have the more manifest organs examined.

After the drawing and call to start for camp was announced, the procedure had to be more prompt and serious. The time for soft words had passed. Yet actual arrest was never resorted to, if the desired result could be obtained otherwise. If arrested, as soon as he conformed, the arrest was wiped out and the soldier went forward with his record clear and the future open to him. It was very important that these young soldiers start even, that they have no past to explain or overcome, that they

carry no handicap, and could strive for rewards and promotion upon equal terms. If the boy was foolish, it seemed but just that he be protected by the wisdom and experience of his elders.

Also, as in the failure to register, most of this delinquency came, not from a desire to evade service, but from that lovable *nonchalance* of American youth. He had a good many goodbyes to say, and he couldn't begin them until he was about ready to start, and then it took longer than it seemed. He was closing accounts with his little world, and there was much detail and many interruptions. The days were very short. It seemed as if on every corner he met some friend determined to show good will in some suggested festivity—not always wisely terminated. Occasionally he had to go out of town to take leave of some school fellow, or his more attractive sister, and didn't keep very good track of the train schedule. He would "be gone for a long, long time" and a few hours wouldn't count much in the grand total.

And there were the parties his friends gave for him. These couldn't be neglected, and perhaps the most favored young lady was giving the final party.

Early one evening a hurry call came and we had to send out after a young man who had failed to appear at the time set, to get ready to march to the train with his associates. He was found with a lot of young people at a party given in his honor, a sort of pre-martial event, as the society editor would say. It was two or three hours yet before the train would start. He was going to get there, and an auto was standing in front to make fast time toward that purpose. The deputies called the office for instruction. They were advised not to disturb the dance, not to remain on guard, and not to accompany the soldier to the train. He got there on time, escorted by the whole party, who with their songs and merriment gave him and his future comrades a most cheerful send-off.

Then the temperament of our people must be taken into account. The average American, of whatever age, is quite averse to being "bossed around," and these boys were not yet disciplined into unthinking obedience. Mankind as a whole are put up in more than 57 varieties, and this chosen lot was an average sample of the whole, exhibiting all the varieties; a few among them showing a little of the flavor of each variety in compound. We could hardly expect them all to act as we were pleased to think we would act in their place.

Many cases of possible slacking were occasioned not by any purpose or action of the boy himself, but by the unreasonable anxiety of his family or relatives; by the unbalanced affection of mother and sisters, working upon sensibilities difficult for him to control.

An instance in illustration: A young man summoned to go to camp failed to appear; he was found next day; he had been up all night, his mother and sisters in frenzy hanging on to him, to prevent his going away. They accompanied him to the Marshal's Office, still wildly wailing that he must not be taken from them. A few words with the young man showed that he was ready to go. He was a manly young fellow, so manly that he could not be rude to these affectionate but unreasoning relatives. I took the women apart and reasoned with them kindly, but plainly, finally got them quieted down, and they took leave of him with composure.

These women again accompanied him when, in his officer's uniform, he visited the Marshal's Office. They seemed very proud of his achievements and the stripes he had won. It would have been cruel to have reminded them how nearly they had succeeded in putting stripes of another kind upon him.

It would have been much less labor for those charged with the responsibility—had they been constructed so they could have done it—to have applied the law and rules mechanically; but that would not have carried out the purpose for which this great power was placed in their hands. The procedure adopted made us much more trouble, but our trouble was trifling, compared with what the boys were likely to meet before they returned.

As the war progressed, I concluded that my deputies were entitled to an increase in salary, and made request for it with representations that seemed to warrant it. While the matter was under consideration, one of the deputies, being in Washington, called upon the proper officer and urged the justice of the request. During the discussion, the official said, "You haven't had as much work as some other districts of your size. There's a district"—picking up and handing the deputy a paper—"that has had nearly twice as many arrests this year as you've had." The deputy, after glancing at the paper, said, "Yes, but 560 of his arrests were slacker cases." "Well, didn't

you have any slacker cases?" "Oh, yes, we had over eight hundred." "You haven't reported any; what did you do with them?" "We sent ours into the Army instead of to jail."

My men got the requested increase.

Since the war closed the Adjutant-General's Office has checked up the entire Army records, to find and locate the slackers. As they proceed they send lists from time to time to each Marshal, showing the slackers in his district. To date the name of no Rochester man has appeared upon any of these lists. So, I say again, and with some pride in my home city, *there were no military slackers in Rochester!*

In this negative I use the qualification "military" slackers advisedly. I could not make so strong a denial as to slackers of another class. We had some of those in our city, but not more than was to be expected when we consider that we were dealing with humanity as a whole, and that individual selfishness is so general, we call it human nature.

There were those who were quite willing others should make all the sacrifices; not only willing, but insisted upon it, at least to the extent that their daily comforts must not be in the slightest restricted, nor must they be denied the profits which war seemed naturally to bring into possibility.

They were too few, however, to give them special prominence. We let them alone, unless their conduct tended to impede the successful progress of the war. When it reached that condition, they received a stronger name, and fitted quite correctly into another class. While they remained passive or only engaged in finding fault with others, manifestly as a cover for their own selfishness, they were not interfered with. In fact, they were made use of as a horrid example to their neighbors, who, in contrast, could feel more satisfaction in their own helpful activities.

The scarcity of coal and food, particularly sugar, presented a serious condition throughout the war and quite naturally produced some unjust and sometimes dangerous criticism. It also displayed human nature at its worst, in attempts to provide for oneself, whatever became of others; and in a few sad instances to speculate and profiteer upon the fear or necessity of their fellows.

But there was another side to this picture, and it was more generally in view. The heroic self-denial and kindly composure of the great body of the people in this trying situation was an inspiration, and made the others seem meaner by their relatively small number.

The retail grocers deserve especial commendation. They were nearest to the people, had a very hard task, which they quite generally executed faithfully, and received for reward very generous abuse.

Quite early these two important subjects of war administration were placed in charge of separate bureaus, executed by local officers. After those were appointed, the Marshal's Office had very little connection with these two subjects. Of course, the Marshal remained the executive arm of these two bureaus, but was not often called into service in this city.

On one occasion we went out into another county and assisted a farmer in marketing his wheat. He had the crops of two or three years on hand which he refused to sell except at a price double the present market. We went to the barn, cleaned up the grain, drew it to market, sold it, while he looked on refusing to give any aid or encouragement to the enterprise. After deducting the expenses, as he refused to receive it, the balance was placed in a bank to his credit, as an interest bearing account. He came up regularly to each term of the United States Court to have us indicted, but after a few years got tired of trying to persuade us to indict ourselves, and took his money. This plunge of ours into the wheat pit made an active grain market in that neighborhood, and the price we got for him was as great as he could have got at any time since.

The activity of the Marshal's Office most noted by the public was the investigation, prevention and punishment of general acts of disloyalty. The line dividing loyalty from disloyalty, as laid out in the public mind, was a very irregular one, and rather accommodating in its flexibility.

No more troublesome error could have been conceived than that this country was in danger from any body of its citizens, simply because of their race or blood; or that another class were devotedly loyal because their inheritance and training should have made them so.

Of the first four arrests ordered by the Marshal, the first was an Irishman of American birth; the second a German born

in the United States and holding a degree from one of its colleges; the third a Yankee of New England ancestry, and the fourth a Russian alien. Had we looked for trouble from one race only, we would have missed three of these.

Not one of these cases had any relation to the fact that our war was against Germany. We learned early that trouble comes from trouble-makers, and that trouble-makers are not the exclusive product of any one nationality nor of any one race.

It seemed to be generally assumed that every person of German blood in this country purposed mischief against the United States, in aid of our enemy. No general conclusion ever had less foundation in fact; but it worked sad injustice to these people and brought much trouble to those charged with responsibility of war administration.

Throughout all the excitement, the German people generally sustained the title of "good citizens" so liberally bestowed upon them in the past. And in this crisis we did not discover that they furnished more than their proportion of trouble-makers. But the propaganda of the two prior years had done its work. Hate and fear had almost "jostled reason from her throne."

In the Spring of 1917, in a letter to the Department of Justice, I wrote: "We have at present a most satisfactory condition in and about Rochester. For some time I have been investigating complaints that arise, and doing what I could otherwise to create an atmosphere of loyalty here that has resulted in a very harmonious condition of all our people. In that I have had the assistance of a great body of our citizens, and from no source have I received more help than from the German people. The German daily newspaper here has done very valuable service in bringing to the attention of its readers the attitude of the Government . . . and urging with able argument, all of the German people to unqualified loyalty to this Government." After a further war experience of a year and a half, I could not modify those statements.

The German people were not as active generally in our war movements as some other classes, but they could not be. They didn't dare. Their activity would be interpreted against them. And they didn't escape by remaining quiet. Their seclusion or silence was considered absolute evidence that they were hatching mischief. Such was the hysteria of the time.

A distinguished citizen made complaint against a well-known German as being dangerous and should be watched. As evidence he stated that the evening before, he, with two companions, went into their club and found this German there—as he put it—“pretending to read a magazine.” In his hearing they discussed the war, saying everything mean they could think of about the Kaiser, Germany and the Germans “and couldn’t get a rise out of him. He was on his guard every minute.” These American citizens thought they were helpfully loyal to their country. They were certainly zealous, but the unbalanced zeal of patriotic citizens was the most dangerous thing we had to manage. The only charge against this German citizen was that he kept his mouth shut. A feat perhaps difficult to duplicate, but not necessarily indicating vicious purpose.

The German alien was an object of suspicion by law. They were subjects of the German empire and must be presumed to be loyal ones, and, therefore, enemies of this country of their residence. They had acquired no rights here except by treaty and the good-will of our Government. The declaration of war annulled the treaty, but the good-will remained, and for the honor of our country must be extended to them according to their deserts. They must be protected as long as they behaved, and prevented from doing mischief if so inclined. They were, therefore, active and continuing subjects of espionage and suspicion. Their legal helplessness made it necessary that our strength should constantly surround them, and just as necessary that we should know their every movement, that if they purposed any aid to the enemy, we could prevent it. As there were of these, male and female, upwards of twenty-five hundred in this city, our task was not mere pastime.

A source of anxiety throughout was the fear that competition for employment or trade might cause discrimination against them; but to the credit of humanity, aided no doubt by the increased demand for labor and its products, very little appeared to justify our fears.

One case did occur, however, that might have been, under other circumstances, quite troublesome. An alien workman had been promoted to be foreman. Some of his fellow workers made a charge against him of pro-German acts and expressions. Upon investigation, the charges were not sustained, but he had to leave that factory. We got him another job at once, with more

wages and better conditions, and by keeping the matter quiet no damage was done. This was the only case of that nature, of any critical importance, that came to our attention.

We learned early that from the large majority of these people we were in no danger; but were not so well assured of their safety, and circumstances committed that to us as a sacred charge. They were without legal rights and could be deprived of their liberty and arbitrarily "interned," as it was called, until the close of the war. They could not claim the right of trial. But, though they were without the *protection* of the law, they were subject to its penalties. If an alien German was charged with crime, he could be tried for it and punished through regular court procedure, where he could invoke every safeguard of the Constitution, the same as a citizen; and this privilege was always extended to him. It was only when no charge of crime could be made, but his conduct was so uncertain and suspicious it created a doubt as to his purpose, that he was summarily interned as a person who at large *might* be dangerous to the country—as a precaution only. A proceeding so unconventional that it should be used very sparingly. That it was so used appears from the comparatively small number who were subjected to it. No settled resident of Rochester was sent to an internment camp.

We sent some from here, but they were not people who had settled into homes or industrious occupations in this city. In fact, they had no settlement anywhere. They were wanderers, whose actions were suspicious and whose characters were, in many cases at least, doubtful. In many instances they had all the characteristics of adventurers. They may not have been dangerous, but it were better we take no chances. A few who really seemed to desire to go to camp we had to disappoint, as it would be base flattery to suspect they could be dangerous to us or very helpful to any country.

It was strange how many of them bore titles of nobility, or official dignity, or military training, and less strange that in almost every case the titles were found to be self-imposed. But they would rather go to camp as Counts than be released as sausage-makers.

One only of all who came to our attention bore a title that I believe was real; and his was so real, and evidently so well-

merited, that his presence in this country at such a time was of itself sufficient cause for placing him under guard.

Most of these adventurers were more dangerous to their friends than to their enemies. The first one we investigated had left here shortly before the war, and soon after, was arrested in a western city, and we were called upon to supply his Rochester record. He had been somewhat socially lionized while here, and we knew where to start; but found his former hosts quite reticent, until loosened up by the question, "Has he returned the money you loaned him?" This brought from each the invariable reply, "No, but he didn't stick me as much as he did—," naming another of the favored ones through a long list of Rochesterians who held cherished mementoes of this Count, in the form of I. O. U's. It was interesting that in this long list of the Count's creditors there was not one German. Possibly they were "on to" these self-created noblemen.

There was much misconception in the public mind as to this matter of internment in camps. The people quite generally seemed to think that internment awaited all disloyal people. No citizen of the United States could be sent to a camp. This class of restraint applied to the enemy alien only. Other aliens, and all citizens, could be restrained or punished only through regular court procedure, where they had the protection of every safeguard of the Constitution, the same in war as in peace. We took no pains to acquaint the people with this limitation upon our powers. The error could work no harm to the law-abiding, and might aid in restraining others.

One citizen of our city, who had been several times complained of quite unjustly, left the city and according to general gossip had been sent to camp by the Marshal. The fact was quite otherwise. He had gone to work for the Government, on the recommendation of the Marshal, getting twice the wage he had ever received before, and giving very good service to his country.

In administering this phase of supervision, much was left to the discretion of the local officer, leaving him still plenty of arbitrary power. He could make the prosecutions more or less as his conclusions were careful or otherwise. Our effort was, however, to make them no more than the safety of our country, and the success of the enterprise we were engaged in, *absolutely demanded*. To send him to jail was about the worst use that could be made of a man in time of war.

At the beginning of the war, the most serious question confronting us was: What to do with the prevailing street-corner speeches, and distribution of pamphlets. As many of these speeches and documents were in foreign languages, plainly we could not act upon them until they were translated, and if then found to be illegal, the culprit might be gone. These foreign-language documents were not printed in Rochester. Most of them had been prepared before we entered the war. They generally condemned war as an agency of the rich, to exploit the poor, often displaying great ingenuity in keeping within the law. They were rarely pro-German in argument, and cleverly avoided any direct attack upon our Government. Some were crude and uninteresting, a few were coarse, but most of them were very well constructed, and translated into quite convincing oratory. It would be difficult to suppress them if they could invoke the protection of the free speech and free press clauses of the Constitution.

After consultation with the Chief of Police, I proclaimed as law: That in all public places of the city, no speeches could be made in any tongue but English, and no document in any other print than English could be distributed; and that any offending against this rule would be peremptorily arrested. The police adopted and enforced this rule, and it worked very helpfully. We could know what he was saying, or read what was written, without the aid of an interpreter, and proceed promptly if necessary; and, the mystery being removed, allayed the public irritation. Then, there were not so many speeches made. They had to make them in English, and a man who knew English well enough to make a speech in that tongue had learned enough about the Government of our country to see that his arguments didn't fit. Another advantage of this rule was that transgressions of it could generally be disposed of promptly through the Police Court, where we had a very level-headed judge. I did not have time for any special investigation before declaring this conclusion of law. It was founded upon the reasoning, that the Constitution in guaranteeing free speech and free press, meant free speech and free print in the language in which that document was written—in the language of the people for whom it established a government; and am quite pleased that able lawyers have since examined the subject, and give the Constitution the like construction.

My law did not go entirely unchallenged. A committee of socialists called upon me, and remonstrated against what they called an "imperial fiat." I found them reasoning men, and discussed it with them calmly and good-naturedly, and I believe satisfied them of both the logic and propriety of my action.

Right here I want to remove a popular misconception that did these people much injustice during the war. The socialists proper—that is, the organized political socialists—had no purpose to interfere with our successful prosecution of the war. They could not, by the most strained reasoning, be charged with any favor towards the German empire. They did not believe in war. They admitted that as governments are now organized, war was natural and must be fought out, but argued that if society were organized upon the philosophy they advocated, wars would become not only unnecessary, but impossible; and they wished not to be restricted in such propaganda as might recruit their ranks. I reasoned with them that this was not an opportune time for such discussion, that their language would be misconstrued, their purpose misunderstood, and they might damage their cause by the public irritation created. I don't know how much effect my reasoning had, but do know that the real socialists caused us comparatively little trouble during the war.

Of course, the name "socialist" was applied very indiscriminately. The people were not in a frame of mind to make nice distinctions, in giving title to those annoying them. There were many misnomers. One citizen complained of a man whom he called "a socialist and an anarchist." Whatever else might be said of him, a man who could be both those, at the same time, was certainly a versatile fellow.

Under this rule as to foreign language, speeches and documents, we had this feature of annoyance well under control. It did not entirely cease, but could only be attempted very secretly. Thanks to the police, no foreign eloquence was heard on the street corners thereafter—for any long speech. Documents were distributed occasionally, but as this could be done only in the secrecy of darkness, the enterprise lost its spice. This class of missionary, it seems, does not find pleasure in doing good in secret.

These serious propagandists occasionally displayed a wag-gish humor. In one instance a pamphlet in Italian was circulated rather boldly. Evidently the distributor was willing to be

known. Upon translating it, the matter seemed to be quite familiar, and studying it carefully, all but two paragraphs were readily identified as quotations from American statesmen, beginning with the Father of Our Country, and including several other Presidents and important spokesmen, down to some of the members of the present Congress, well fitted together to make a continuous argument. We didn't take the bait, and our anticipated embarrassment was not realized.

Speaking and writing in English, while not prohibited, was carefully superintended. They were held to strict account for what they said; and the travelling message-bearer was, sometimes, not permitted to begin. We proceeded throughout upon the principle that the Constitutional rights of free speech, free assembly, and free press, exist in war-time as in peace, and neither the Government, nor any class or group of its citizens, should attempt to suppress discussion of domestic problems, whether political, social, economic, or moral. At the same time, no one, under the guise of these rights, should indulge in propaganda, having the purpose or effect of disintegrating our strength. A purpose quite clear in statement, but very delicate in execution. We knew this war would sometime end, and believed it desirable to save as much as we could of the Constitution, for use in re-establishing our civic equilibrium. Subsequent events have proved this a wise precaution.

Trouble that was continuous came from those enthusiasts—sometimes called reformers—who meant well, but thought the fit time to reason with the people was when they were the least ready to listen; peace men who were more bellicose than professional warriors; liberal thinkers whose liberality could not extend to the other fellow the right to do a little thinking on his own responsibility; Bible students who presented the Scriptures very much as a prizefighter would present his “mitts;” and of course, those all-knowing people who are never satisfied with what the other fellow is doing. None of these could have caused much trouble, if our people had not, in the confusion of the times, lost their usual sense of humor.

One man, a seemingly intelligent, normal citizen, devoted his time to distributing a pamphlet, not openly, but by any stealthy method, to get it into possession of the other fellow without his knowledge. He was caught while slipping one of them into a man's pocket, and brought to the office. He was ready at once for an argument upon constitutional rights. I

was familiar with the document. It was, not alone legally, but rhetorically, harmless. It wasn't good enough to be bad. I told him he had a right to distribute it, scolded him for his stealthy way of doing it, advised him to distribute it openly like a man; that he might stand in front of the Government building all day, and pass it out to everyone who came along, and we would not interfere. He didn't accept the offer, but never distributed another copy. If it didn't annoy anyone, what was the use?

Then we had complaints of disloyalty from every quarter. In fact, we had complaints against almost everybody. The people seemed to be divided into only two classes: the complainants and those complained of. The latter were the more numerous, as the complainants were often themselves the subjects of complaint.

Every complaint was investigated and, happily, was mostly found to be without foundation, at least without sufficient foundation for official action.

We encouraged people to bring these complaints to us. This was a time when it were better ninety-nine innocent people should be investigated than that one wrong-doer should escape our attention; and far better they should bring their complaints to some agency of official responsibility, than perhaps to try to remedy the supposed situation through uncontrollable neighborhood action. We never advised the complainant that we had already investigated this same matter. We let him believe this was the first time we had heard of it, thanked him for his helpfulness, and urged him to come to us with any similar information that we ought to receive. We often made him our special investigator to go out and learn more about the matter, particularly to learn certain specified things, and he rarely came back.

Nor did we ever tell the complainant, even though he requested it, the result of our investigation, however helpful his assistance had been. Our policy was to conduct all investigation in absolute secrecy, that those complaints found groundless would work no harm to the person investigated. Even when the investigation sustained the complaint, the action taken, unless it became a judicial record, was kept, and is still kept, secret. Thousands of persons were complained of and investigated who never knew it, and never will know it. There was no help to come from publicity of these matters; and to have them passed

about, with the natural exaggeration they would accumulate, would only add subjects for irrelevant and troublesome discussion, of which there was already no distressing want. Through our silence, there was less entertainment, but there were also less scars left upon the social body, for the future to deal with.

Some of these complaints were exasperating in their silliness. Complaint against a man whom the complainant didn't know or know anything about, excepting perhaps that his name had a German sound. In one instance he didn't even know the name, but was quite sure he was a German, and he was suspicious of him. We urged him to aid us in looking the fellow up, learn all he could about him, and particularly find out if he had any military training, knowing that if he made inquiry along this line he would learn that the suspect was a retired officer of the U. S. Army, which might modify his suspicions.

One substantial citizen was complained of as a pro-German who was doing everything possible to discourage war work, and vulgarly abusing the President all the time, etc. Now the facts: His first American male ancestor, as a youth, came from Germany 131 years before, and here married the daughter of a Revolutionary soldier, whose antique rifle, at the time of this complaint, was suspended above the fireplace in the library of this disloyal descendant. Yes, and underneath it hung the sword his German immigrant ancestor carried as an officer in the war of 1812. He was on the Liberty Bond Committee, a supporter of the Red Cross, and of every other war agency. As for abusing the President: He was an old-fashioned Democrat "from way up the forks of the creek" who had voted for Mr. Wilson at least twice, and worshipped him with partisan devotion.

Another, who had an unmistakably German name, was complained of, it seemed solely upon that account, and I had in my library the autobiography of his great-grandfather, a soldier of the Revolutionary War. He too could qualify for the Sons of the American Revolution; and better still, he was at that moment one of the Marshal's volunteers, very efficient in certain delicate service.

One of these complaints gave us a little restful amusement. About midnight I was called upon the phone by a friend who, with some excitement, informed me that earlier that night he had gone into a place of public entertainment and discovered assembled in a private room there a body of men, one of whom,

as the door opened for an instant, he recognized as a noted pro-German. He listened but could not understand much of what they said, as they talked German, but he did plainly hear the words "New York" and "America," followed by loud and hearty laughter. I inquired the exact hour, etc., and, thanking him for his information, promised to investigate the matter. I have never dared tell him that I was one of that party in the restaurant, and at the very moment of his discovery I used the words "New York" and "America" in telling a story which did bring forth a hearty laugh. To laugh at my story may show lack of taste, but hardly rises to the dignity of treason.

These are samples of hundreds of these complaints; but they were not inspired by mischief or viciousness. There was rarely evidence of any other motive than a desire to be helpful. They wished to do something for the cause, but entered upon it with more energy than discrimination. Yet they should not be criticised nor discouraged. In such a crisis impulse is more general than caution, and quite as helpful. Occasionally there was a suspicion that the complainant's purpose was to establish the activity of his own loyalty, without suffering much personal sacrifice in the enterprise. In this class were those kindly souls who wrote letters to the press bewailing the insensibility of the Government to the impending danger from traitors, pro-Germans, etc.

One distinguished citizen published such a letter, starting with "If" and including a series of assumptions and hypotheses, closed with the question, "Why is the Marshal not doing something about it?" An enterprising reporter came to the office early, to get a reply—preferably a head-liner. He showed the clipping, and waiting pencil in hand, finally said, "What do you wish to say about it?" With feigned surprise, I said, "He hasn't asked me anything. If he wished information from me, he knows my address. This is entirely between him and your editor. I can't butt in."

Although the writer's name was not published, we knew who he was, and knew the contents of his letter, before the editor did. Matter for a fairly entertaining reply, might be found in the fact, that we had received and investigated, no less than three complaints of the writer's disloyalty. Had we been as anxious as he, to rush into print, he might have been somewhat embarrassed.

One evening, an editor called our office, saying he had received, for publication, a letter from a business man of the city, which he would like to have the Marshal see before he published it. I went right over. The editor with letter in hand, said, "Of course, I cannot tell you his name, but I'll read what he says." He hadn't proceeded far when I said "It's written on, such and such, stationery, isn't it? The writer is so and so, and he is complaining of a certain German Club?" The astonished editor replied "Oh! he has made the same complaint to you, has he?" I quietly replied, "No, we have had some talks with him, but we were the complainants. That is not his stationery. He is not a citizen. We have him under constant watch, and the officers of that club, have invited him to remain away from it, etc." The letter was not published.

Of course, the German clubs and societies were always a shining mark for the nervous or critical; and also for the occasional trouble-maker. In the very beginning of the war, a body of German citizens called on me and suggested: that in deference to the popular excitement, and in the interest of harmony and good order, they thought it advisable to close the German clubs of the city until the war was over, and would have it done, if I approved. I advised not to do so, to keep them open, and make an effort to get as many as possible, of the German people to come there for their recreation, particularly the alien and homeless. These people must have some place of social rendezvous, and it were better they should frequent these places, where they would get helpful advice and guidance. The clubs were kept running, and frequently during these trying times, the wisdom of this conclusion was very manifest.

Although there was tense anxiety, and need of care always present, there was no such impending danger as people generally believed. And such as there was, needed not the drastic repression that the popular impulse invited.

The purpose of our administration was such regulation only, as would keep all our people in order, enthusiastically supporting the war. We were interested not so much in punishment, as in prevention. Punishment would avenge a single act. Prevention would not alone make punishment unnecessary, but would compose the public mind, that we might all work harmoniously in support of our government, instead of wasting our strength in hostile espionage of each other.

To bring this about was not easy. We tried to run down every wild story that floated about, for the purpose primarily of impressing upon the distributor, the danger he might so thoughtlessly invite. Whether the story were true or false, advertising it could do no good, and might do harm, in exciting some half-crazy being to try out something of the kind himself.

Stories of injury to Red Cross products, so very numerous in the early part of the war, had not the slightest foundation in fact. And the same was true of the continuous, and very annoying criticism of this patriotic organization, and its work. Complaints in great number came to us—usually based upon irresponsible rumor—of attempts to aid our enemy, by putting destructive substances, particularly glass, into food products. Although in a few instances we found glass in food stuff, there was no evidence that it was intentionally introduced. In fact, the evidence was to the contrary, showing conclusively by its form, that it was the result of accident alone.

An interesting item upon this line: A workman eating from his lunch basket found glass in the bread he was trying to masticate. He brought the stuff to our office. We could plainly see in the bread, cubes of glass about one-eighth of an inch in diameter. He was sure he had swallowed some of it, and was badly frightened, had consulted a physician, who advised him to eat all he could of mashed potatoes, and from his own statement, he had evidently eaten about a peck. While we were cheering him with the assurance, that glass in this form wouldn't hurt him, the girls who were cleansing these crystals, announced that they were rapidly dissolving in the water. In a few minutes they were all gone, and the workman was immediately restored to his former good health, and went away to finish his day's work. Our chemist informed us that the ingredients used in making the bread, had by some freakish chemical action, produced these gems. This was the most serious case, of glass in food, that we found.

One case of intentional food-poisoning came to our attention, but upon careful investigation, it seemed clear that it was the act of some crazy devil, possibly inspired by these wild stories, and so wildly disordered himself that he didn't make a successful job of it. Only one bag in a carload shipment had been tampered with, and he had put so much arsenic in this, that it acted as an emetic, and expelled the whole from the stomach,

before the poison could do more than make the people who ate it very sick. We traced this shipment back to the mill and became satisfied it could not have been done there. In transit, the car had been left upon a siding, with door unlocked, and all efforts to discover the culprit were futile.

We spent a lot of time running down that wonderfully-active story of the woman who sewed a ten dollar bill in the sweater, to be sent to her soldier son, etc. We never found the woman, nor the sweater, nor did we expect to, as the story carried on its face such evidence of its falsity, that in normal circumstances, no one could be found gullible enough to be interested in it for a moment. We had, however, to "call down" more than fifty people for circulating that story. The only punishment we tried to inflict, was to make them so ashamed of their folly, that they might quit this loose-jawed exercise. This story seemed to come into being, in every city in the United States at the same time, with a local setting for each city, and had such possibilities for harm, that it might well have been started by our enemy. But whoever started it, it would be folly for the German empire to expend any money for circulation. That could wisely be left to us. Our investigation showed that this malicious story was pushed along by people, who rated their American patriotism 100 per cent, or better, and had the rating allowed by their neighbors.

The people engaged in this dangerous gossip, did not seem to suspect that it was propaganda; that they were doing exactly what our enemy would wish to have done. And the sad feature of it was, the class of people who would engage in it.

At one of the city theatres one evening, a Lieutenant in the United States Army entertained his companion, by relating the savage mutilation inflicted by the enemy upon any one falling into their hands, and to make the story impressive, stated that there was at that moment, an Army nurse in a Rochester hospital, suffering from injuries and mutilations received from German soldiers, too harrowing in detail to be repeated here. A man from the Marshal's Office, who was seated directly behind him, heard the whole story, and upon the close of the play accosted them, made known his position, and ordered them both to appear at the Marshal's Office at nine o'clock next morning. During the night, inquiry was made at every hospital in the city, to learn that no such patient was in any of them, and that no

Army nurse had, up to that period of the war, been a patient in any city hospital, for any cause.

In the morning the Lieutenant was confronted with these facts and asked to explain. He admitted that he knew nothing of the facts. That the story was messroom gossip in his camp, and that the local setting was wholly imaginary. He didn't claim he believed any part of this story. He couldn't, after one of the deputies waggishly advised him that "in modern warfare, the nurses don't go ahead of the soldiers."

There was no evidence that this story had yet got afloat, and anything we might attempt, toward disciplining this officer, would publish it broadcast. As we were at this time making an effort to recruit additional nurses for overseas service, it seemed better to keep this story secret, and we never heard of it cropping out afterwards. The Lieutenant went back to his camp, with an experience he might use in his future conduct.

An equally harmful story was sent, by a scholarly young American, to a newspaper for publication, quoting as his informant a member of one of the learned professions. The editor, subordinating headlines to duty, instead of publishing, sent it to the Marshal's Office. The author and the alleged informant, each laid it to the other. Both admitted it was not true, yet admitted it was matter of gossip between them. The story went no farther. One of these men afterwards volunteered for religious work in army camps. He was not accepted.

Equally troublesome were those over-zealous people who, acting individually or as committees, or associations, undertook to regulate the conduct, or improve the loyalty, of their neighbors.

One phase of this was, to compel others to stand, and make a rather-long declaration of loyalty, or civic creed, satisfactory to those proposing it, and serving no other purpose whatever; a proceeding without warrant in law, and useless in fact. One who purposed treason to his country, wouldn't hesitate to take an oath of loyalty now and then, in fact would be seeking opportunity for the display. It was certainly rather grotesque, to defend the Constitution, by breaking its most cherished provisions.

Another was, to compel reverence for the flag, in whatever form of expression those prescribing it had decided upon, and if he protested, or showed other stubborn independence, forcing

him to kiss the flag, quite forgetting that our flag was conceived in the purpose of preventing just such assaults upon the rights of the individual. However, these things were to be expected. They arise in every war. They were much less active, and did much less harm in this, than in any other war in which our country has been engaged.

These independent efforts finally became so prominent, that the President publicly admonished the people of the possible danger, and urged them, in loyalty to their country, to cease and discourage these neighborhood activities.

These things did not make as much trouble in Rochester as in some places, owing largely perhaps to the settled character of our people. And we were fortunate in the chief executive of our city, a man of wonderful common-sense, with head cool, heart warm, and feet always on the ground, he was in himself, a sheet-anchor against trouble from every quarter.

He saw the danger of these impulsive activities, and also saw the danger of directly repressing an enthusiasm, that might be made useful. So he placed himself at the head of the column, and led their activities into more helpful courses. He did wonderful service during the war, without nervousness or noise; was in daily co-operation with the Marshal's Office; and those who worked with him, can reverently say, it was providential that Hiram H. Edgerton was Mayor of our city in this time of trial.

Local law and order, peace and unity, were the greatest assistance any community could give to its Government at such a time, and anything that encouraged neighborhood hostility or suspicion, could not be helpful.

A meeting was held to launch one of our numerous "drives," and about 500 representative citizens assembled at dinner. Plans were announced, procedure advised, and one of our popular orators made the speech of the evening. It was eloquent, inspiring, and finally, alarming. He said "there are pro-Germans and traitors going about here unharmed and unhung;" and after ridiculing the tenderness and ladylike courtesy, with which they were treated by the Department of Justice, continued: "What they need is a rope about the neck, with the knot under the left ear, suspending them between the earth and the clouds." This was received with vociferous, and almost universal applause. I think everyone in the hall applauded but me. Manifestly, I wouldn't applaud my own disgrace. When the

first round of applause was subsiding, it was renewed, and again renewed, led by a good citizen who stood upon his chair wildly waving a napkin.

Isolated from this enthusiasm, for the moment I lapsed into a rather cynical train of thought. I had received a complaint, that the leader of these encores was a pro-German, investigated, found the complaint unjust, kept it secret, and received no applause. And in the range of my vision, were three other prominent citizens, vigorously supporting this applause who had been subjects of like complaint, likewise unfounded.

Before going to bed, I sent a letter to the orator, requesting that he give me the facts upon which he based the statement, that pro-Germans and traitors were going about here unharmed and unhung, that I might take such action as my duty required; promising him I would keep secret the source of my information. Early next morning he frankly informed me, he knew of no such facts, that he was just stirring up the crowd, to make them give up their money, and did not realize until he got my letter, that there were other things than the raising of money, to be considered.

To properly close this episode, I managed to meet the leader of the applause at lunch, and led the conversation to the speech of the evening before. He was still in enthusiastic accord with the speech and the remedy it suggested, as "just what we needed at the present time." I assured him I was glad to have his views. They might be useful in case I should decide to change my policy; and then laid aside my rule of secrecy long enough to tell him, I had received from a very responsible source, a complaint against his loyalty. With some excitement, he exclaimed, "Complaint against me! How could they complain of me?" I replied: "That question arose in my mind, as soon as I received the complaint. After investigating, and finding it wholly without foundation, I was glad I investigated before taking action." During the remainder of the lunch hour, he was more thoughtful than companionable.

In the way of preventing trouble, no activity of our office was so resultful, as compelling the guarding of industrial plants, and other places, where design or accident could work telling destruction.

We were guarding not against probable, but possible injury, not against certain, but unknown agencies, and the course

adopted as practicable was, guards of sufficient number day and night to cover the property, so no one could come upon it but those who had a right, and were identified by cards of admission properly authenticated. The Government required that all plants making or storing goods for war use, and foodstuffs generally, should be guarded to the satisfaction of the Marshal.

It was not easy to get the co-operation of the owners in this effort; not that they were hostile to the purpose, but while assenting in words, they fell short in performance. The American business man is the most perfect optimist. He excludes from his thoughts, the possibility that any thing will ever happen to him, particularly when providing against it involves the expenditure of his own money. The guarding was entirely at the owners' expense, but the cost of it was allowed as overhead, in any dealings with the Government. The owner selected his own guards, but they were all investigated, as to character and reliability, by the Marshal's Office, and the owner advised. The penalty for neglecting or refusing to guard was, that the Government might take over the plant and operate it. In Rochester we had to threaten this, as to one plant only. Our men went to the plants at different times day and night. If they got in, the plant was not properly guarded. As the system developed, there came a time when they didn't often get in. One superintendent boasted—and was nearly correct—that a fly couldn't get into his factory without being challenged. The system, of course, was what was necessary for each particular plant, in its peculiar circumstances.

Whether this precaution was necessary against the agents of the enemy, we will never know. But we do know that if they were around, they did not get in. We also know that the presence of the guards, in quite a few instances, prevented damage from solely accidental causes. This was a very valuable service, not alone in the saving of property, but in maintaining popular composure. However innocent the cause, if any conspicuous damage happened to an important war industry—and nearly all our factories were such—it might have had a disastrous effect upon nerves, already strung to highest tension.

In this effort at prevention, and for information in handling our delicate duties, we had agents of the Marshal's Office everywhere. In factories, stores, clubs, restaurants, hotels, societies, in short, wherever people were employed or gathered in num-

bers, our responsible assistants were on hand. Often they were part of the employee force, not as spies, not to make a case against somebody, but to prevent any case arising, by mingling with their fellows, joining in their discussions, and, by a word of timely advice, stopping foolish talk or action, before it reached the condition of danger. In addition, if any complaint came from one of these places, we had a source of impartial information. This was frequently very useful. Complaints arising out of these war arguments, generally came from one of the participants, and the party defeated in a contest is hardly a fair witness as to the conduct of the victor. Also, if a troublesome fellow appeared there, we learned it, sent for him, asked him to explain, and usually put him on parol, for such time as we heard no further complaint.

Saloons, and the like, were natural places for these arguments. For years the American saloon was an open forum, for discussion and settlement of all public questions; and unfortunately, as the evening advanced, the arguments became more positive; and the conclusions less wise. It would be ridiculous to try to dignify these barroom controversies into state dangers, or responsible expressions of thought or purpose; especially as, in the morning, none of the participants could tell how it started, what it was about, or who said it. In subsequent narration it seemed a very tame affair. Things that looked very red the night before took on a modest brown in the morning. Yet these things were disturbing and must be stopped. We sent men to these places to hang around, see and hear what was going on, and note enough of the discussion to have something definite to repeat, then sent for the proprietor and advised him that these war discussions must stop, or we might have to lock up the place. This was sufficient. Thereafter the regulation of the place could be left to the proprietor. Most of them posted written notices, in all popular languages, that no war talk would be permitted in the place, and this matter was well-in-hand.

A quite unlooked for activity came to the Marshal's Office through the sale of bonds to finance the war. Here again, our Government launched an innovation, in selling these bonds directly to the people at par, in amounts within the reach of those of modest income. No one made a dollar, directly or indirectly, upon the sale or distribution of these securities. Every cent paid by the people, went into the Treasury of the United States. The general public bought them, with an enthusiasm that as-

sured the success of the war; but it was an impulse, not a calculated investment. They did not understand that buying these bonds was a storing up of their savings. It was a sacrifice they were making to their country's need. They thought of Government bonds as an investment for the rich only. Their own possession of them seemed unnatural and suspicious. They could hardly think of them otherwise than as receipts for money contributed, and opportunity to change them into actual property was rather attractive. Hence they were very easy victims for the fellow who presented a plan to help them out, by trading them out of their bonds.

They didn't have long to wait. Soon an "Ad" appeared that a certain philanthropist was prepared to trade vacant lots for bonds "at par," followed closely by a dealer who would accept Liberty Bonds "at par," in part payment for furniture. These were followed closely by the piano dealer, the automobile agent, and of course, by the "blue sky" stock salesman. Some merchants put notices in their windows that they would accept bonds "at par" in payment for goods sold within; some of the more eager underscoring the words "at par" to call attention to the impressive part of the proposition. It seemed the whole trading world was devoted to the rescue of these poor bond buyers, from the folly of their investment.

Then came the shoe-string gamblers, who opened broker-offices, and went into the buying of these bonds with all the fervor and guile of that ilk.

The corner-stone of our war strength was our country's credit. Anything that depressed our securities aided our enemy; more effectively, as ours was the only country in the war, whose credit was still unimpaired, and the main dependence of our associates. Another bond sale was soon coming. To sell a new issue of bonds at par didn't look very hopeful, when the present bonds were already trading junk upon the bargain counter, discredited by those supposed to know values. Something had to be done and done quickly. Our agents went about requesting these people to stop this advertising and trading in bonds. Some complied, others argued. To these we sent letters—which they would never read to their friends—indicating we were not so impressed with their altruism, as to hope they were about to add one more to the listed Beatitudes. We published some of these letters without the name of the addressee. The traders and merchants withdrew from this enterprise.

The shoe-string brokers not only continued but increased in number and activity. They were proof against either reason or shame, had no business standing to maintain, and were not unskilled in dodging law. We asked the legitimate brokers to enter this trade, that one forced to part with his bonds could go where he would get an honest deal; requested the newspapers not to publish "ads" for these sharks; through the press advised those who must sell, to go to the nearest bank for advice; and did many other things likely to embarrass or obstruct the success of these operators.

Of course, none of these purchasers of bonds, in trade or at discount, were buying for investment. If such were their purpose, they would have bought directly from the Government, in the recent bond drive, when induced to do so by every earnest plea their patriotic neighbors could present. None of these shoe-string fellows had capital to carry the bonds purchased for even a short time. Their plan was, every morning, to sell through the regular exchange agencies the bonds purchased the day before, or to deposit them with banks as security for loans. But they soon found that no broker or investment house, connected with the New York Exchange, would accept their business, nor would any Rochester bank loan them money on security of these bonds, and no third party could deal at either place for them. When anyone came to broker or bank, with any considerable number of bonds in small denominations, his name and location were taken, his business refused, and the Marshal's Office immediately advised; with the result that the Marshal's men, or the police, were interviewing this proposed seller within an hour, to learn where he got these bonds, their number, amounts, date of issue, etc. This was a perfectly legal act, as these small denomination bonds were continually being lost or stolen, and the law-officers were always trying to trace and recover them.

Finally, we sent letters to more than seven hundred employers, asking their help, enclosing a proposed notice to be posted in shops and factories, asking the employee not to sell his bonds without coming to the office, that they might help him, etc. The employer co-operated with enthusiasm, many of them improving on our notice by adding, "If you feel compelled to sell your bonds, we will buy them at full face value with interest to date."

Then there crept into the gossip of the employees, the fact—and it was a fact—that in all large plants these sharks had

agents, not known as such, who for a paltry share in the catch, were willing to act as decoys, and lead their innocent fellows into the trap. After this rumor got well afloat, no employee dared mention the possibility of a sale of bonds, in the presence of his fellows.

Many of these small bond purchases were being carried by employers and banks, on weekly payments. Even this "little yew lamb," couldn't escape these sharks. They would buy these accounts at a discount; but employers and banks quite generally refused to recognize the assignments of these pass-books. In many factories, bodies of the cooler-headed employees announced their readiness to take over the account of any one who felt unable to carry it, give him all he had paid in, step into his place and complete the purchase. All these things combined to make the way of the transgressor harder, and one by one, these pirates quit for want of victims, and the law having been amended, the more hardy were given twenty-four hours to get out of town or into jail. They chose the former. Thus, what we considered the most dangerous back-fire of the war, was extinguished.

This was not the only commercialized patriotism we met. During the war, it was desirable that the national colors should be displayed as generally as possible. People were encouraged to hang out the flag at homes and business places, and keep it flying continually. A few, with excessive patriotism, and of course, to increase respect for the flag and its ideals, patched it well with placards, announcing the bargains to be obtained beneath its folds. This insulting vulgarity was not at all general, and there was a very-direct-law applicable. We sent men about, to order these "ads" removed from the flag at once; if there was any refusal or argument to arrest the proprietor, and bring the flag along as evidence. No arrests had to be made. All obeyed the order, but not all graciously. As my men allowed no backtalk, the proprietor sometimes, to relieve "the hurt that honor felt," reached me through the phone, not to apologize, but to criticise the want of gentleness in our approach.

One of them felt keenly hurt, at my want of consideration, in sending a deputy to lecture him on respect for the flag, "in language so mixed with German that he couldn't understand it;" him! a direct descendant from six generations of loyal Americans. As there was three-quarters of a mile of copper

wire between us, I kept cool, assured him I was sorry to have wounded his American sensibilities, and promised, if I had occasion to communicate with him again, I would send one of my deputies, who was a direct descendant of an Irish King, very proud of his royal descent, and noted for a manner of speech nobody could misunderstand. Then, I translated the lecture complained of, into English I know he understood, and am sure he will not gossip to his neighbors.

It was embarrassing, but we could not accept a family-tree as an assurance of patriotism; one present adventure in loyal purpose would be more convincing. Old Barbara Frietchie couldn't boast descent from six generations of Americans.

To send out those 700 letters to employers, was decided Friday evening. They were prepared, and delivered at their destination, by Monday morning. Such was our equipment for any duty that arose. A great part of that equipment were capable and devoted volunteers, ready to respond to any call, day or night. I have decided not to give names here; to name them all, space is lacking. The connection with our office, of many of them, was a secret then, and should remain so; and all gave their service with a spirit that showed clearly, that the privilege of doing so was the sole reward they sought. I cannot believe, that any amount of publicity could increase their satisfaction.

One name I must mention: Ward K. Angevine, who volunteered at the beginning, and remained to the close; reporting for duty as regularly as if on full salary. He had a peculiar genius for this service; cool, clear-headed and judicious. He needed no instructions, knowing our policy, the detail was plain. He was the salaried employee of another, and there came a time he felt it necessary to apologize to his employer, that he had been giving so much time to our office, his own work had got behind, but now he would cut out all outside work until he had caught up his own. The employer said "That isn't necessary. Do the Marshal's work first, you can catch ours up any time." And to show the sincerity of his words, gave Ward a substantial increase of salary. That employer was O. J. Garlock of Palmyra. I have not Mr. Garlock's permission to tell this, but such action destroys all privilege of privacy. His fellow citizens have a right to know it.

Many volunteered their automobiles when needed, but we didn't need many—gum shoes were better adapted to our work—and when we needed an auto the need was instant. Russell P. Yates was our regular chauffeur for a year and a half, volunteering his machine and himself to drive it, every day and night throughout this period. He appeared every morning, parked his auto in front, and busied himself about the office, until wanted for a trip. Every afternoon and evening Henry Hiler of Brockport was on hand with his auto; and evenings and Sundays several others were present with their autos awaiting any emergency. Walter W. Powers kept his machine parked on the next block, and could be got, in two or three minutes, when wanted. Many others were called upon when we could plan ahead, but such trips were mostly outside the city.

Many war-troubles came to the Marshal's attention, not placed upon him as a legal duty, but which somebody should attend to, and the people assumed I was the one.

If aggrieved, by some failure or error of purpose; if mail was delayed or miscarried; if a soldier-husband did not make proper allotment for his wife, or son for his mother; if the allotment was not received; if a liberty bond was lost (and it was wonderful how many of them could get lost); they came and hurled their criticism at or through me; and while gratuitously trying to help them, sometimes scolded me for delay, want of success, or "red tape;" but in time of war few of us are entirely sane, and none are reasonable.

It was sad, people had not more intelligent understanding of their governmental agencies; but it was the duty of us all, particularly those in official place, to try and smooth out these present difficulties, with good temper. A mother who failed to get a letter from her son in the trenches, could be told this was no part of the Marshal's duties, without incurring official censure, but the officer could hardly satisfy himself he was giving his best to his country.

Most of this irregular responsibility I shared with the Home Service of the Red Cross. I called upon them and they called upon me. I learned early, that I could not rival these good women in kindly purpose and unselfish labor. Their trying work seemed only to increase their patience and cheerfulness. Upon one call at their office, I found Miss Elsie Jones eating her

evening meal off the desk, which she had not left since morning. On my return I related this to my force, to inspire them in the sacrifices they found it necessary to make.

That a piece of mail should be lost occasionally was to be expected. The wonder is, that so few pieces were lost in proportion to the mass handled, and most of these would not have been lost, had the sender addressed them as directed by the Post Office Department. In the fall of 1917, I sent 85 packages (sweater, socks, kit, etc.) to 85 Rochester boys, at different military stations, and every package reached its destination. One package followed the boy, from place to place, for four months and finally caught up with him, on the coast of Russia.

A mother complained that a letter sent to her son two months before, never reached him, and was not over-mild in her criticism. I learned she had not addressed this letter as before, because in the letter she was answering, he gave a new address. She showed me his letter. In it he advised that he had been made Sergeant and was then on leave at Vichy, France, and signed it Sergeant J—— J——. The mother hurried off her congratulations, and addressed her letter Sergeant J—— J——, Vichy, France. I explained that before her letter was written, the soldier had left Vichy, and rejoined his command on the battle-front. That, addressed as it was, it did not become military mail, was simply regular mail matter, to be handled by the French Post Office, which probably was still trying to find the Sergeant at Vichy. She had another letter, equally wrong in address, she was about to post. I gave her a card, addressed as she should address her letters and told her, when he became a Colonel, to continue addressing them the same way. She accepted the explanation, but I am certain she still thought that a well-managed Government would keep better track of the officers of its army.

A lot of this trouble arose out of the failure to receive allotment checks. Every case of this kind, that came to my attention, was caused by error of name given as allottee, address given for delivery, or failure to remain in one place long enough to get mail; causing the mail to be sent back to Washington, as unclaimed. This mail was sent out monthly, addressed to a designated person, at a certain delivery address, to be delivered to that person only, and if not delivered, returned within a fixed number of days. At once, this returned mail was of such great

quantity, a separate bureau was organized to assort and handle it. There was a lot returned from here, and the Home Service, and our office, were called upon continually. I finally requested the Postmaster before returning mail of this nature, to send me a list of it. From our indexes, the addresses for some of it could be found, and from the Red Cross indexes, many more, lessening, by quite a little, our trouble. Still it continued, and strange to relate, kept recurring with some of the same persons.

The following case is an exaggerated sample of most of them. A husband made an allotment, before he went to camp. The wife gave her mail address, General Delivery, Rochester Post Office. Then, without advising anyone, she went to Albion. Not getting her checks, she was advised to change her address to Albion. She made the change, and before mail could reach her there, returned to Rochester, and called frequently at the General Delivery, without result. I had her address rechanged to Rochester. After a few months, she appeared at my office accompanied by three kindly ladies. I listened quietly while one of these good women delivered herself of rather an overcharge of indignation, that a soldier's wife should be thus treated. I then read them a letter from Washington, recounting the rambles of the several checks, in fruitless quest of this allottee, and that they were ready to begin their travels over if we could furnish a new address. I then said to the wife, "If you will send a letter to Washington, requesting that all your checks be sent here in my care, and then keep me advised where you are from time to time, I'll see that you get them." Such letter was sent, and the checks came to me, and kept coming, but I heard nothing from the allottee until many months later, when the Home Service called me, to advise that she was then in their office, still looking for her allotment. She came to my office and I took her receipt for \$675.00 in checks. There was not a moment, since the husband's departure, that six dollars would not have been a boon to this poor woman. Yet, who was to blame?

Personally, I get my greatest satisfaction from a few things I was able to do, not in the formal line of duty, but in spite of it. I was able to save forty-two boys from the penalties for desertion, and get them back to their posts, to make good in future service to their country.

These boys did not desert through any sympathy with the enemy, nor because they were out of harmony with the purpose

of our country, nor any like premeditation. It was sometimes homesickness, sometimes drinking, sometimes, they themselves couldn't tell why—simply walked away. Very frequently while on leave or furlough, they spent their money too freely, couldn't pay their fare back and, ignorant of the course they might have taken, got frightened, concealed themselves, and every day made their condition worse.

When a deserter is taken, the usual course of procedure is to return him under guard, to his command or the nearest Army Post, with expense paid from Government funds. This usually results in a trial by Court Martial, the decision of which, however mild the punishment, becomes a record judgment against the soldier for all time, and, though he remain in the ranks, seriously affects his future. To avoid this, it was desirable that the soldier voluntarily return to his duty, alone, and at private expense. That the soldier returns voluntarily, strongly negatives the charge of desertion, reducing the offense possibly, to absence without leave, which his company officers could dispose of informally. In accepting the promise of these boys, that they would go back alone, I was taking a chance. If one of them failed me I might be subjected to severe censure, and with the critic, the fact that the soldier didn't keep his promise, would be sufficient evidence that I should not have trusted him. As they all got there, I was not called upon to meet any such criticism. But few of these forty-two soldiers were Rochester boys. They were from other parts of the state or from other states. More than half of them called upon me after their discharge, and a majority of those came back in officers' uniforms.

One poor kid, assigned to a distant camp, got a terrible attack of homesickness, and being on leave at the village, boarded a train and beat his way home. One who is homesick is not sane. I was homesick once. As soon as the boy had seen the home landscape for a moment, he was restored to normal. We got him back to camp, and he got off with a scolding. His commander may have been homesick himself once, if not, he could learn its freakish results from my letter.

A young soldier returned, on furlough, to his home in a nearby village, with money enough for the round trip. Friends treated him well, and he in turn treated, too freely for his purse. When time came to return, he had no car fare, and had not been

soldiering long enough to know there were military means open to him. He had no family source of supply. His widowed mother was supporting four younger children by her manual labor. He dared not make his condition known to his acquaintances, and crazed with fright, skulked about, hiding daytimes, and foraging for food nights.

He was arrested and brought to me. He was a wholesome-looking lad. I told him I wanted to help him, and could if he would do what I told him. He pledged his word he would go directly to camp alone. I gave him a ticket, and a little pocket money, with a letter to the Commandant; told him to walk boldly into camp, go immediately to the commanding officer, tell him frankly all about it, and, when opportunity came, give him my letter. Also, I cautioned him to remember, that I had not put him under arrest, and that the money I used was not Government money. I asked him to write me all that took place, as it might be useful to me, if some other boy got into a scrape. My real reason for requesting a letter was to learn that he got there.

He wrote me that as soon as the Colonel heard his name, he said quite sternly, "Well, soldier! You got yourself into a damned pretty scrape, didn't you? What have you to say for yourself?" The soldier told the whole story, including that he got the money to come back with from the United States Marshal. The Colonel broke in, "Did the Marshal have you under arrest?" The soldier replied: "No, sir. He refused to arrest me, gave me his own money, and gave me this letter for you." The Colonel read the letter, looked at the boy very sternly, read the letter again, then said "Go to your quarters now, and forget it." That boy came home a First Sergeant.

A young sailor in the Navy deserted his ship in time of war, a very serious offense. He couldn't tell why he did it. His ship was in a British harbor. He got two days' shore leave, and walked away into the interior, with no purpose but to get as far from the water as he could. After tramping about rural England for some time, he realized his situation, returned to the coast, and, at a time when our Navy was practically raking the Atlantic, with his uniform on, beat his way across and reached his home, telling his mother he was on furlough. The mother, noticing that he remained within doors during the day, going out for a walk only at night, became suspicious, questioned him

and got the truth. It was brought to my attention. This boy was not yet 19 years old. I concluded a sailor, who had been already trained at public expense, would be more valuable on the deck of a War Vessel than in prison. I sought the co-operation of the Naval Commander of this area, who agreed with my conclusion. Learning that the ship, to which the boy belonged, would be in New York harbor next morning, we sent him aboard, alone, with letters to his Captain. He was sentenced to a term in the "brig" (the ship's jail), but after four or five days, was released and ordered to duty. This boy called on me after war closed, with an honorable discharge, and the left sleeve of his blouse literally covered with stripes for good conduct.

One more circumstance: In a nearby village a young fellow was picked up for being drunk. The police found on his person evidence that his home was in a small New England village, and that he was registered there under the Draft Law, so turned him over to the Marshal's Office. A deputy placed him in jail, and wired his Draft Board to learn his status, and their desire. We received reply, "He is a deserter, send him back here at once." We answered that we had no public funds for such expense, and asked further advice; leaving one or two more kindly courses open to them. After waiting long enough to hold a Town Meeting, they wired, "This man is a deserter. Send him back here and he will get what he deserves." I didn't like the between-the-lines reading of that telegram. I was afraid he might get more than he deserved. The boy had won my pity.

With my morning mail I opened a letter, which was not for me. It was for this boy, from his mother, addressed in my care. This boy's fate was in my hands, and, as the letter was open, I decided to read it, for such aid as it might give toward the decision I was soon to make. It disclosed that the boy was well-bred, and that whatever of waywardness he might show, was not acquired in his home. That mother could not bring up a vagabond. My pity was changed into a more active sentiment.

I had the boy brought to my office. He was a perfectly proportioned, bright-eyed, handsome youth of twenty-four. A few sentences exchanged, disclosed that he had native intelligence far above the average, developed by very complete school advantages. I explained his situation, and the charge against him.

He "fired up," and said "I'm no slacker. From every town I've been in, I wrote back where I was, and never got notice I was called." I said, "But you never remained in one place long enough to get a reply." Then, speaking his name, I said, "I can see you were not brought up to be a tramp. I know you're not a coward. Your name indicates you belong to a race that never turned the back to a foe. What is your trouble?—Booze?" He dropped his head, and in a low voice said "Yes. I never drank a great deal, but—it was too much."

I said, "My boy, I want to help you. I dare not send you home. I am afraid you might not get a square deal. I can save you by sending you on from here. You will go to the same camp you'd reach if sent from your home, will be credited to your own State, and be part of its troops." He promptly replied, "I am ready." I said, "You'll go forward as soon as I can make arrangements, and I want to impress upon you, there is an officer's uniform waiting for you there, but you will never wear it, unless you cut out the drinking; with that cut out, you can't escape it." He replied, with quiet seriousness, "That is cut out now." Again when I bade him goodbye, I said, "Now, remember, I want you to come home a Lieutenant or better."

Some months after the Armistice, when the soldiers who were sent to the Rhine were being mustered out, looking up from my desk, I saw in the doorway a tanned, healthy young soldier, in the uniform of a First Lieutenant. He saluted, and smiling, said, "You don't remember me." I recognized him, and arising—it was my turn to stand—I said, "Lieutenant Mc——, I am glad to see you. You thought because of those bars on your shoulders I wouldn't know you? If you had come without them, I would insist upon not recognizing you. I need ask nothing about your conduct. This uniform answers every question. How did you happen to come around this way?" He said, "Having gone in from here, I could take my travel either back here, or home, and I thought I'd like to see you." This sentence was worth all the anxiety, expense, and labor, put in for the whole forty-two.

After a little visit about the past, I asked him what he was going to do now. He replied, "I am going home on the next train, lay off my uniform, and go back to my job with the railroad company." I said, "Would a letter from me to your boss be helpful in getting back your job?" With a smile he replied,

"I thank you very much, but it isn't necessary. My boss is my brother. He is the general passenger agent." As he arose to leave, I said, "Don't take off that uniform until your good mother sees it." He said, "Oh! Do you know my mother?" I said, "Yes, and I know that if you devote the rest of your life to her happiness, you can never half pay her. And there is one other thing I want you to do just for me: Wear that uniform about your home village, for three or four days—I won't object if you strut a little—to show that Yankee board that you are no Deserter!"

A mother's letter made that boy a Lieutenant.

There were many other items of our war work, important in performance, and interesting to recall. Enough, I hope, has been related to give a general view of the work, its purpose and manner of execution. That it was done as well as might be, we are not vain enough to assert. For myself and my deputies, and the great force of volunteers who worked with us, I do assert that it could not have been done better than we tried to do it.

To escape criticism, we could not hope. To deserve criticism, we did not purpose. To answer our critics, we point to the result. No city of the land took higher place in the maintenance of law and order, harmony and co-operation in every helpful war-purpose. In the course of our strain and labor, a friend came to me and advised that I was being severely criticised for my leniency toward those pro-Germans, etc. That he had defended me until it was getting pretty hard. I replied, "Don't try it any more. When you hear me so criticised again, just offset what hasn't happened, against what I didn't do, and I'll be satisfied."

It seems reasonable, if we were to be charged with the default, we should be allowed the offset. Yet, we don't claim credit for all, nor most, nor any considerable portion, of this composing result. It is to be credited almost wholly, to the well-poised, law-abiding character of our population. Even the critics, when not trying to annoy others, behaved pretty well.

When I was asked to outline my policy, and procedure, for use in formulating plans for other places, I began my reply by saying that a complete answer to that request could be made in

a single sentence: "Just get a population like mine, and let them alone." Of course, I answered in more detail, and, as some would consider, more seriously, but I doubt if more truly.

This narrative shows a liberal use of the personal pronoun. In the circumstances, to attempt any other form would be clumsy affectation. To the critical, who may see in it a shocking want of modesty, I can only say in the words of Aeneas, "*Quorum pars magna fui.*"

EDITOR'S NOTE: It will be observed that Judge Lynn, with his customary modesty, has failed to mention the service of his daughter, Joan Lynn (now Mrs. William Arthur Schild), in the United States Marshal's office, during the World War period. Immediately after the declaration of War by the United States, in April, 1917, she entered the Marshal's office as a volunteer; and on March 25, 1918, the United States Attorney General authorized her appointment as Deputy U. S. Marshal, in which capacity she served faithfully and efficiently until January 1, 1919. This was the first time that a woman had ever been appointed to that office in the Western District of New York. It seems reasonable to believe that part of United States Marshal Lynn's success was due to the loyal support of his daughter.

World War Service of the Rochester Chapter American Red Cross

By GEORGE W. REILLY

EDITOR'S NOTE: A Rochester Chapter of the American Red Cross was organized on January 22, 1906, at the home of Mr. Henry G. Danforth, 544 West Avenue.

There were present Messrs. Ernest R. Willard, Percy R. McPhail, George A. Carnahan, James S. Watson, Henry G. Danforth, Dr. Rush Rhees, Mrs. Henry G. Danforth and Miss Sophie F. Palmer.

Col. William Cary Sanger was the guest of honor and gave an informal address upon the objects of the organization of the Red Cross.

Dr. Max Landsberg was elected President; Mr. Percy R. McPhail, of the Merchants Bank, Treasurer; and Miss Sophie F. Palmer, 247 Brunswick Street, Secretary; members of the Executive Committee were Mr. Ernest R. Willard, Chairman; Messrs. James G. Cutler, George C. Buell, Henry G. Danforth and Mrs. William E. Werner and Mrs. William E. Hoyt.

Dr. Landsberg resigned as President of the Chapter in June, 1908.

Two public meetings were held after the organization, one being the occasion of an address by Miss Boardman, of Washington, and the other by Mr. Charles W. Hurd, the Field Secretary.

In June, 1906, at the Merchants Bank, there was held a meeting of the officers to hear the report of the Treasurer, Mr. Percy R. McPhail, as to the disposition of the funds contributed by Rochester citizens for the relief of San Francisco sufferers.

In the fall of 1914 this committee was called together again to consider plans for co-operating with Mrs. William S. Kimball for the concert and chrysanthemum show to raise money for the Red Cross War Relief Fund; and again on December 1st, 1914, to hear the report of those having the matter in charge.

As a matter of fact, after the second year of the organization of this Chapter, there was no legal Red Cross organization in Rochester. The Red Cross rules require that the names of members failing to pay the annual dues for two consecutive years shall be dropped from membership. There having been no chapter development, no dues were paid by any of those who enrolled in 1906. Consequently, the American Red Cross did not recognize, officially, the Rochester Chapter for a period of eight years prior to March, 1916, when it was reorganized for World War Service.

Upon reorganization in 1916, Mr. George Eastman was chosen Chairman of the Rochester Chapter, and Mr. Ernest R. Willard, Vice-Chairman. Later, Mr. Eastman became Honorary Chairman, and Mr. Willard, Chairman.

THE war-time activities of the Rochester Chapter of the American Red Cross were diversified and far-reaching in their character. The amount of work accomplished during the years of the war and those immediately following, entitles the organization to take a high place in local civilian War Work. People of the community who were members of this great organization (and their number was well over one hundred thousand), will always view with satisfaction its notable achievements. Red Cross really belonged in those days to everyone in the community and practically everyone belonged to it; and it was then an established policy of the Chapter not to encourage publicity concerning individual efforts, for the reason that the burden of the great Red Cross work done in Rochester was carried by thousands upon thousands of local workers. That same policy obtains at this writing.

Red Cross is fundamentally a volunteer organization and the national headquarters in Washington is authority for the statement that during the time the United States was engaged in the war, more than \$50,000,000 was expended on materials and supplies, which were manufactured into completed articles by Red Cross volunteers. This statement, however, does not begin to indicate the sacrifice, the patriotism and the unselfishness displayed by the workers.

Up to the time that diplomatic relations were severed with Germany, the neutrality of the Red Cross had limited the scope of its work. The chief activity of the Rochester Chapter was then confined to collecting funds for United States Army Base Hospital No. 19. But the day after the break with Germany came, the Secretary of the local Chapter received telegraphic instructions from Washington, asking that adequate preparations to carry out the work for which the American Red Cross is chartered by Congress, be made at once.

Immediately, centrally located headquarters were opened; committees appointed on finance, hospital garments and supplies, packing and shipping, publicity and information, motor service, and cooperation with outside organizations. Indeed, a real working organization sprang into being almost over night. Executive headquarters were at first established at Hotel Rochester, and an efficient committee began at once the work of providing the equipment for Base Hospital No. 19, as the first thing to be accomplished. This work was completed about August first.



A TYPICAL GROUP OF WORKERS AT THE RED CROSS HOUSE,
EAST AVENUE AND ALEXANDER STREET, ROCHESTER, 1918.



ROCHESTER FIREMEN KNITTING SOCKS FOR THE RED CROSS,
DURING THE WORLD WAR.



FLAG-RAISING CEREMONIES HELD AT THE RED CROSS HOUSE,
EAST AVENUE AND ALEXANDER STREET, ROCHESTER, 1918.



WOMEN WORKERS FOLDING BANDAGES AT THE
RED CROSS HOUSE, 1918.



GROUP OF WORKERS OF THE ROCHESTER RED CROSS CANTEEN READY FOR SERVICE AT THEIR BOOTH IN THE NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD STATION, 1918.



ROCHESTER RED CROSS CANTEEN WORKERS SERVING THE BOYS
OF A TROOP TRAIN WITH CREATURE COMFORTS, 1918.



ROCHESTER RED CROSS CANTEEN WORKERS IN THEIR SUMMER
AND WINTER UNIFORMS WAITING FOR TROOP TRAINS AT THE
NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD STATION.



EXTERIOR AND INTERIOR VIEWS OF ROCHESTER RED CROSS ARMY AND NAVY BATH HOUSE, SOUTHEAST CORNER WARD STREET AND CLINTON AVE. NORTH, NEAR NEW YORK CENTRAL STATION, 1918.

Work rooms were opened almost immediately in the Hotel Seneca. A comprehensive and intensive study of just what was to be the scope of the work along the line of production was undertaken. Departments were thoroughly organized. Volunteer instructors in various branches of production work were given training, so that when the first Red Cross House was opened, at 451 East Avenue, on June 11, 1917, a very considerable number of trained workers were in attendance to take care of volunteers and the work soon began to attain considerable proportions. At the Red Cross House, four separate activities were conducted: The making of surgical dressings—and no surgical dressings were made outside the House; the manufacture of hospital garments and supplies; the sock knitting department; and the conducting of educational classes.

Executive offices were established subsequently at 330 Main Street East, and the organization of branches and auxiliaries begun. During the early days of the War, the Executive Offices were the scene of continual activity. Branches and auxiliaries in the county to the number of 53, were organized and instructed in work. The Information Bureau was flooded with requests for all kinds of information. A great number of volunteers—and during the whole period of the war, Red Cross work was done almost entirely by volunteers—were cataloged and assigned to service. Membership files had to be opened, book-keeping systems covering receipts and expenditures established, and a vast amount of correspondence handled.

A Canteen Committee, which stood ready to meet any emergency call that might come for feeding the soldiers who were daily passing through Rochester, was established. Educational courses in dietetics began to be given at the Mechanics Institute and were largely attended. First-aid classes received instruction at the D. A. R. Chapter House, and at the Red Cross House, as well.

Soon the Government began to express a desire for helmets, sweaters, mufflers and wristlets. It was not long before individuals to the number of thousands, were taking out yarn from the Red Cross House and bringing back the knitted products. Many of these were shut-ins, invalids, some were blind, some even were men who worked at idle times. Volunteers knitted at the House, also. The demand for these articles, in a short time, became practically unlimited.

At the time when the first Red Cross House was opened, the Chapter received an offer of one hundred sock-knitting machines, which was gratefully accepted. These machines began to arrive about the middle of June and intensive instruction in their use was at once commenced and kept up night and day. A Knitting Department was established at the House and subsequently it was found advantageous to loan out machines. It is worthy of note, in this connection, that a number of machines went to the various fire-houses in this city, and that the firemen became very expert in producing socks, a great rivalry sprung up as to which fire-house could furnish the most socks from week to week. The Chapter averaged in production more than two thousand pairs of socks a week during the greater part of the time manufacturing was carried on. The art of hand knitting also was revived and some very wonderful finished articles found their way to the Red Cross headquarters. It was not long before the original donor of the knitting machines added twenty-five more to his gift, and Rochester soon took its position as one of the leading cities in the country in the production of socks, which position was maintained throughout the War.

During the succeeding months, and up to the close of the year 1917, the work of the Chapter in all lines grew by leaps and bounds, and it was not long before, with rapidly increasing production, there arose an urgent need for larger working headquarters. Through the generosity of one of Rochester's leading citizens, the fine plant at 366 East Avenue, known as The Friendly Home, was donated for the purpose. Accordingly, early in the year of 1918, the various production departments of the Rochester Chapter, as well as the executive offices, were moved under one roof. The new House proved to be wonderfully adapted for the purpose contemplated, and for nearly a year, women of all classes and creeds flocked there to work for the Red Cross. Working sessions were held in the morning, afternoon and evening, and for a very long period, the attendance of workers averaged more than six hundred a day. The new Red Cross House was equipped with fifty sewing machines, several cloth cutting machines, and every appliance known to facilitate the execution of the work. A down-town work room for the convenience of women living on the West Side was established. Added attention was given to individual workers

who preferred to labor at their homes, and to supervise the efforts of the branches and auxiliaries and keep them supplied with materials.

The Red Cross membership campaign for the year 1918 attained the high total of 109,959 members for Monroe County. In addition there was a 100% junior enrollment for the Chapter of more than 58,000 children, attending the public, private and parochial schools.

During the year, special appeals were made to the public by the Red Cross in behalf of the destitute people of Belgium. The first appeal brought over fifty tons of warm, serviceable clothing, while the second one resulted in more than seventy-two tons of such garments, or double the quota assigned to the Chapter. In September, the Chapter was requested by the Government to collect fruit-stones and nut-shells, to be used in the manufacture of gas masks for the United States Army. Within a brief period, more than 13 tons of these products were gathered together and shipped to the Government station in Long Island, the first carload going forward from Rochester within ten days after the request came, and being the first shipment to reach the station.

In November, the Red Cross accepted another mission for the Government and assumed the responsibility for packing, inspecting and shipping Christmas presents for the members of the American Expeditionary Forces. In Monroe County, the work was done at the Red Cross warehouse on East Main Street, which had been established to take care of refugee garments, and at the branch headquarters in the towns. Nearly 6500 parcels were shipped by the Chapter. Then came a request from the Surgeon General of the United States Army for a nation-wide survey of the nursing resources of the country. This survey was carefully and quickly made, and the results forwarded to Washington.

The Motor Corps, originally under the National League of Women's Service, now became affiliated with the Rochester Chapter and rendered excellent service. During the influenza epidemic the Motor Corps averaged about three hundred calls a day, taking volunteer nurses to and from their cases, delivering food from the Canteen to afflicted homes, and making possible the tremendous volunteer aid during those trying days.

A Department of Personnel was organized, a special First

Aid committee, and a Bureau of Information instituted to obtain information regarding men in service, or civilians resident in countries under enemy domination.

By this time the production work of the Chapter had attained such proportions and the quotas allotted to it were so promptly filled, that the Chapter came to have a very enviable reputation, and thereafter, the quotas were the same as those allotted to Brooklyn and Buffalo, very much larger Chapters. In the Atlantic Division of the Red Cross, comprising three states, New York City was ranked first, and Brooklyn, Buffalo and Rochester as second cities in production. Production work, which began on an organized basis on June 11, 1917, and was closed on May 10, 1919, resulted in Rochester sending to divisional headquarters for shipment more than 6,000,000 articles, including surgical dressings, knitted articles, hospital garments and supplies. The plain truth is that no city of its size in the country approached Rochester in this respect.

Very soon after the National Home Service Section of the Red Cross was established in Washington, the Rochester section was opened and began to function in a single room in Main Street East. This work having to do with every relation that existed between the soldier and his family at home, quickly attained large proportions and more adequate headquarters had to be secured than those at Main Street East. Subsequently, the whole department was moved to the Wisner Building on State Street, where it occupied a full floor of the building during the course of the War, and for more than three years afterwards. During the first year of the existence of the Home Service Section, fifteen hundred families were cared for and rescued from annoyance, want or extremity. Thus, was morale maintained at home and at the front. The Home Service Section supplemented the Government money by allowances from its treasury, making loans until the Government money should arrive; secured proper legal, medical and dental service; performed every service in which the family stood in urgent need. During the last year of the War, the Department served more than two thousand families a month.

School children took an important part in Red Cross war work too. During the year of 1917-18, junior members of the Red Cross, from eighty-eight local schools, furnished a vast amount of useful articles, including towels, handkerchiefs, dish towels, sheets, bed socks, napkins, tray covers and helmets,

totaling more than 70,000 articles, besides contributing a yearly membership fee.

This brief summary of the efforts of the Red Cross would not be complete without mention of the later work done by the Canteen in its established headquarters at the New York Central Station. The original object of the Canteen, of course, was to cheer the men on their way to the front and, incidentally, to give them a few cigarettes and postcards, which, with a few exceptions, was all that was necessary, as the troops were then being well looked after. After the Armistice was signed, however, interest in the soldiers was not so keen, and many trains were started for the West without any food, or a very insufficient quantity. It became necessary then for the Canteen to furnish coffee, doughnuts, chocolate, candy, fruit, sandwiches, soup, milk, cookies and other food of inexpensive character. For many months, all regular trains were met between 8:00 A. M. and 6:00 P. M. sharp, and all troop-trains were met between 7:00 A. M. and 10:00 P. M., and in cases where special service was asked for, it was furnished at any hour, so that practically a twenty-four hour service was maintained for seven days a week.

Early in the summer of 1918, the Chapter erected a completely appointed bath house, adjoining the New York Central Station, for the use of troops passing through the city. This occasioned, perhaps, as much enthusiasm as any one thing the Rochester Chapter did. During the following months upwards of 50,000 men on their way to the front, enjoyed a hot bath and were delighted with the privilege.

The Department of Personnel of the Rochester Chapter sent about fifty paid nurses overseas during the continuation of the war, and trained over four hundred fifty nurses' aids, many of whom served on the other side, and contributed in other ways its share to the different departments overseas.

During the years immediately following the war, the organization of the Red Cross was kept intact, and on several occasions production of garments for refugees was renewed until the required quota was reached. Gradually, one by one, the activities were wound up—except the Home Service Section—but the skeleton organization was retained, and in Rochester "The Greatest Mother" is always ready to resume activity should occasion demand.

Editor's Note: The American Red Star Animal Relief was founded by the late William O. Stillman as a special department of The American Humane Association to meet emergencies of extraordinary character and scope in the relief of animals, exclusively. The World War emergency called the department into being. Its financial demands were enormous and the work could not be carried through without separate financing, accounting and administration. More than sixty thousand dollars were paid for ambulances sent to France and to camps in this country for the humane succor and conservation of horses and mules, that were an indispensable unit in the campaign to bring the War to a close. Large sums were also spent on other supplies of a kindred character; the organization served horses and other animals active in the War as the "Red Cross" served human Warriors.

On the termination of the War the Red Star was not allowed to die, but was retained to finance relief in emergencies of considerable extent exclusively involving animals, such as the saving of the Yellowstone herd of thirty thousand elk from starvation; the feeding of the starving deer in Alaska; investigation of range stock conditions; animals transportation, ill-treatment of mules in the oil fields; care of animals following the Santa Barbara earthquake, the aftermath of the devastating floods in New England, and other crises. It is impossible here to describe adequately the extent of this service, but as an example it may be said that one Red Star investigation, costing less than two hundred dollars, resulted in saving more than a thousand head of cattle yearly at one transportation center. In dollars and cents this expenditure represented less than the financial loss of a single week under the old conditions.

The Red Star remains as a distinct unit and presents an opportunity for humanitarians who wish to donate to a fund used exclusively for animal relief.

Figures compiled by the American Red Star Animal Relief Society, show that, at the beginning of 1918, there were 4,500,000 horses in use by all the Armies in the War, and that the losses on the Western Front averaged 47,000 a month. At that time, about 1,500,000 had been bought by the Allies in America. The value of horses shipped to Europe in 1917 was more than \$50,000,000, and the loss in value of horses in a heavy month of fighting was about \$1,500,000. The estimated needs of the American Expeditionary Forces in France for 1918 called for 750,000 horses for draft purposes and mounts, with several hundred thousand more to fill losses. Experience proved that a shortage of horses meant a corresponding loss of guns in battle, and the impossibility of rapid advance.

The fact that man's animal friends in peace, endured with him, also, the agonies of war, has been recognized officially. In the city of Washington, there is a bronze memorial tablet with the following inscription:

"This tablet commemorates the services and suffering of the 234,135 horses and mules employed by the American Expeditionary Forces overseas, during the great World War which terminated, November 11, 1918, and which resulted in the death of 68,682 of those animals.

"What they suffered is beyond words to describe. A fitting tribute to their important services has been given by the Commander-in-Chief of the

American Expeditionary Forces, General John J. Pershing, who has written: "The army horses and mules proved of inestimable value in prosecuting the war to a successful conclusion. They were found in all the theatres of preparation and operation doing their silent but faithful work, without the faculty of hoping for any reward or compensation.' "

Proceeds of the Horse Show, held in connection with the Rochester Exposition, of 1918, were turned over to the American Red Star Animal Relief, for the purchase of an Animal Ambulance which was sent to France.

Rochester Red Cross Canteen in the World War

By JOHN E. DUMONT
Major and Director of Canteen Service

THE Red Cross Canteen at the New York Central Station, Rochester, N. Y., finished its work, September 14, 1919, after eighteen months of service. To Miss Elizabeth L. Lyons, (now Mrs. J. Howard Kidd, Jr.), assisted by Miss Ruth Kalbfleisch, is due the credit of starting this work, which was taken over by the American Red Cross on June 1, 1918, with Mrs. Nathan G. Williams as Major; Mrs. Williams resigning shortly after, to go Overseas for the Y.W.C.A. She was succeeded by John E. Dumont, who served to the end as Major and Director of Canteen Service.

During the existence of the Canteen there were one hundred ninety-seven members, about seventy-five of whom worked from start to finish. Too much praise cannot be given these women for the hard and faithful work that they did. They were on call at all hours; there was nothing too hard for them to do; and the more work that they had, the better they liked it. To be busy from early morning until midnight was not unusual. During August of 1918, when the troop movement was at its height, it was almost necessary to use force to get them to go home.

The following table shows what was done in the way of regular work:

GIVEN AWAY TO MEN IN UNIFORM:	
Number of postcards	41,100
Number of postage stamps	37,375
Packages of cigarettes	15,335
Boxes of matches	27,600
Packages of gum	33,500
Bars of chocolate	66,000
Pounds of candy	120
Sandwiches	1,920
Ice Cream Cones	2,550
Bushels of fruit	385
Gallons of coffee	2,901
Gallons of milk	1,560
Doughnuts	75,750
Cookies	19,610
Paper cups	30,200
Lunches	260
Number of men served	330,500

The Canteen workers performed every conceivable service. They even arranged weddings for soldiers. Every casket containing a man in uniform that was carried through the waiting room of the station was followed by the Canteen workers as silent mourners. They took the sick from troop trains and saw them safely into the hospitals. They visited the sick, provided them with little comforts and, when the invalids were well enough, took them for rides about the city and invited them to their homes for lunches and dinners. The bodies of dead soldiers were taken from troop trains for proper disposition; the War Department and families were notified by wire, and always a letter of condolence was sent the families. Hundreds of officers were given automobile rides about the city while their men were off on hikes. Friends of passing soldiers were notified by telephone or letter and, where possible, autos were sent for relatives to bring them to the station to see their sons or husbands. Families and wives have been located. In fact, there was nothing that it was possible to do that was not done.

When the troops were moving east, many hundred dollars worth of supplies were purchased on orders wired ahead by train commanders, quarters of beef, hams, canned goods, typewriters, in fact anything and everything, even to a bottle of paregoric, all of which were paid for by the mess officer of the train. If these orders happened to come late at night or on Sunday, it required some hustling to secure them, but they were always there when the train came into the station.

In addition to serving men of the American Army, there were Indians, Eskimos, Filipinos, Mexicans and Chinese; ten thousand Polish troops who trained at Niagara-on-the-Lake; the French band; the French High Commission on the way to Siberia; French soldiers and sailors; Japanese sailors going from coast to coast; Australians and Czecho-Slovaks, as well as many Canadians. There never was any discrimination. All men in uniform looked alike to the Canteen workers.

Up to the time of the signing of the Armistice, all soldiers' letters and postals were censored by the Canteen on orders from the War Department, and many thousand letters were read. It was a very rare thing not to find the Canteen mentioned, and always in the highest possible terms.

Many a trainload of returning soldiers would have gone hungry if it had not been for the Canteen, while a cup of hot

coffee or a cup of cold milk has been a godsend to troops traveling with Army rations.

There was nothing done by the Canteen that gave as much pleasure to the troops going east as the bath house, more than 50,000 men having bathed there, more than 3,500 in one day. But the troops returning were most unwilling to use it, their one desire being to get home. The troops going out could be heard yelling long before they reached the station, and most of their stop here was spent in cheering and singing. Coming back they were very quiet and dignified, always cheering the Red Cross when leaving, but not a single soldier was heard to sing, and excepting those on the hospital trains, they looked the picture of health.

The members of the Canteen received universal courtesy from every employee at the New York Central Station. All did everything possible to assist the Canteen members in their work, and every one connected with the station took personal interest in the Canteen. On one occasion, the railroad management voluntarily furnished the Canteen workers with a special train to go out of the city to meet a hospital train that would not pass through Rochester.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The personnel of the Canteen consisted of two Commanding officers with title of Major; nineteen Captains; ten Lieutenants; eight Quartermasters; one Superintendent of Bath House; and one hundred sixty-seven Canteen Workers. The names of those serving were as follows:

Major: John E. Dumont, Director Canteen Service. Major: Mrs. Nathan G. Williams.

Captains: Mrs. George D. B. Bonbright; Mrs. Katherine Cook Butts; Mrs. Frank G. Ferrin; Mrs. Loren O. Graves; Mrs. Alexander Hough; Mrs. J. Clifford Kalbfleisch; Mrs. Harriett Lindsay Lavin; Mrs. William M. Mannis; Mrs. Willard E. Moore; Mrs. Albert H. Motley; Miss Maude Motley; Mrs. Frank G. Newell; Mrs. James G. Palmer; Mrs. William Pitkin; Mrs. John H. Pierce; Mrs. Burton A. Smith; Miss Winifred B. Smith; Mrs. Charles H. Stearns; Miss Vera Van Arsdale.

Lieutenants: Mrs. Gladys Brewster Barry; Miss Mildred Clune; Mrs. John M. Fitzgerald; Mrs. George C. Gordon; Mrs. Paul Harding; Mrs. Douglass Killiam; Mrs. Alexander M. Lindsay, Jr.; Miss Jean Lindsay; Mrs. William W. Steele; Mrs. James M. Whitley.

Quartermasters: Miss Margaret Brady; Miss Pauline Cox; Miss Janet Davies; Miss Laura Davies; Miss Ruth Kalbfleisch; Miss Elizabeth Lyon; Miss Jean Chadwick Moore; Miss Nancy Chadwick Moore.

Superintendent of Bath House: Mr. C. B. Ireland, Jr.

Canteen Workers: Miss Priscilla Alden; Mrs. Atkinson Allen; Mrs. Mortimer Anstice; Mrs. J. Vincent Alexander; Miss Marian Ament; Miss Eleanor Ament; Mrs. Freeman C. Allen; Mrs. Charles A. Brady; Miss Mar-

garet Boucher; Mrs. E. Franklin Brewster, Jr.; Mrs. Russell Bingeman; Miss Lois Badger; Miss Mildred Brownell; Mrs. H. A. Baldrige; Mrs. Edmund Barry; Mrs. E. P. Burrill; Mrs. Julian Buckley; Mrs. Clay Babcock; Miss Dorothy T. Bly; Mrs. Frank E. Cunningham; Miss Eleanor Church; Miss Katharine Church; Mrs. J. Warren Cutler; Miss Margaret Cummings; Mrs. Grace Hastings Curtis; Mrs. Thom Catron; Mrs. Donald Campbell; Miss Jane Cory; Mrs. Ralph Cole; Mrs. Howard Cummings; Mrs. Rob Roy Converse; Mrs. Frederick Fargo Church; Mrs. Paul Carter; Miss Marguerite Castellanos; Miss Marion Chudley; Miss Irene Cox; Miss Dorothy Corris; Miss Ruth M. Cohen; Miss Mildred P. Chapman; Miss Adelaide Devine; Miss Louise Devine; Miss Charlotte Dodge; Mrs. John Day; Mrs. Harold Day; Miss Katherine Dunn; Mrs. Frank Dana; Miss Ethel Dean; Miss Viola L. David; Mrs. Robert French; Mrs. Peck Farley; Mrs. C. P. Ford; Miss Madeline Fahy; Miss Marguerite Fee; Mrs. Rachel W. Farley; Mrs. J. Sawyer Fitch; Mrs. James W. Gillis; Mrs. Richard Gorsline; Mrs. Fred'k C. Goodwin; Miss Helene Green; Mrs. Henry F. Godfrey; Mrs. Sydney Goldsmith; Mrs. Grace I. Gray; Miss Eva Howe; Mrs. Margaret Hubbell Huther; Mrs. Margaret Cory Harris; Mrs. Abram Harbach; Mrs. Bernard Held; Miss Freda Hanf; Miss Florence Humburch; Mrs. L. H. Harold; Mrs. Madeline Briggs Hoyt; Mrs. Alida V. Hibbard; Miss Charlotte A. Henderson; Miss Henrietta C. Hamilton; Miss Catherine F. Hooker; Miss Gertrude C. Hooker; Miss Margaret Harris; Mrs. Franz Haverstick; Mrs. Harold Jenkins; Mrs. George Forrester Johnston; Miss Gertrude H. Johnston; Miss Ruth Kitchen; Miss Dorothy Knight; Miss Adelaide Lindsay Kaime; Miss Elizabeth Ketchum; Mrs. Theodore Knowlton; Miss Esther Kingston; Mrs. R. Bruce Lindsay; Miss Emily Luce; Mrs. Edna M. Lechleitner; Mrs. Beekman C. Little; Miss Helen B. Little; Miss Ruth Levis; Mrs. Prescott Lunt; Mrs. Adel A. Lower; Mrs. Charles C. McCord; Mrs. Mary Osborne Mercer; Mrs. Morrison H. McMath; Miss Margaret Miller; Mrs. Dorothy Mann Miller; Mrs. Caroline Stoddard Mitchell; Miss Grace Murphy; Mrs. Eric Chadwick Moore; Miss Angelica McLean; Miss Monica McLean; Mrs. DeWitt Macomber; Miss Marjory Mann; Mrs. W. Roy McCanne; Mrs. Hazel Held Moll; Mrs. Jane Snow Mitchell; Mrs. Gail K. Moore; Mrs. Monica B. Mason; Miss Mildred A. Mason; Mrs. F. Ward Marsellus; Miss Katherine Norton; Miss Florence L. Nichols; Miss Roma Pierpont; Mrs. Vincent Palmer; Mrs. Clarence Platt; Miss Rhea Powers; Miss Margaret Palmer; Miss Helene Romig; Mrs. William S. Roby; Miss Marion Skuse; Miss Pauline Siebert; Miss Urling Sibley; Mrs. L. Walton Smith; Mrs. George Stafford; Mrs. W. F. Spofford; Mrs. Leigh Hubbard Shibley; Mrs. Charles Winslow Smith; Mrs. Neltje Conover Silvernail; Mrs. Arthur L. Stewart; Miss Mabel R. Stewart; Miss Rachel Taylor; Mrs. Kenneth Townson; Mrs. Douglass Townson; Miss Marion Adalia Thing; Mrs. Pomona Dickinson Taylor; Mrs. Mary Martin Whiffin; Miss Margery Wilson; Mrs. Ernest White; Miss Jean Werner; Miss Pansy Werner; Mrs. Farley J. Withington; Miss Ruth Withington; Miss Katherine Ward; Mrs. Warham Whitney; Mrs. George L. Winter; Mrs. Augustus W. Wolf; Mrs. Mary Kellogg Wray; Miss Mildred Frances Warrant; Miss Mary Emily Wiltsie; Miss Katherine Zimmer; Mrs. Grandin Vought; Mrs. Albert E. Vogt.

EDITOR'S NOTE: There was also a group of colored women organized as a Unit of Canteen Workers, under the Dunbar Red Cross, Colored Branch.

World War Service of the Rochester Young Women's Christian Association

By HELEN W. POMEROY, *Executive Secretary*,
AND MARGARET T. APPLEGARTH

THE World War Service of the Y.W.C.A. of Rochester included the following activities:

At all training camps the National Y.W.C.A. maintained Hostess Houses to furnish comfort, hospitality, and protection, to the wives, sisters and sweethearts of the soldiers. The Rochester members rendering service of this kind were: Miss Martha Barker (Mrs. Francis Gott), at Kentucky Hostess House; Miss Lillian Hull and Mrs. Junius R. Judson at Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio; and Miss Jane B. Stebbins and Miss Katherine V. C. Stebbins, Overseas.

The Young Men's Christian Association employed, also, many Hostesses at their War-centers, and the following local members served as Hostesses at Camp Devens, Mass.: Miss Gladys M. Barber, Miss Dorothy Knight, and Miss Elizabeth S. Knight.

Miss Jane B. Stebbins, a member of the Board of Managers, served in France for fifteen months, sent out under the National Board, Y.W.C.A.; first at Dieppe, as Assistant to the Head British Hostess of the only Vacation Camp for the English Women's Army Auxiliary Corps; later, as American Head of British-American Club in Le Havre, a club which was really an Inter-Allied Club for rest, recreation, daily luncheon, tea and suppers for all uniformed War-workers, officers' wives, and the nurses of all Allied countries.

Miss Katherine V. C. Stebbins, sent out under the National Board, Y.W.C.A., also served in France for fifteen months; first, as aide, in a Signal Corps House at Le Havre, in charge of a Unit of eleven Signal Corps girls, to oversee their housing and create normal living conditions; later, as Hostess of the Hotel Palais Royal, one of the three Hostess Houses of Paris.

Miss Lillian Preston Hull, Industrial Secretary of the Rochester Y.W.C.A., became Secretary for Patriotic League work under War Camp Community Service in connection with Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio, for two months (September and October) in 1918; in October, 1918, she was transferred to the Overseas Department, to serve in the Russian Unit. Being prevented from reaching Russia, she was transferred to Rome, as General Y.W.C.A. Executive for Italy. Under her direction, Y.W.C.A. Units were opened in Rome, Florence and other Italian cities. She was released in March, 1921, but remained in Italy for the study of the Italian language.

John M. Wilder, engineer of the Y.W.C.A. Administration Building, served in the Navy from April 6, 1917, to November 11, 1918.

Mrs. Anna Badura Czaban, served as Assistant Community Worker for the Rochester Y.W.C.A.

In September, 1918, through the influence of Mrs. Clayton Haskel, Board Member, the National Board of the Y.W.C.A. appropriated \$6,500 to be used to make the Y.W.C.A. buildings of Rochester useful recreation centers for the soldiers in training, and their friends. On November 18, 1918, Miss Sophie Fishback was engaged as Recreation Secretary, with a full-time assistant. Through her efforts the following services were rendered: thirty-five Community Recreation Training Classes were organized with average attendance of one hundred forty-one; soldier parties were held in the building and in the community; Sunday evening "At Homes," afforded hospitality, primarily for soldiers of the U.S.A. School of Aerial Photography at Kodak Park; the Hudson House Community Center was established for work among the Polish and other foreign-born; and a start was made for the Patriotic League, which, later, was promoted by Miss Mary Stone Bush, and Miss Edith H. Hale; space being given on the first floor of the Administration Building, without fee, as Headquarters for the League.

The Patriotic League was introduced in Rochester, as in other cities, under the direction of the Y.W.C.A. National Board. Its object was to keep up the morale of girls, that they might serve as well as the boys, who were in the thick of the battle in Europe. Miss Margaret Slattery spoke in Convention Hall to a mass meeting of girls, presenting the first local appeal for the League. Many girls at the meeting joined, starting the

enterprise with three thousand members that first night. Eventually, the membership grew to eight thousand, including school and church girls, office and leisure girls, girls in factories and girls in business. They knit; they did Red Cross work; and any and all kinds of War-work found them enthusiastic. Some did their work at the Red Cross House; some did it in their groups at the Y.W.C.A. and some did it in their church groups.

During the influenza epidemic, many members of the Patriotic League volunteered as nurses, and did all they could, although most of them were in school, or in business. It was all a very real sort of work, keeping up morale, which reached its climax in the week Dr. Kenyon of New York came, sent by the National Board, speaking in factories, business houses, and to nurses, and at schools.

At the Armistice, the activities of the Patriotic League ended, leaving as an evidence of its existence the rest room at the Y.W.C.A., fitted out with its wicker furniture and rose lamps. Then, too, there existed innumerable friendships which had grown and thrived in the atmosphere of better understanding and admiration for good work done, and in the unselfish desire to lend a hand during the trying days of the World War.

During the War-years, Kent Hall, one of the residences of the Y.W.C.A., was used as a boarding home for mothers and friends of the student-soldiers of the U.S.A. School of Aerial Photography.

In response to a request from Dr. Rush Rhees, President of the University of Rochester, the Board of Directors of the Y.W.C.A. equipped two rooms in Anderson Hall as a Y.W.C.A. Hostess House, for the service of women-friends of the student-soldiers. Through the generosity of Miss Kate Andrews, Mrs. Henry Strong, and Mrs. William R. Taylor, suitable furniture and a piano and victrola were supplied, and members of the Board gave hours to Hostess work daily.

In the fall of 1918 (September, October and November), the Y.W.C.A. Administration Building was turned into a Municipal Hospital, under Lieutenant James, during the influenza epidemic. The fourth floor was assigned to women, and the third floor to children. All regular Y.W.C.A. activities were suspended, while employed and volunteer workers gave unsparingly of their time and strength to the nursing of the patients.

In 1919, the National War Work Council of the Y.W.C.A. supplied an Assistant Industrial Secretary, to do work among the greatly increased number of industrial girls in Rochester. Inestimable service was rendered along educational and recreational lines.

In 1918, the Y.W.C.A. trained seventy Polish girls to be "Gray Samaritans." In July, 1919, twenty of these girls went to Poland with the Y.W.C.A. for reconstruction work; among these were four Rochester girls: Martha Graczyk (now Mrs. Thaddeus Gedgowd); Anna J. Badura (now Mrs. Stanislaus Czaban); Leokadia Muszynska, a Rochester Y.W.C.A. worker; and Annatte Friebe, who became interested in hospital work in Poland and remained there when the other Gray Samaritans returned to their homes. These four responded to the call for recruits when Madame Laura de Gozdawa Turczynowicz came to Rochester during her tour of the American cities to gain support for her cause, after she had interested the American Y.W.C.A. in her plan to send a body of trained nurses to carry on welfare work in War-devastated Poland. The aim of the Gray Samaritans was to get food, clothing and medical assistance to Polish refugees on the eastern battle-front.

Madame Turczynowicz, formerly a Miss Blackwell of New York City, after undergoing trying ordeals during the German invasion of Poland, had escaped from that country, and with her three children, made her way to America. Her husband, a professor in the Polish University in Crakow, had been called into service in the Russian Army, at the outbreak of the War in Europe.

The organization of the Gray Samaritans was begun early in 1919. After six weeks' training in Highland Hospital in Rochester, three months' duty as emergency nurses during the local influenza epidemic, and additional training as settlement workers in New York City, the four Rochester volunteers left for Poland in August, 1919, and arrived in Warsaw late in October, having been detained six weeks in France owing to the difficulties in securing passage across the German frontiers. It was only by attaching themselves, temporarily, as nurses to a "Typhus Mission," just setting out for service on the eastern front, that the Gray Samaritans were able to get across Germany. The long and arduous journey was made on a freight train, and the party suffered for want of food.

Arriving in Warsaw, the Gray Samaritans were divided into small groups, for duty in various cities and villages, some being sent to hospitals, some to orphanages, and others to refugee camps. These camps were mere collections of rude huts and canvas shelters, built to house the starved half-clothed women and children constantly arriving in box-cars from the Russian border.

The work of hospitalization and sanitation attempted by the girls of the Gray Samaritans was so well done with the limited means at their disposal, that it drew the attention of the Hoover Administration, at that time just organizing a food supply for the suffering Poles. The Gray Samaritans were soon after called upon by representatives of the Hoover Administration, to take charge of the issue of supplies at distributing points all along the Polish borders. Because of their knowledge of the Polish language and customs, the American girls were of invaluable assistance to the food supply directors.

The outbreak of Poland's border war with Lithuania, and the Bolshevik invasion of Poland in 1920, made the position of the Gray Samaritans doubly hard and hazardous. The Rochester volunteers were in the thick of it. Miss Graczyk, who had been sent to Wilna, before the Lithuanian border dispute arose, to take charge of refugees, was arrested as a Polish spy and held as a prisoner of war until her release could be obtained by officers of the Hoover Commission.

The Gray Samaritans remained three years in service Overseas before improved conditions in Poland permitted their return to America.

Among the Rochester members of General Haller's "Yank-Pole" Army, who took up temporary welfare work in Poland after the Polish Army was demobilized, were Lieutenant Stanislaus Czaban and Sergeant Thaddeus Gedgowd. Serving with the Gray Samaritans they found two girls who had been their schoolmates in Rochester, before the War. Romance followed, leading to the marriage of Miss Anna J. Badura to Lieutenant Czaban; and of Miss Martha Graczyk to Sergeant Gedgowd.

The services of the Gray Samaritans ended in June, 1922, when the American Relief Administration and the Y.W.C.A. closed their work in Poland.

World War Service of the Rochester Young Men's Christian Association

By THOMAS C. CREBBIN

THE World War was not the first war in which the Young Men's Christian Association rendered valuable service to our soldiers.

As far back as the Civil War (1861-1865) Y.M.C.A. men have followed the Armies. In the Spanish-American War, and on the Mexican Border, it was proved that the Y. M. C. A. service made better fighters, for its duty was to assist in maintaining and promoting morale; that was the justification for allotting it space and privileges in the congested camps and lines of communication all the way to the battle lines.

The result of the services of the Y. M. C. A. with American troops in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, was a request from the War and Navy Departments to establish this work on a permanent basis. The request was met at once, and the Y. M. C. A. has since been a service organization in the principal posts and ports of the United States and its insular possessions.

At the outbreak of the World War, the American Y. M. C. A. again answered the call for service, and Dr. John R. Mott, General Secretary of the International Committee of North America, sailed for Europe in 1914, nearly three years before America entered the struggle. The purpose of his visit was to stimulate welfare work for the soldiers in all countries.

The assurances which he gave of American support in both men and money resulted in immediate extension of activities.

During the three years before America entered the War, the work done by Americans in the various Armies and among prisoners of War, was constantly enlarged and vast sums of money were provided for it in America.

When America entered the World War (April 6, 1917) the American Y. M. C. A. offered its services to the Government of the United States, the first of the civil or social welfare organizations to do so, placing all its resources behind the American Government and its Army and Navy.

At a meeting of the National War Work Council of the Young Men's Christian Association held in New York, April 28, 1917, there was read an order, signed by President Wilson, giving official recognition to the organization as a valuable asset to the service, and enjoining officers to render the fullest cooperation.

It would be hard to discover in the annals of history an organization which grew so suddenly as did the Y. M. C. A. after April 28, 1917. The growth was simply phenomenal. Immediately, throughout the United States, the city and county organizations, as well as the Railroad, Student and Industrial Association leaders, organized their committees for effective support, and drives for men, women and money were organized; the final reckoning shows that they did not fail, for it is estimated that the \$161,000,000.00 intrusted to the Y. M. C. A. in the various drives came from every part of the United States, and that over 200,000 men and women volunteered for service with the "Y" in the Armies at home and abroad.

From this vast number of volunteers, 25,926 were selected. Workers and money came from every State in the Union and from every profession, occupation and religious denomination. The Y. M. C. A. was an officially designated channel through which this vast stream of material and human power was given by the American people for the benefit of the soldiers and sailors.

It is estimated that seven-eighths of the service of the Y. M. C. A. was rendered directly to American soldiers; the remaining one-eighth being rendered directly to Allied soldiers. Its benefit to America may be judged by General Pershing's statement, June 25, 1917, "The greatest service which America can render to the cause of the Allies at the present moment, is to extend the work of the Y. M. C. A. to the entire French Army."

The 25,926 workers were distributed as follows: 12,971 were assigned to work in the Home Camps, and 12,955 overseas. Included in this number were 3,480 women in overseas work, and 1,665 in home work, making a total of 5,145 women.

It will be noted, of course, that this vast number of men and women could not be drawn from regular Y. M. C. A. service, so a great deal of the credit for the wonderful achievements of the "Y" during the War, is due to the men and women who heard the call and answered, giving up home, family and position, to render a service of love to the boys who were fighting



Y. M. C. A. SECRETARIES AT CAMP WADSWORTH, SPARTANBURG, S. C., 1917.
(LEFT) REV. ALBERT W. BEAVEN, D.D., NOW (1930) PRESIDENT OF COLGATE-ROCHESTER DIVINITY SCHOOL;
(RIGHT) REV. CLARENCE A. BARBOUR, D.D., NOW (1930) PRESIDENT OF BROWN UNIVERSITY.

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for our flag and country. This was more significant when one remembers that the Y. M. C. A. personnel was composed of men who were either beyond military age or were exempt from military duty for other reasons, which made the service entirely one of love and patriotism.

War is a grim game, and those men and women, especially those who were assigned to overseas duty, realized that they were facing dangers, both seen and unseen; they knew they would be exposed to dangers not only from shot and shell, but also from sickness and accidents, as the following figures will show:

DEATHS:

In overseas work, Y.M.C.A. workers killed in battle zone.....	11
Died overseas as result of wounds, accidents and sickness.....	81
In Home Camps, deaths from sickness and accident.....	58

Total deaths..... 150

DISABILITIES:

Y.M.C.A. workers wounded and gassed.....	130
Taken prisoners on Western Front and Russia.....	5

Total..... 135

CITATIONS:

Decorations and Commendations from officers for front line service	251
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(Of these, 203 were with the A. E. F. and 48 with the Allies.)

All this goes to show that it required men and women of courage and daring to accomplish the work which the Y. M. C. A. undertook and brought to such a splendid culmination.

It is agreed that the most important piece of work done by the Y. M. C. A. for the American Army was the overseas work, and probably the thing that most appealed to the soldier was the efforts put forth for his creature comfort by the Post Exchange Department, and inasmuch as Rochester was well represented in the financial and administration end of this Department, it perhaps will not be out of place to give a few statistics and state a few facts, showing the great extent of the work that was done for the physical comfort of our soldiers.

On August 20, 1917, at the request of General Pershing, the Young Men's Christian Association took the burden of the Post Exchanges and Canteens away from the American Army in France and operated at estimated cost, for the soldiers during the War-work, a chain of 1500 retail stores. Some idea of the

business carried on may be gained from the fact that from June, 1918, to April, 1919, the Y. M. C. A. handled in France alone, upwards of 2,000,000,000 cigarettes; 32,000,000 bars of chocolate; 60,000,000 cans of jam; 29,000,000 packages of chewing gum and 10,000,000 packages of candy.

To carry on the work of the Post Exchange Department, the "Y" maintained and operated in France twenty biscuit factories, thirteen chocolate factories, three candy factories and eight jam factories; the biscuit factories having a monthly production of 10,160,000 packages of biscuits.

Besides furnishing smoking materials and eatables for the soldiers, the Y. M. C. A. bent every effort and used every dollar available, to occupy the leisure time of these men with various forms of entertainment, athletics, educational activities, etc.

There were shipped from America alone over two million dollars worth of athletic goods, besides the large quantities purchased in France and England. It has been estimated that ninety percent of all the athletic goods used by the A. E. F. was furnished by the Y. M. C. A.; for instance, during the years 1918-1919, it provided 575,000 baseballs, 140,000 bats, 65,000 fielder's gloves, 85,000 indoor baseballs, 75,000 footballs. These supplies, of course, were given free to the soldiers.

For their musical entertainment the Y. M. C. A. purchased for overseas work alone, over 1,000 pianos; from one dealer in sheet music there were purchased 126,600 pieces of sheet music out of the 450,000 pieces provided for overseas work, besides 18,000 musical instruments. This does not include the vast amount of music purchased and manufactured in Coblenz for the American forces in Germany.

The following excerpt from a letter written by General Pershing to E. C. Carter (Chief Secretary of the A. E. F., Y. M. C. A.) on March 25, 1919, will give an idea of the appreciation of the Y. M. C. A. educational program for the soldiers:

"It is desired to express the highest appreciation of the work of the Y.M.C.A. through its educational commission in organizing the educational work at a time when it was impracticable for the Army to do so, and for the continued assistance up to the present time, in the wise development of the educational system in the A. E. F. The large number of well-qualified educators brought to France by the Y.M.C.A. will be of inestimable value to the Army in its educational work and this contribution is especially appreciated."

The Religious Work Department of the Young Men's Christian Association was not neglected, and it is estimated that

there was a total attendance of 37,000,000 soldiers at the special services conducted by the Association in the Home Camps and Overseas. More than 100,000 Bible Classes were held in the Home Camps attended by more than 3,000,000 men. More than 15,000,000 copies of special religious books and pamphlets, prepared by noted religious leaders in the United States, were printed and distributed throughout the Army and Navy.

The foregoing brief history is given to convey some idea of the volume and importance of the work to which so many of our Rochester men and women gave of their time, talents, and in some cases, their lives. Rochester's Young Men's Christian Association is proud of its representation during the War, both at Home and Overseas, for many high and responsible positions were successfully held by them.

New York State furnished 2042 Y. M. C. A. workers for the Home Camps, and 2512 for Overseas Work, a total of 4554. Out of this number, 298 were selected from Monroe and Livingston Counties, which came under the jurisdiction of the Rochester Recruiting Committee. This Committee might well be proud of their selection of men, all of whom were beyond draft age or otherwise exempt from Army duty, and the representation of noble women who answered the call of their country to duty.

Early in the year 1916, the Rochester Y. M. C. A. began to take an active interest in the World War, when the International Committee sent secretaries to the Mexican Border for service with the soldiers.

It was during the summer of 1917 that John A. Wells, a member of the Rochester Central Y. M. C. A. staff, was assigned to War Work by the Rochester organization, his duty being to serve the Rochester guardsmen who were stationed at Army posts in and near the city, stretching almost to Syracuse on the east, and thirty miles south. Mr. Wells was the first Rochester Secretary in the U. S. Army, Y. M. C. A. Service.

On March 23, 1917, a very important conference was held in the Powers Hotel, during which conference was outlined, "The present and future issues of the War in relation to the work of the Young Men's Christian Association at Home and Abroad." As a result of this conference there was formed a Committee known as "The Rochester Committee of the Y. M. C. A. War Work Council," with Mr. Joseph T. Alling as Chairman.

The Committee immediately set to work laying plans for the enlistment of men and money for War Work and, in May, 1917, a financial campaign was started to raise \$22,000 to be contributed by Rochester for use among our soldiers.

Rochester was signally honored during the early days of America's entrance into the War, for on May 11, 1917, its Y. M. C. A. General Secretary, Herbert P. Lansdale, was chosen as one of the thirteen General Secretaries from the entire nation, to supervise general work in the thirteen Officers' Training Camps. With Mr. Lansdale's entering service with the War Work Council began the advent of Rochester men and women as War Workers. Among the first was Mr. Stanley Hawkins, who volunteered as a song leader in the Home Camps and was later sent Overseas, following the request of General Pershing to send to France the best Camp Song Leader in America.

During the latter part of August, 1917, one of Rochester's leading citizens, Mr. Joseph T. Alling, gave up his business in order to join Mr. Lansdale at Camp Dix, where Mr. Lansdale was assigned as Camp Secretary, after the closing of the Officers' Training Camp at Madison Barracks. Mr. Alling was the first prominent business man in America to give up his business and enlist as a "Y" Secretary.

Mr. Alling's example was soon followed by a number of Rochester clergymen and business men, so that Rochester became known far and wide because of its splendid group of men who had engaged in "Y" War Work.

The year of 1917 also saw the advent of Rochester, Y. M. C. A. Secretaries in Overseas work, for in June of that year the first Rochester man, William A. Buell, left for England, followed in September and December by others.

On April 12, 1918, a meeting was held at the Chamber of Commerce at which was presented the needs of the National War Work Council as to workers, secretaries and representatives in the service, both in Home Camps and Overseas.

At this meeting a Rochester Recruiting Committee was organized, with Mr. Edward R. Foreman as Chairman. Under Mr. Foreman's leadership the Committee met every week for a period of about eight weeks to consider the character and qualifications of applicants for service with the "Red Triangle." This was probably the most important and trying piece of work that any of the Rochester Committees were called upon to do,

but was carried to a very successful completion under the able direction of Mr. Foreman.

Associated with Mr. Foreman on this Committee were the following:

Daniel M. Beach; Ralph N. Barstow; Rev. Albert W. Beaven, D. D.; Rev. Robert E. Brown, D. D.; William H. Brown; Daniel N. Calkins; George C. Donahue; Louis S. Foulkes; Herbert W. Gates; Franklin J. Gray; Frank E. Gugelman; Rev. Elijah A. Hanley, D. D.; Edward Harris; George F. Johnston; William H. Judd; William MacFarlane; Jesse B. Millham; Herman J. Norton; Rev. Horace G. Ogden, D. D.; Ernest C. Scobell; Edwin Allen Stebbins; John A. Wells; and Clarence Wheeler.

The Rochester Y. M. C. A. did not lack in its devotion to the soldiers encamped in our city and environs thereof, for all during the War the Central Building, as also the Maplewood and Railroad Branches, were thrown open for the entertainment of our soldiers, sailors and marines, free of charge. Advantage of the use of these privileges was taken by thousands of men. It is impossible to give the total number of free passes issued for shower baths and swimming privileges. The report for July, 1917, shows that 1596 passes were given in that month alone.

The work in these buildings, and at the camps in and around Rochester, was put in charge of Mr. Henry D. Shedd, who became special War Work Secretary for the Rochester work. In this capacity, Mr. Shedd was called upon to perform many and varied duties, among them being to organize a service at Baker's Field where the Y. M. C. A. furnished tents and equipment, such as athletic goods, literature and stationery for the soldiers, and many trips were made by Mr. Shedd to Baker's Field, carrying creature comforts to the men.

At one time during the movement of drafted men, word reached the local Association that the condition of the draftees was not as it should be on their arrival at camp. It was reported that they felt and acted discontented, discouraged and disgruntled; so under the guidance of the Y. M. C. A. a Committee was appointed to enlist the assistance of representative citizens working with the Draft Boards, who made it their business to become acquainted with the drafted men, and before leaving for Camp a farewell reception was given, at which short, cheery addresses were delivered and the boys paraded to their train, headed by this Citizens' Committee.

Frederick D. Lamb, General Secretary of the Rochester Rail-

road Y. M. C. A. was the local representative of the Transportation Bureau of the National War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A. during the War-period. He accompanied the various draft contingents to the training camps and visited Camp Gordon, Ga., Camp Dix, Camp Devens, Camp Upton and Fort Slocum. The soldier boys were very enthusiastic about the work. They appreciated the spirit of service of the Red Triangle, and were glad to cooperate in every possible way. On these trips, Mr. Lamb went through the special train, passing out literature, stationery, etc. At the beginning of the journey, he went through the entire train to get acquainted with the men. In one car he would discover a cornet or some other musical instrument—perhaps a mandolin or guitar in another, and in a short while would have quite a collection of musical instruments. He would then bring all the musicians together, organize an orchestra, and then go into car after car serenading the men and promoting chorus singing of the well-known hits. Various games were distributed, especially checkers and dominoes. Postage stamps were sold to the men, but postal cards were furnished free. Magazines and other periodicals were given away and books were loaned to the boys. Everything possible was done to cheer the lads. Toasts were proposed and stunts introduced. Mr. Lamb pays the local boys this compliment by saying, "They were all game to the core, and I never once saw an evidence of a yellow streak on the part of the Rochester men."

At the close of the War, Mr. Lamb received the following letter from Mr. E. L. Hamilton, who was in charge of the Transportation Department of the National War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A. The letter was dated December 11, 1918:

"Now that the work on the troop trains has come to an end with the close of the War, I want to take this opportunity to heartily thank you, and the other men you have secured to help with this splendid work for drafted men from their homes to the Army Training Camps. I believe I am fully justified in saying, that there has been no single piece of Association Service that has been more appreciated by the men served or more helpful to the men doing the work, than this magnificent work during these months with the men of the selective draft. The Transportation Bureau of the War Work Council has been warmly thanked by those in authority for this special line of service, and those thanks are especially due to men like you and your associates who have given the time and the service direct on the trains. In behalf of the Transportation Bureau of the War Work Council, as well as in my own behalf, as Regional Secretary of the Eastern Department, I wish to heartily thank you for your loyal and hearty cooperation in this trying, but most satisfactory piece of service."

The Y. M. C. A. also gave free lodging and meals to a large number of soldiers and sailors during 1918; part of the seventh floor of the Central Building was arranged as a barracks with beds available free or at a nominal cost.

This service at the Central "Y" continued up to the time when hundreds of Army men were being discharged in Rochester, and the Y. M. C. A. became the medium through which they obtained their sixty dollar bonus, due under Section 1406 of the Revenue Act of 1918. A Department of Employment and Vocational guidance also was established mainly for the purpose of furnishing returned Army men the right kind of employment upon their return to civil and industrial activities.

In February, 1918, plans were discussed relative to the erection of a building at Kodak Park which was built at a cost of about four thousand dollars, the furnishings being donated by generous individuals and merchants. This building was known as the "Y.M.C.A.—K. of C. Hut," and was the only Hut under such joint auspices in existence.

This large Hut was maintained to take care of the needs of the members of the U. S. A., School of Aerial Photography who were encamped at Kodak Park. Mr. John A. Wells became the first "Y" Secretary at this building. He was followed by Mr. George C. Cox, and then by Mr. Edward R. Foreman, who remained until the Armistice. Three Secretaries served for the K. of C.: Mr. Angelo J. Newman (who died of influenza); Cyril J. Statt; and Elroy Miller.

Through the efforts of these men, opportunity was given the soldiers to attend entertainments, concerts, etc., both in the city churches and theatres; homes were opened to them, and every effort possible made for their comfort. The churches of Rochester took a very live interest in the hundreds of men located at Kodak Park and attracted them to their services; the young people of the churches arranged parties, auto trips, excursions and the like to entertain them. In fact, the finest cooperation was given to the workers by these organizations.

At Exposition Park, in the Municipal Museum, was maintained a rest and recreation room designed to supply the needs of the supply train companies billeted there. This work was superintended by Mr. Edward D. Putnam, Curator of the Municipal Museum, assisted by Mrs. Putnam. The Y. M. C. A. supplied literature, writing materials, musical instruments, music,

etc. On June 4, 1918, the room was opened by a group of forty young ladies, formed into a unit, under the supervision of Mrs. Putnam and known as the "Exposition Service Unit." These young ladies remained with this work until the end of activities, conducting dances, social meetings, the placing of soldiers for Sunday dinners in private homes, sight-seeing trips, and in fact anything that would produce a clean helpful atmosphere among the men. To indicate how this service for the soldiers was appreciated, it is estimated that the room was used at least six thousand times, and that fifteen hundred soldiers attended its dances and Sunday evening social hours.

When the Students' Army Training Corps was opened at the University of Rochester, rooms were obtained in the gymnasium under direction of Mr. Shedd, and a little later a regular "Y" Secretary in the person of Mr. George A. Brown was installed there.

The "Interpres" of class of 1920, says on pages 57 and 58:

"The Y.M.C.A. here is the salvation of our lives. One of the fellows remarked the other day, and I think he expressed the general feeling among the men, 'This would be a dead hole without the Y.M.C.A.' Class B men who cannot go out and men with good conduct passes, who dare not use them for fear of losing them, know it's dead enough, but what would it be without the Y.M.C.A.? It helps us with our letters and parcels which we send home. It makes a fine place to play a good game of chess or checkers. The Saturday night movie gives you something to think about besides the date that Francis Joseph assumed the throne of Austria."

As a voluntary representative of the Y.M.C.A., Mr. Harry M. King did an important piece of work with the men of the Student's Army Training Corps at Mechanics Institute. This group included three detachments, totaling about 813 men. The social activities conducted by Mr. King, and others, for these students are more fully described by William H. Vianco in his article on *Mechanics Institute in the World War*, published herein.

When the Y. M. C. A. undertook Canteen Service with the U. S. Forces Overseas, it was deemed advisable that women should be placed in certain branches of the work. Accordingly, committees were formed throughout the country to interview applicants and pass upon their qualifications for this service.

In Rochester the Committee was as follows:

Mrs. George A. Carnahan, Chairman; Mrs. C. Schuyler Davis; Mrs. Clayton K. Haskell; Mrs. Martin Hoyt; Miss Anna Hubbell; Miss Jean Lindsay.

This Committee served from June, 1918, until January, 1919. Hundreds of applications were received from this city and surrounding towns from which were selected fifty-five women who were sent Overseas, and fifteen who were assigned to duty in the Home Camps.

Interest in the Y. M. C. A. work for the returned soldiers resulted in a permanent organization formed of these Canteen Workers known as the "Red Triangle League" which rendered effective service in various ways through recreation and relief work for ex-service men.

No chronicle of the Y. M. C. A. endeavors during the grim War-years could be complete without special mention of the "Y" girls and their services Overseas.

Perhaps it is not known to many that the first of the "Y" personnel to be sacrificed to German shot and shell, was a woman. Although none of the seventy representatives of Rochester's womanhood was called upon to give her life as a result of wounds,—one of them died from influenza during the period of her service Overseas.

Whether it was in one of the countless small Huts in isolated areas where a girl could realize the need that existed for pure friendship and camaraderie, or whether in one of the leave areas, where dozens of them played and danced and sang, the job of the "Y" girl was to convert the bare and ugly huts and tents into places of cheer and companionship; to make the "Y" the successor of the French café as the social center of the Army; to keep American idealism uppermost in the minds of men facing the greatest trials and temptations that had ever come into their lives; to bring into the unrealities of a life so different from anything that anyone had ever known before, the steadying influences emanating from American home life; and to be a constant reminder that all that was old and treasured and familiar, would be theirs again in future days.

This was the splendid opportunity for unusual service presented to the woman of America, and the seventy who answered the call from Rochester and vicinity gained an experience that can never be forgotten.

EDITOR'S NOTE: For a complete account as to the work of the Young Men's Christian Association in the World War, see *Service with Fighting Men*, published under the direction of an Editorial Board; Hon. William Howard Taft, Chairman. (Association Press, New York, 1922, 2 vols.).

Y.M.C.A.—K. of C. Recreation Hut

U.S.A. School of Aerial Photography

Kodak Park, Rochester

By EDWARD R. FOREMAN

THE last class of the United States Army School of Aerial Photography graduated, and the school closed, about December 15, 1918. It was after January 1, 1919, before all the men left and the affairs of the Post finally terminated.

The number of men at the Post at the time of closing was about 490, and the total number of soldiers who attended the school, or who were at the Post, was approximately 2700.

The brief life-history of the school covers about ten months, dating from March 1, 1918; and of the Y.M.C.A.—K. of C. Recreation Hut, about nine months, from April 8, 1918, when the formal opening exercises were held. The affairs of the Hut were supervised by a joint Y.M.C.A.—K. of C. Committee, with appointed Secretaries in charge of Hut activities. During the nine months of the Hut service, three Secretaries represented the Y. M. C. A. (John A. Wells, Gilbert C. Cox and Edward R. Foreman); and three represented the K. of C. (Angelo J. Newman, Cyril J. Statt and Elroy Miller.) Mrs. Edward R. Foreman served as volunteer Assistant Hut Secretary, Y.M.C.A., from Oct. 1 to Dec. 26, 1918.

Angelo J. Newman died of pneumonia, October 7, 1918. During October and early November, 1918, all soldiers were ordered on the limits of the Post on account of the influenza epidemic; and fatalities were suffered, the number not being made public.

During that period the Recreation Hut was the active center of camp life. Every night movies were shown, or some form of entertainment, and by day the Secretaries were kept busy serving the needs of the men and doing necessary errands for them outside of the Post. The Hut was well patronized by the entire group at all times during the epidemic, and was indispensable to the needs of the men.

A canteen was maintained at the Hut, selling postage stamps, candies, tobacco, toilet articles and other necessities at cost,

and writing materials were supplied, gratis. Musical equipment for the cornet and jazz bands and for individual musicians was furnished by friends. In all material ways the men were given the same service as in the Huts of the larger camps.

A weekly newspaper, *The Airscout's Snapshot*, was published at the Post, which ran to twenty-six issues. This is more fully described in the Editor's Note which follows this account.

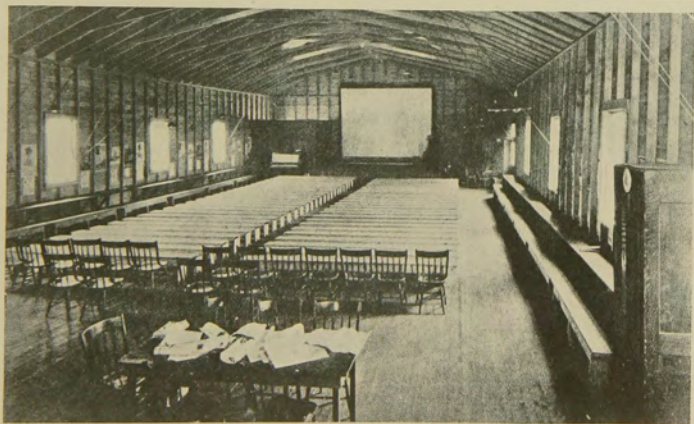
The Hut was kept open for business continuously seven days in the week from 8 A. M. until 11 P. M., and there was no hour between those periods when soldiers were not present, writing letters, playing pool, being served at the canteen, trying the piano or singing, running the phonograph, reading the library books, newspapers and periodicals, planning shows or athletic events, or just skylarking, which included teasing the dogs, numerous as the sands of the sea, several of the pack carpeting the Hut floor all night after cold weather set in; the last nightly duty of the Secretary in charge being to water these boarders and tuck them in their warm beds by the big stoves.

When the Recreation Hut was opened it was announced that it was the "*Only joint Y.M.C.A.—K. of C. Hut in the world,*" and therefore the result of the experiment was of general interest. The whole enterprise was of importance out of proportion to the amount of materials and the number of men involved, because it served to test the merits of such an institution under joint Protestant and Catholic auspices.

The record of the school is that the men were adequately served on the material side, probably as well served as at any Hut in the country, and better in some particulars. Being a professional school group, the men showed average high class, and their material wants were correspondingly high. Their testimony would be favorable as to the adequate service the Hut provided.

The Hut was opened, ran its course, and closed, without any avowedly religious or inspirational service. The only way that the mental and spiritual needs of the men were served was by the indirect method of personal contact and good fellowship.

In Baker Field, a level tract of land on the old Baker Farm at the southern edge of Genesee Valley Park, were located the hangars used for housing the airplanes used during the year 1918, by the students of the School of Aerial Photography at Kodak Park.



EXTERIOR AND INTERIOR VIEWS OF THE Y.M.C.A.-K. OF C. HUT
MAINTAINED AT KODAK PARK, ROCHESTER, TO SERVE THE SOL-
DIERS OF THE U.S.A. SCHOOL OF AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY.

At Baker Field also were the temporary quarters of the pilots and mechanics necessary to operate the aircraft.

The hangars and barracks were erected during the early summer, to be in readiness for the opening of the School of Flying of the Kodak Park students, in August, 1918.

As stated above, the School of Aerial Photography was opened at Kodak Park, March 1, 1918, with facilities for the housing and training of 1,000 men. Details as to the organization of the School, and the course of instruction, appear in the article published in this volume: *World War Service of the Eastman Kodak Company*.

Following this training at Kodak Park, the students were given practical demonstrations in aerial photography, making use of the planes kept at Baker Field, and finished their courses with work in the "photographic hut" and "lorry" at the field under conditions resembling active service.

With the close of the war, Baker's Field was abandoned.

EDITOR'S NOTE: During the existence of the United States School of Aerial Photography at Kodak Park, a weekly newspaper was published, with Mr. Fremont Chester, Editor. A letter from Mr. Chester follows:

"Dear Mr. Foreman:—

"In reference to your letter regarding *The Airscout's Snapshot*:

"This paper was published with the consent and cooperation of the United States Army Department, and the representatives of the Y. M. C. A. and K. of C., stationed at the U. S. A. School for Aerial Photographers, both at Kodak Park and Baker Flying Field in Genesee Valley Park.

"Its sole purpose was to give the soldier-students a medium for the expression of views on Army life, and to sustain morale at the school. Contribution boxes were placed in the Y.M.C.A.—K. of C. Hut at Kodak Park, at Baker Flying Field, and in the school building in Kodak Park. Nearly all of the material printed was contributed by soldier-students, therefore I believe *The Airscout's Snapshot* truly represented life at the Rochester Army Post.

"Rochester advertisers made possible the distribution of the paper without charge to all officers and men at the Post.

"Yours truly,

"Fremont Chester,

"Editor,

"*The Airscout's Snapshot*."

The final issue of *The Snapshot* was Number 26, bearing the double date, Nov. 27, and Dec. 4, 1918. In that issue, under a special column-heading, *Over the Counter with the Secretaries*, appeared the following items (by E. R. F.):

A ROSE TO THE LIVING:—Eulogy is too rarely given the living. We heap flowers over dead friends, saying: "There, now, smell of them." It is better to praise folk while they can hear. "A rose to the living is more than sumptuous wreaths to the dead." Which reflection leads me to hand a bouquet of genuine appreciation to Fremont Chester, the founder, editor, and publisher of *The Snapshot*. If nobody loves a fat man, even less, it seems, ordinarily, does anybody love an editor. He plans and he hustles and he produces good stuff, but usually fails to get any sympathetic reaction. The editor of one of our leading dailies once told me he had written for more than thirty years, and was convinced that no one had ever read a line of it. His sense of failure was based on the fact that the editor of a city paper necessarily has many more readers than he can ever meet and, therefore, cannot judge results of his writings.

With *The Airscout's Snapshot* it is different. The paper has been given away to soldiers at the counter. There the Secretaries meet the readers and the news contributors, so we know positively how the paper stands with the boys. We are not guessing when we say to Editor Chester: "Your paper has been a grand success." Every issue has been awaited eagerly, discussed and laughed over and passed on to homes and other camps. The Y.M.C.A.—K. of C. Secretaries rise to declare the verdict of all, that Fremont Chester has done a fine bit of service in founding and maintaining *The Airscout's Snapshot*. He has held the mirror up to the S. A. P., and *The Snapshot* will remain the chief record of the life of the school. Mr. Chester please accept a big red rose.

The Snapshot will be filed permanently at Washington; also in the Library of The Rochester Historical Society; in the archives of the Y.M.C.A. and K. of C.; and in future years will be of increasing value.

FAREWELL NOTICE:—The farewell frolic held in the Y.M.C.A.—K. of C. Hut Wednesday night, December 4, 1918, was enjoyed by a crowded house. The stage settings were elaborate and the "all-home-talent troupe," brought out the following performers: Singers—Messrs. Sam Harrison, Hallpike, Isham, Addison, Stonehouse and Hicks; Saxophone Soloist—Mert C. Dey; Lightning Cartoonist—Carl B. Thompson; Blackface Comedians—Messrs. Klucken and Motchenbacher; Sam Tulpan's famous Quartette—Hal Clark, violinist; and Elroy Miller, Yea Bo, as the Gladiator. H. A. Riebe directed the cornet band in selections before and after the vaudeville, and the great Jazz Band added to its reputation with the following players: H. A. Riebe, cornet; Harold Wilkins, trap-drums; Mert C. Dey and Hancock, saxophones; Carl B. Thompson, violin; George A. Clark, piccolo-banjo. Mrs. Edward R. Foreman and Forest Spinney furnished piano accompaniments for the performers. Joseph C. Clark acted as stage carpenter and scene handler. Discovered at rise was a camp fire, about which were lounging soldiers singing and playing on instruments. Enter a file of soldiers from the front carrying rifles and singing "The Last Long Mile." Stacking their guns, they joined the group, and every man contributed to the general joyfest. It was a great night and a big show, the best of a long line which have been pulled off at the Hut.



UPPER PICTURE: THE Y.M.C.A.-K.O.F.C. HUT AT KODAK PARK
AS IT APPEARED IN LATE NOVEMBER, 1918.
LOWER PICTURE: HOT DOGS: "DUKE" AND "COLONEL," THAW-
ING OUT IN PEACEFUL SLUMBER WITH THEIR MASTER, SERGT.
JACK MILLER, BY ONE OF THE BIG STOVES
IN THE KODAK PARK HUT.

BOW-WOW AND KIYOODLE:—No true history of the U. S. A., School of Aerial Photography can ever be written which leaves out our dogs. The best parade appearance the boys ever made was when they were marching to and from mess with old "Rex" proudly leading on. And, every day, and all the time, in the Recreation Hut, we have had an assortment of bow-wows and kiyoodles sleeping, eating, fighting, barking or joyfully submitting to general teasing on the part of all the soldiers. Besides "Rex" there were the regular boarders, "Duke," and "Colonel," and "Bingo," and "Peter the Great," "Nigger," "Brownie" and "Bull," and transients galore. At night they elected to sleep in the Hut under the long counter or near the stoves; there they were furnished lodging and board, and the price was reported to be "three cooties per night." Jack Miller usually brought in breakfast of choice scraps from the mess hall, and the pack was ever happy.

What will become of our dog family when the school is ended? "Rex" and some of the others have run away from perfectly good homes to attach themselves with complete devotion to the soldiers. They fawn on any man wearing a uniform, but growl with suspicion at civilians. Their hearts will be broken when they lose their gods of S. A. P. Doubtless they will haunt the deserted Hut, waiting for the boys who never return. They cannot understand what it all means, and their world will be at an end. Like the dogs of Belgium, they will howl out their lives over the ruins of their lost home, breaking their hearts for the pals who come no more:

Good-bye, dogs! Take care of yourselves!

INTO THE PORT OF DREAMS:—Thanksgiving Night I went up, idly, into the movie loft in search of a tool and, turning in the darkness to descend, suddenly I was confronted by the picture of the Hut spread out below, and my heart was gripped with unexpected emotion at the realization that soon it would all be only a dream.

The room was flooded with light. The big stoves glowed with friendly warmth. In the far corner, to piano accompaniment, Hal Clark was drawing a sure, sweet bow over his beloved violin, filling the air with tonal beauty. Soldier boys were writing letters home at the side shelves. Some were playing checkers and chess. Groups of players bent over the two pool tables. Men were chatting and laughing about the stoves or moving in the room. An impromptu quartette was humming near the counter. Roy Miller was perched on the high stool by the cash register, radiating good cheer to all comers and chaffing the pool players as they made or missed their shots. Dick Trupin was there, grinning at his champion, Joe Clark. Harold Wilkins was fussing over his trap drums, getting ready for the next concert. Jack Miller was hugging the two dogs, "Duke" and "Colonel," while old "Rex" was stretched out twice his length on the floor, under foot. Abe Douglas with his banjo was sitting on the counter. Carl Thompson, surrounded by an admiring group, was drawing cartoons for the closing vaudeville show. "Pop" Mazdon was offering sarcastic comments, and Sergeant Ingraham was chuckling over the show. Everywhere about the room were men I had come to know and

love. From my elevated position in the darkness I seemed like one in a dream, looking into a lost room, and my eyes knew tears as I groped toward the vanishing picture.

So it is out and away, *into the Port of Dreams!* School, Hut, the lights, the good-fellowship—these friends, the music of the laughing lip, the luster of the eye, all fade into the days gone by—

“The olden, golden glory of the days gone by.”

EDITOR'S NOTE: A complete file of *The Airscout's Snapshot*, bound, can be found in the Library of The Rochester Historical Society.

Edgerton Park in the World War

By EDGAR F. EDWARDS

Manager, Rochester Exposition Association

IN training men in military rudiments for active service abroad and for important service at home, in spurring on the people at home to continue and redouble their multifarious activities for victory, in bidding Godspeed to the flower of youth going forth to the unknown, in keeping the general patriotism of the community at such a pitch as to assure no respite from a mighty Nation's effort for a sacred cause—in these ways and in other ways Exposition Park (later renamed Edgerton Park) shared with a few other points in the city an outstanding importance as the scene of much which transpired, that must be written into Rochester's World War Service Record.

No sooner had the United States been called to arms than a stirring martial spirit became evident at Edgerton Park. In fact, when the Exposition of 1916 was brought to a close with the playing of "The Star Spangled Banner" in a particularly effective way by a famous band, while searchlights found Old Glory in the dusk—it seemed that this patriotic tableau had a meaning not altogether hidden. And long before the next year's Exposition took place the nation was at War.

The Supply Company, 108th Infantry, mobilized at Edgerton Park in April, 1917, before marching to Auburn where regimental headquarters were eventually established. Almost any day during the summer of 1917, squads of shirt-sleeved men with dummy rifles might have been seen at the Park struggling, amateurishly, to learn the game of war which, later, they were to master. At first this activity was fostered by the National Defense Contingent with headquarters at Edgerton Park, but later it was taken up by the Home Defense League, guardians of the home-fires, made up of those men whose responsibilities or physical limitations would not permit them to serve more actively.

Doubts which were felt at first as to whether it would be patriotic to continue the annual Exposition during the War were short-lived. The example of the Toronto Exhibition in not only continuing its activity after the Dominion had been in the War

since 1914, but also continuing it on an undiminished scale as a gigantic factor in War-work, was accepted by the Directors of the Exposition Association as worthy of emulation.

"The Rochester Exposition is now in the service of the United States Government," was the message flashed from Washington two months before the 1917 Exposition opened. So the Exposition was drafted. It became a member of the National Food Training Camps, and in cooperation with other fairs and expositions throughout the country, it helped to spread far and wide the Wartime appeal: "Produce and Save."

The Exposition's contribution to the sustenance of millions of American and Allied soldiers was only one phase of its World War Service. Washington early appreciated the importance of such Exhibitions as this as vehicles of War propaganda, and all of the Cabinet Departments cooperated in making this War Exposition an enormous exhibit illustrating the Nation's progressive capacity for making war.

On September 5, 1917, the first National Army men to be drafted in Rochester and its vicinity were reviewed at the Exposition grounds by Governor Charles S. Whitman and Mayor Hiram H. Edgerton. Led by the "Fortunate Forty-eight" who bore proudly a placard proclaiming, "*We are the first to go*," as indicative of the fact that they were to make history by entraining that week for Camp Dix, hundreds of drafted men marched in irregular squads past the State's Chief Executive in the arena before the grandstands. At few times did Rochester's War enthusiasm reach the high and poignant pitch which was registered there.

Two days after this ceremony another impressive event took place at Edgerton Park. It was the city's farewell to the Second Ambulance Company, an efficient and then Federalized Militia Unit, which was turning to good account the training which it had acquired in peace-time in practice of the long-preached gospel of preparedness. As the Unit passed in review before the city officials and thousands of the community's citizens, mighty cheers arose which betokened Rochester's pride in each one of her boys whom she was offering to the all-commanding cause.

All through the next year Edgerton Park continued to serve as an important center of the city's War activities. The use of

the Park as storage-place for hundreds of motor trucks made in the city and held ready for shipment into service added to the military aspect of the place. A detail of soldiers was kept on duty at the park to guard these trucks. Home Defense units, and other military and semi-military units, drilled at the Park almost every day.

The Exposition of 1918 was even more notable as a War Exposition than that of 1917. In fact, it was devoted almost entirely to the interests of War. Competitive exhibits from citizens' War gardens, educational and inspirational exhibits of War materials sent by the Army and Navy, exhibits teaching and urging all manner of conservation—there was scarcely anything of interest at the Park which did not have to do with the successful carrying on of the War. War Savings Stamps found a ready sale among Exposition crowds. The continuation of the Horse Show was more than vindicated by the announcement that its proceeds would be turned over to the Red Star, the organization which served horses and other animals active in the War as the Red Cross served human warriors. As a result of the 1918 Horse Show, in addition to spurring interest in the patriotic activity of horse-breeding, a Red Star animal ambulance was sent to France.*

In all the history of Edgerton Park, and probably of Rochester, there never has been, and perhaps there never will be, another such ceremony as that which took place on September 4, 1918, when some six thousand mothers of the men and women whom Rochester had sent forth to serve in the War were signally honored by the community. Proudly these mothers with tear-stained faces marched and proudly each accepted a medal commemorating her human gift to humanity. There were Gold Stars on many of the medals given, for American losses in battle had been great and Rochester had sustained its share. Some of these mothers had to be wheeled and half-carried in the procession; some of them were from the city's first families; some of them from the most humble places, but they proudly became in this heart-touching ceremony, sisters in sacrifice. As the long, silent, solemn ranks moved through Edgerton Park, Army aviators from Baker Field sprinkled flowers from airplanes zooming overhead. It was a ceremony that can never be forgotten.

*EDITOR'S NOTE: For details as to the American Red Star Animal Relief, see pp. 128-129, herein.

Still another War ceremony at the 1918 Exposition was the presentation of a stand of Colors by the Chamber of Commerce to the Military Unit from the U. S. A., School of Aerial Photography at Kodak Park, which trained and sent to France hundreds of expert aerial observers and photographers.

So successfully did Edgerton Park fill the part it was called upon to play in the War that it naturally was considered when post-War reconstruction work was planned. Just before the Armistice was signed, the Park was taken over by the Government for use as a hospital for the wounded soldiers being brought back to this country from abroad. The signing of the Armistice, however, and the completion of other hospitalization arrangements, made it unnecessary that the Park buildings be put to this use.

In 1919, the same facilities at Edgerton Park which had distinctively done their bit in the War were utilized to celebrate the Allies' victory. For the Exposition of 1919, one of the most notable ever held, was a Victory Exposition. Again, as at the War Expositions, one met the evidence of patriotism at every turn, but this was the patriotism of a proud and grateful confidence in a successful cause for which the people had fought and sacrificed and served.

Edgerton Park is still serving in its peace-time way. Its institutions are recognized as important factors in the life of the community. As long as it stands, doubtless, it will continue to serve, and the degree of its service will be so much the greater because it was discovered in the World War how well fitted for service it was.

The excellence and effectiveness of the exhibits at the War Expositions were largely the result of the patriotic work done by the following Special Committee appointed in 1917 by Robert Tait, then President of the Exposition Association:

Esten A. Fletcher, Chairman; William H. Campbell, Vice-Chairman; William J. O'Hea, Secretary; William Bausch; Florus R. Baxter; Thomas E. Carroll; J. Warrant Castleman; George H. Chadwick; Alvin H. Dewey; Daniel Donahue; William E. Dugan; William H. Emery; Elmer E. Fairchild; William W. Hibbard; Jeremiah G. Hickey; George F. Hixson; Horace Hooker; Lewis B. Jones; I. H. Kline; G. Fred Laube; Frank H. Phelps; F. W. Reidenbach; Robert Robeson; Charles E. Sager; Dr. Frederick R. Smith; Arthur Stern; Henry W. Utz; Charles F. Wray; Clarence Wheeler; Frederick W. Zoller.

A Committee on War Cooperation and Patriotic Work was appointed in 1918 by William W. Hibbard, then President of the Association. It included the following:



PARADE OF MOTHERS OF SERVICE MEN ON "DEFENDERS OF LIBERTY DAY,"
ROCHESTER EXPOSITION, EDGERTON PARK, SEPTEMBER 4, 1918.

Charles F. Wray, Chairman; William Bausch; H. Bradley Carroll; J. Warrant Castleman; Alvin H. Dewey; William E. Dugan; Albert B. Eastwood; Elmer E. Fairchild; Esten A. Fletcher; John H. Gregory; Jeremiah G. Hickey; George F. Hixson; William J. O'Hea; William Pitkin; Dr. Frederick R. Smith; Arthur Stern; Robert Tait; Clarence Wheeler; Charles H. Wiltsie; George Wright; Francis J. Yawman; Edgar F. Edwards, Secretary.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Mr. Edgar F. Edwards, for seventeen years Manager of the Rochester Exposition Association, died, suddenly, at Rochester, Feb. 6, 1929, leaving a wide circle of friends to mourn his loss.

He was born in Birmingham, England, Feb. 10, 1875, son of Edward and Elizabeth Ann Edwards. He came to Rochester with his parents in 1888, when he was thirteen years of age, and resided here continuously until the time of his death. When a lad he learned the printer's trade under his uncle, Mr. Fred M. Southgate, one of the founders of the *Rochester Morning Herald*, in 1879.

In 1896, Mr. Edwards became a reporter for the *Morning Herald* and, three years later, was made City Editor. He held this position twelve years, from 1899 to 1911, when he became Manager of the Exposition. In his capacity as Manager, he achieved a national reputation.

He was active in many civic enterprises besides the Exposition, especially during the World War period.

Municipal Museum Rest and Recreation Room for Soldiers in the World War

By EDWARD D. PUTNAM

Director, Rochester Municipal Museum

OUR soldiers' room at Exposition Park (later renamed Edgerton Park) was to supply a need already recognized before the occasion of the annual meeting of the American Association of Museums, which was held at Springfield, Mass., the later part of May, 1918.

Early in 1918, the Selden Company was delivering trucks to the Park, which later, were being driven to our coast cities by soldiers of the Motor Convoy Transport. Their barracks were in the huge buildings at the north end of the grounds, cold and inhospitable. As I recollect, there were two companies here at that time.

The Y.M.C.A. had put in some literature, writing material, a piano, etc., and had a Secretary visit the Park as often as he could. It was not, however, an attractive or cheerful proposition—through no fault of the Y.M.C.A.—but from the fact that, with so many other demands, they could do no more for the hundred boys, then stationed here.

At the Springfield Meeting of the American Association it was decided that Museums must do real War-work, in addition to that of collecting and preserving material. Therefore, upon my return, with the hearty approval and assistance of Mayor Hiram H. Edgerton, a room 42x36 feet was taken over, furnished with easy chairs, lounges, piano, phonograph, pictures, writing material, daily newspapers, books, magazines, palms and ferns, and made into a typical club-room, as far as possible. It was opened, June 4, 1918, as the *Municipal Museum Rest and Recreation Room for Soldiers*.

The Mayor stated, that no money could be used from the city funds for this purpose, so for many weeks, the project was financed by the Curator and his personal friends.

This room had the approval of the Chamber of Commerce, Y.M.C.A., K. of C., Jewish Welfare Board, and the U. S. War Department. Somewhat later, a representative of the War Department who visited it stated that "it was the finest room he had inspected in several months' travel."

About June 7, 1918, an Exposition Service Unit, composed of forty of our best young women, was formed under the direction of Mrs. E. D. Putnam and Miss Marguerite Wilson, who pledged themselves to assist and aid the room and its activities, "during the War." They formed an organization, headed by the Curator and Mrs. Putnam, and wore a service pin with the letters "E. S. U." thereon. Each member agreed to be responsible for three others, to be called on the phone, in an emergency. All these young women were known to the Curator and Mrs. Putnam. They furnished also an orchestra of four pieces from the University of Rochester.

A series of invitation dances each Wednesday evening, and a social meeting each Sunday evening, were planned and carried out. No young woman was admitted without an invitation by the Unit's officers, with the approval of its members. Any soldier was welcomed.

The first dance was held Wednesday evening, June 12, 1918, with an attendance of fifty-one soldiers, and as many, or more young women. Mrs. Putnam and several of her friends acted as chaperones, and light refreshments were served.

The first Sunday evening "open house," was held June 16, from 4 to 6 P. M. Tea and sandwiches were served, and a program of violin and piano selections given, also some recitations, after which, general singing by the company followed. Between thirty and forty boys attended.

The Curator, also, placed many soldiers for Sunday dinners in the homes of our citizens, with auto rides after, a feature much enjoyed. They also saw that each boy at the Park had one or more auto rides around the city, during their stay.

From this time on, in addition to the regular Wednesday evening invitation dances, many extra dances were given. Mrs. Putnam did mending, and Mr. and Mrs. Putnam both were ready at all times to give counsel, and smooth out rough places, as well as they were able.

When, at times, the truck boys were away on trips to the coast, the Kodak Park and Baker Field boys were recipients of



MUNICIPAL MUSEUM REST AND RECREATION ROOM FOR SOLDIERS,
EDGERTON PARK, ROCHESTER, JUNE 4 TO OCTOBER 26, 1918.

Photograph by Stone

our hospitality. In fact, they were never barred, and came to consider the room theirs as much as did the truck boys.

The room was open every day from 8 A. M. to 12 P. M., from June 4, 1918, until its final closing, October 26. On October 26, it was taken over by the Government for a Base Hospital. Many incidents of service could be related, such as providing a home for a sick soldier with a crushed foot, until he could get around again; providing quarters for mothers, who came to visit their boys, etc.

A "Hostess and Activities" book was kept. A "Register of the Boys" book, where all were invited to inscribe their names and addresses, and a large "Scrapbook" where everything relating to the work was inserted. These records are now in the library of The Rochester Historical Society.

Near the end of July, expenses became so heavy, that the Curator appealed for aid to Henry D. Shedd, City War Work Secretary of the Y.M.C.A. It was granted so cheerfully that it was an inspiration for further work and, thereafter, a great burden was lifted from the Curator's shoulders. Indeed, it was Mr. Shedd's approval and hearty endorsement from the first, that made the work much lighter.

No training had been possible for our helpers, each problem being solved by common sense, as it came up. It is a matter for congratulation that no mistakes of any importance developed. That the right note was struck was demonstrated by the fact that one of our young women wrote us from France, where she went in the late summer, "I am doing exactly the same work here, I did at Exposition Park, and am so glad I had the experience with you there."

For years communications came to the Curator from the boys who had been at the Park. Particularly gratifying was the receipt of a "Dad's Letter" from France, signed by the non-commissioned officers of Company B, 113th Supply Train.

SUMMARY

The Troops at the Park were as follows:

6	Companies	Div.	Supply Train	306,	from	Camp Sevier,	S. C.
4	"	"	"	"	from	Buffalo,	N. Y.
6	"	"	"	"	113,	from	Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.
3	"	"	"	"	11,	from	Camp Meade, Maryland.

In addition, from the very first, knowing the improbability of the motor truck men remaining in Rochester any length of time, it was planned to make the room an annex of the Y.M.C.A. Hut at Kodak Park. Our register indi-

cates that fully as many, or more, came from there, as from Exposition Park. In explanation, it may be stated that four out of the six truck companies were on the road all the time, going or returning from Boston, New York, Philadelphia or Baltimore. Only at the beginning, and the end, did we have the whole six companies here at once.

It is estimated that the Recreation Room was used at least six thousand times by the soldiers.

Fifteen hundred soldiers attended its dances and Sunday evening social hours.

The room was open each day from 8 A. M. to 12 P. M.

Henry D. Shedd, City War Work Secretary, Y. M. C. A., visited the room on all dance nights, nearly every Sunday, and very frequently through the week.

Frequent visits were made by Secretaries, Wells and Cox, of the Y. M. C. A., Angelo Newman, of the K. of C., and Jacob Rosenzweig, of the J. W. B., all of whom were in cordial sympathy with the work. It also had the active approval of Mr. Herbert P. Lansdale, Executive Secretary, Department of the East.

Letters of approval were received, and acknowledged, from the following officials of the Department of the East, Y. M. C. A.: A. E. Metzdorf, Recreation Director; R. H. Edwards, Executive Secretary, Army and Navy Divisions; E. Herbert Dutton, Religious Work Director; W. Eugene Kimball, Business Manager; E. Reed Shutt, Director of Entertainment Activities; G. N. Ackerman, Purchasing and Equipment; also one from Henry D. Shedd, City War Work Secretary, expressing appreciation for service rendered to the soldiers from June 4, 1918, to October 26, 1918.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following letter, received by Mayor Hiram H. Edgerton, reveals the appreciation of the Service men who were the recipients of Rochester hospitality:

"Headquarters, 113th Supply Train,
"Bordeau, France.
"Jan. 6, 1919.

"Mayor Hiram H. Edgerton,
"Rochester, N. Y.

"YOUR HONOR: I have had it in mind for some time to write and thank you and the good people of your city, for the many favors and the kind treatment extended to the officers and men of my Train during their stay in Exposition Park until leaving for Overseas. Every member of this Train holds the kindest thoughts of his brief stay with you, and longs for the time when his service over here will be completed and he can return to renew the friendships made while there.

"Rochester had been well advertised to the whole world, but I doubt if it ever had a more novel advertisement than I witnessed some time ago.

"The Train had but recently arrived in this cantonment and found a 'Y' that longed for entertainers. Certain members had proven themselves as 'gloom chasers' in the long ocean voyage over, when the crowded transport was threatened with an influenza epidemic, and they decided to give the camp

an entertainment. The long evenings in a camp in France are one of the many trying times in a soldier's life, and the news that there was to be a show at the 'Y' filled it to capacity. Among the members was the quartet of Co. B, 113th Supply Train, composed of Corporals Raymond Moss, Gaye Hamilton, Privates Paul Castleman and Robert Smith. After singing several songs, there were loud cries for 'that Rochester song' and they responded with the following, to the tune of 'Rebecca of Sunny Brook Farm':

"Where the River Genesee,
(Where the River Genesee)
Winds its way down toward the sea,
(Winds its way down toward the sea)
There is a town,
(There is a town)
A town that's Home, Sweet Home to me;
And no matter where I go,
(Syracuse or Buffalo)
Every other place seems slow,
(It's the finest place I know)
For it's so gay there,
I want to stay there,
In that good old *Rochester* town!"

"If you and your Rochester people could have heard the thunder of applause that followed the singing of this song, I know you would have felt amply repaid for your efforts to make our stay in your city pleasant.

"With best wishes to yourself and the assurance that Rochester will long be remembered by the 113th Supply Train, I am,

"Yours respectfully,

"Carl A. Beyer,

"Major, 113th Supply Train."

EDITOR'S NOTE: Edward De Forest Putnam, served with Headquarters Company, Home Defense League, May, 1917 to 1918; entered Y.M.C.A. service at Rochester, New York, June 4, 1918, being assigned to the Rest and Recreation Room which he founded at Exposition Park. Discharged, Nov. 11, 1918. Died, Sept. 20, 1924, while serving as Director of the Rochester Municipal Museum.

World War Service of the Jewish Welfare Board

Rochester Branch

By LOUIS KRAFT

Director, National Jewish Welfare Board

THE Jewish Welfare Board, then known as the Jewish Board for Welfare Work, began its activities in the Military and Naval Stations in the early Fall of 1917, after a formal sanction and recognition was granted by the Army and Navy Departments to the Jewish Board for Welfare Work to engage in welfare work among the Military and Naval forces. It was the aim of the Jewish Welfare Board to serve all of the men in uniform irrespective of their religious creed, and in addition to make adequate provision for the special needs of the soldiers and sailors of the Jewish faith. Every type of service designed to meet the spiritual and physical needs of the men in the service was included in the program, which was coordinated with similar efforts of the Young Men's Christian Association, Knights of Columbus, American Red Cross, Community Service, and the other organizations having the same aim.

The Jewish community of Rochester was one of the first to organize itself for assistance to the men in the service. In May, 1917, the Jewish Military Welfare Society of Rochester was organized and undertook to arrange farewell celebrations for men drafted or enlisted in the service, to collate statistics of participation by Rochester Jews in the War, and to provide comforts for the men in the camps. The Society was organized along community lines, with the purpose of securing the fullest possible cooperation and representing all the elements in Rochester Jewry. The following organizations were represented in the Jewish Military Society: Council of Jewish Women; Jewish Young Men's Association; Congregation Berith Kodesh; Congregation Beth El; Leopold Street Temple; and the Sisterhoods of these three Temples; B'rith Abraham Lodge; Free Sons Lodge; IOBB Lodge; Temple Club; Hebrew Free Library; Rochester Zionists' Society; Flower City Lodge; Women's Auxiliary, Flower City Lodge.

The officers of the Society at the time of its organization were: Rabbi Horace J. Wolf, President; Sawll Carson, Vice-President; Isadore Goldstein, Secretary; Abram J. Wile, Treasurer; Samuel A. Schwarz, Auditor.

Temporary headquarters were at 3 Adler Square, and later were moved to permanent quarters at 3 Franklin Square.

At a meeting held on May 19, 1918, the Jewish Military Welfare Society voted to affiliate formally with the Jewish Welfare Board and to constitute itself the Rochester Branch of that Board. The same constituent local organizations continued to be represented in the reorganized branch.

New officers were elected as follows: Harry Klonick, President; Mrs. Walter Meyers, Vice-President; Isadore Goldstein, Secretary; Abraham Goldman, Treasurer; Jacob Rosenzweig, Executive Secretary.

Rabbi Horace J. Wolf, who, up to that time, directed the activities of the local Society, volunteered his services as a Field Secretary of the National organization. The work of the Branch had grown to such an extent that it became necessary to engage a paid Executive Secretary, and Jacob Rosenzweig was appointed to this position.

From the very beginning, the Rochester organization formed permanent committees to arrange and supervise the activities of the Branch. These committees consisted of the following: Entertainment; Hospitality; Personal Service; Hospital Work; General Community Activities; and, later, Employment.

In addition to the members of these Committees, and many other volunteers, the following paid workers were assigned to the Rochester District: Jacob Rosenzweig; Samuel Schwarz; Jacob Golub, Field Representative assigned to U. S. General Hospital No. 13, Dansville, N. Y.

It is also of interest to note that the following men and women residing in the City of Rochester were engaged as field representatives of the Jewish Welfare Board in camps in this country and Overseas:

OVERSEAS SERVICE: Harry Rosenberg; Julia Rosenberg.

CAMPS IN THIS COUNTRY: Isaac Adler, (Volunteer); Henry W. Stern, (Volunteer); Rabbi Horace J. Wolf, (Volunteer Field Secretary for Middle West); A. A. Barnett; A. N. Freiberg; Isadore Goldstein; Cyrus J. Janover; Lesser Paley; Abraham N. Richardson.

Special mention is made of the services rendered by Isaac Adler, Henry W. Stern and Rabbi Horace J. Wolf, who served as volunteers on the field staff of the National organization.

The Rochester Branch was active at the following camps, stations and hospitals: Base Hospital, New York State Armory; Exposition Park Training Camp; U. S. A. School of Aerial Photography, Kodak Park; Mechanics Training Center for Army Mechanics, Mechanics Institute; Students Army Training Corps, at the University of Rochester; U. S. General Hospital, No. 13, at Dansville, N. Y.

One of the earliest activities undertaken by the Rochester organization was that of arranging suitable farewell celebrations for the men who were inducted or enlisted in the service. These celebrations generally took the form of an entertainment in which the entire community participated and gave a send-off to the men on the eve of their departure for the camps. Through the cooperation of the Local Draft Boards, the names of these men were secured in advance, and they, members of their families, and the community-at-large were invited to the celebrations. Each man received suitable gifts comprising useful articles such as comfort kits, sweaters, etc. Up to May, 1918, five such public farewells to men of the Jewish faith entering the service were given by the Rochester Branch. Each man was furnished with articles of comfort, and also, with a prayer-book, Bible, and an identification disk. A card, introducing him to the field representative of the Jewish Welfare Board in the camp to which he was sent, was likewise furnished to him.

In addition, letters were sent to this representative, apprising him of the coming of the Rochester boys, so that adequate preparations would be made for their reception upon arrival in camp. In this manner, the community kept up its contact with the boys throughout the period of their service. The Committee on Statistics, which gathered data regarding the men who entered the service, cooperated with the Committee on Farewells in maintaining this contact.

The farewell receptions created a profound impression in the community and were always well attended. The last of these celebrations was held on November 10, 1918, the eve of the signing of the Armistice, when forty-seven men about to enter the service were furnished with the usual articles of comfort. Over four hundred members of the community participated in this last celebration.

In cooperation with the Council of Jewish Women, a Committee on Hospitality was formed at an early date in the history of the Branch, under the leadership of Mrs. Walter Meyers. This Committee undertook to secure invitations for home-hospitality from families in Rochester, which were extended to soldiers stationed in the vicinity. At first, homes were thrown open generally to the soldiers; later on, a more systematic arrangement was effected whereby certain men stationed in the camps acted as keymen, and through these men more definite assignments were made so as to insure for each man an opportunity to spend his free time with families in the city.

In addition, the entire facilities of the Jewish Young Men's Association, including an up-to-date Community Center containing a gymnasium, swimming pool, showers, library, game room, lounging rooms, etc., were made available to the men in uniform. In the same manner, the various synagogues in the city, principally Temple Berith Kodesh, extended invitations to all social functions conducted by the synagogue to men in the service. They were likewise invited to the monthly suppers of the Temple Club.

A list of five hundred and fifty Jewish families who expressed a desire to entertain soldiers at Sunday dinners and over the week-ends generally, was secured by the Hospitality Committee, and the men were freely invited to the homes. Some families entertained three and four men over the week-end. The value of this type of service could hardly be over-estimated, for it was found that the soldiers were keenly appreciative of the opportunities to continue their contacts with civilian life in the friendly atmosphere of the Jewish family.

The entertainment activities were in charge of a special committee appointed for that purpose. The emphasis was laid on entertainments conducted in the community by the various Jewish organizations. Through the committee, invitations were extended to soldiers stationed in the vicinity to attend these functions. The Jewish Young Men's Association, particularly, conducted dances and entertainments weekly for the service men. During the summer, the men were entertained also at picnics and other outdoor gatherings.

In addition, the Branch conducted vaudeville entertainments and musical evenings in the recreation buildings located in the camps in the vicinity of Rochester.

In connection with each of the entertainments conducted by the Branch, refreshments were distributed, gratis, to the service men.

Special entertainments were conducted in connection with the celebration of Jewish holidays and festivals. In some cases, these were conducted in the community, and in other instances in the camps. The local Branch likewise cooperated with other organizations doing welfare work, and with civic organizations in the celebration of civic holidays. Particular mention might be made, in this connection, of its cooperation with the Chamber of Commerce in the celebration of July 14, the French National Holiday, in 1918.

A committee, representative of the religious elements in the community, was formed to supervise and arrange for religious activities for the men stationed in the vicinity of Rochester. This committee secured the cooperation of local rabbis who visited the camps and conducted services regularly, and who also invited the men to attend services and holiday celebrations in the synagogues. Particular care was taken to make adequate arrangements for the men during the High Holidays and Passover. Both the War and Navy Departments granted furloughs to men of Jewish faith for the period of these holidays, so that they might be enabled to attend services in the synagogues, and in the case of the Passover special provision was also made for their attendance at Seders (Passover Suppers) in Rochester through the cooperation of the local Branch. These men who could not go home for these holidays were provided with home hospitality and with an opportunity to attend Seders and services in the city. The local Branch took cognizance of these holidays and festivals as occasions for remembering Rochester boys who were in the service and were stationed in various camps throughout the country. Suitable packages containing cigarettes and articles of comfort were sent to these men.

Of particular significance was the Chanukah celebration in November, 1918. This followed shortly after the signing of the Armistice and took the form of a combination Thanksgiving-Peace-and-Chanukah celebration. It was held on Thanksgiving night at the Jewish Young Men's Association. The men from the neighboring camps and posts, including the Students' Army Training Corps at the University of Rochester, were invited, and took part in the entertainment. Suitable refreshments were served.

In addition to the religious services and the celebration of Jewish festivals and holidays, the men were supplied with religious articles such as prayer-books, Bibles, Jewish calendars and special pamphlets.

Personal service was a distinct and specialized service of the program of the Jewish Welfare Board. The transition from civil to military life brought in its wake specific problems of adjustment which had to be adequately met by the field representatives and volunteer committees of the Board in order that the morale of the soldier might not be impaired. It was the endeavor of these representatives to eliminate doubt, worry, homesickness and general lowering of the spiritual, mental and physical tone—all phases of mal-adjustment—through personal and intimate ministrations. The members of the Rochester Branch came in contact with the man in uniform and maintained this contact with his family. Through attention to matters of personal nature, they were able to relieve the soldier of any misgivings he might entertain regarding his family or his personal affairs. At the same time, the folks back home were kept constantly informed of the well-being of their soldier sons. In this connection the Branch issued a circular letter, dated July 12, 1918, to the families of men stationed in the vicinity of Rochester. A copy of this letter follows:

"TO THE FAMILIES OF MEN IN THE SERVICE:

"The Jewish Welfare Board is a National institution organized to serve the men in camp and their folks at home in every way possible. It has representatives at the various cantonments and branches in all of the larger cities. The Rochester Branch has its headquarters at the Jewish Young Men's Association, 3 Franklin Square, and it is my privilege to be the Executive Secretary in charge.

"It is our desire to render you and your boys any assistance you may require. We are in a position through our camp workers to obtain and give information regarding the members of your family who are in the service wherever they may be. If it is such service you are seeking, or assistance in sending letters and packages, advice concerning allotments, or counsel in the many situations which arise from time to time, do not hesitate to call upon me. There is no service too large or too small for us to undertake. I shall be very pleased to have you call at my office at the J. Y. M. A. in connection with any matter requiring attention. Our telephone number is Stone 868-J.

"At your service,

"Samuel A. Schwarz,

"Executive Secretary."

Not only did the Branch keep in touch with Rochester boys, but they also maintained contacts with the families of men from other cities who were stationed in the vicinity.

The men confined to hospitals received special attention. A chat at the bedside of the soldier, writing his letters, supplying him with magazines, newspapers and articles of comfort, and providing entertainment, were all activities gladly undertaken by the Personal Service Committee of the Rochester Branch.

To the men in the guard-house, the Army regulations were sympathetically interpreted, and the relation of the service man's transgressions to the welfare and efficiency of his comrades pointed out. The members of the committee and the representatives sought to prevent further breeches of discipline by allaying feelings of discontent which might have arisen through a misunderstanding of the purposes of punishment.

In addition, there were many matters of a legal nature which required the service of the J. W. B. committee, such as the making of wills, transfer of property, completing naturalization papers, arranging to have the soldier make proper allotment to his family, and secure insurance for himself. Later, the Board conducted a thorough campaign among the returned soldiers and sailors to convert war-time insurance into peace-time policies. Throughout the period of demobilization, the Branch, through an Information Center conducted at the J. Y. M. A., was called upon to give advice on many military matters, like delayed allotments, back pay, additional travel allowance, locating service men, vocational education, locating graves of deceased soldiers, etc.

The activities of the Personal Service Committee were not alone confined to the men in the service, but relief work was also conducted among needy families in Rochester who, by reason of the fact that their sons were in the service, required special assistance.

In addition to the activities of the Personal Service Committee in providing comforts for the men confined to the hospitals in the various stations in the vicinity of Rochester, a Hospital Committee functioned throughout the period of existence of the U. S. General Hospital No. 13, at Dansville, N. Y. Although this hospital was at a distance from Rochester, the Jewish Welfare Board turned to the Rochester Committee for assistance in looking after the patients at this hospital because it was the nearest large community.

The work was begun in December, 1918, by the Hospital Committee in conjunction with Samuel A. Schwarz, the Executive Secretary of the Rochester Branch. The members of the Committee and the Secretary visited the patients regularly, distributing articles of comfort, refreshments, and attending to their personal welfare needs. In addition, motion picture entertainments were furnished weekly. In March, 1919, efforts of the Committee were supplemented by the appointment of a Field Representative who was stationed permanently at the hospital. Later on, the Committee and the local Executive Secretary resumed full charge of the work until the hospital was closed.

Particular attention was paid to the problems of disabled men, and the Committee concerned itself with matters of compensation, vocational re-education and other forms of assistance. Correspondence was maintained with the relatives or friends of the patients who were kept apprised of their condition. Special provisions were made for men who could not leave the hospital in order to observe the important festivals.

The account that has been given of the formation and history of the Rochester Branch touches, in many cases, on the development of the community program of this Branch. It was the effort of the local Branch to provide not only activities that were required within the camps, but also to furnish ample opportunity for recreation and hospitality to the men when they were on pass or furlough. In this connection, the building and facilities of the Jewish Young Men's Association were utilized to the fullest extent. Placards reading, "All men in uniform are welcome. Your uniform is your pass on all occasions," and descriptive of the facilities offered to these men, such as club-rooms, swimming-pool, pool-tables, shower-baths, recreation-rooms, were placed in the barracks and other available places in each of the camps and posts in the district. The men were invited regularly to all of the functions and entertainments conducted not only in this building, but by other Jewish communal organizations.

During the summer, picnics and other outdoor activities were arranged for the men. Automobile rides were provided for the disabled men at Dansville and for the men stationed in the camps. The Branch cooperated with the American Red Cross, and other organizations, in furnishing needed supplies for the men in the service. Cooperation was also extended in connec-

tion with Liberty Loan campaigns, the United War Work campaign and similar enterprises. Another activity undertaken by the local Branch was the furnishing of home-town newspapers to boys from Rochester stationed in camps in this country and also Overseas. In this manner the boys were kept in touch with the news from Rochester. The Branch also conducted "Rochester Days" in cooperation with the Field Representatives of the Board in various camps where Rochester men were stationed. On these occasions, boxes containing gifts and suitable mementos were sent by the Rochester Branch for distribution among these men.

One of the features of the community program was troop train service. The committee met trains containing soldiers who were traveling from camp to camp or on their way Overseas, and distributed among them refreshments, cigarettes and other articles. Whenever the time permitted, the men were escorted to the Jewish Young Men's Association and permitted to use the swimming-pool, showers and other facilities. In one instance, three hundred soldiers on their way Overseas were thus accommodated.

The men in the camps and posts were provided with a variety of supplies, including stationery, souvenir cards, religious pamphlets and accessories, cigarettes, knitted articles, fruits, candy, newspapers, books and magazines, and other articles.

In the same manner as the Branch undertook to arrange send-offs for the men that would express in some measure the gratitude of the community to them for their participation in the defense of the country, it welcomed them home. Elaborate celebrations were arranged for the various contingents of returning troops. These celebrations generally took the form of "welcome home banquets" in which the community at large participated. The general program that was followed consisted of the registration by men who returned from the service at the office of the Mayor of the city, where a registration book was placed. Invitations were then sent to those who registered for the purpose. At each plate a welcome card was placed, together with a small American flag and a song-sheet. At the banquet, the men who returned from the service were called upon to describe their experiences. These banquets were for the returned soldiers, regardless of creed, and attracted such notice that the city of Rochester appropriated a large sum of money for similar dinners that were subsequently conducted in the

name of the community. One of the largest of these banquets conducted by the Rochester Branch, took place on January 12, 1919.

A record of the work of the Jewish Welfare Board in the City of Rochester would be incomplete without mention of the invaluable cooperation extended by the Army and City authorities, by the allied welfare organizations, and by Civilian and Government agencies. The Board, on the other hand, at all times complied with the regulations of the Military authorities and sought every opportunity of cooperation with existing agencies in the work of sustaining the morale of the troops and in assisting the families of those who were enlisted in the service. In planning its activities and in carrying out its program, the Board at all times sought to render the maximum of service to the maximum number. It endeavored to interpret to those of foreign birth the ideals of this country and the basic principles of its democratic government. The Jewish Welfare Board sought to crystallize the love and gratitude of the community to the service men into a practical expression of service.

From its very inception, the Board established no limitations of race or religious denomination. Indeed it is a source of gratification to report that a large number of non-Jews participated in Jewish Welfare activities. This Board is convinced that this all-inclusive-appeal of its welfare program, founded in a genuine spirit of service, proved a potent factor in allaying and dispelling prejudice and animosity that might otherwise have made itself manifest.

The Rochester Jewish Community entered into the work with the united sentiment of all the elements in the community in support of the enterprise. It is most noteworthy that the organization of the Jewish Military Welfare Society took place within a month after the United States had formally declared War. Throughout its career, it was inspired by a desire to render the maximum of service, and this spirit has continued to manifest itself in the continued interest of the community in constructive Jewish social service.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Official records indicate that there were about two hundred thousand Jews in the Military and Naval Service, or from four to five percent of the total armed forces of the United States. The entire Jewish population of the country is about three percent of the total population. On

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the face of these figures it would seem that the Jews of America contributed at least one-third more than their share to the Military and Naval personnel. There were seventeen hundred Jewish Marines fighting as "shock troops," at Chateau-Thierry. The Jewish battalion, belonging to the 308th Infantry, 77th Division, distinguished itself for extraordinary valor in the Argonne. For fuller details, see, *The War Record of American Jews*, published by The American Jewish Committee (New York, 1919).

World War Service of the Salvation Army

Rochester Branch

By ERNEST W. GORHAM

THE Salvation Army developed War-work in France on a large scale, and won the hearts of the soldiers by the bravery of its personnel and the character of its service. Its women went into the thick of danger, nursing, darning socks in dugouts, and offering soldiers the luxuries of pies and doughnuts. The Salvation Army Huts, with their cheerful music and informal religious meetings, made a genuine appeal to the rank and file.

The Rochester Branch of the organization did its full share. Funds were raised for carrying on the Army's work Overseas, and our citizens responded generously to every appeal made.

From its local membership, the Salvation Army sent out several active workers. Two Rochester girls, sisters, whose names were frequently mentioned, were Irene and Gladys McIntyre. They both achieved fine records. They were very active in service at the front, and were among the original "doughnut girls," who supplied coffee, doughnuts, and other comforts to the boys at the front. Both of these girls were cited for brave work under fire.

Major Albert S. Norris, who was in charge of the Rochester Branch for six years, left Rochester for Overseas in January, 1919, and served for four months in France as Financial Secretary and Auditor for all Salvation Army operations in connection with the American Expeditionary Forces.

Rochester in the War Work of the American Library Association

By WILLIAM F. YUST,
*Librarian, ROCHESTER PUBLIC LIBRARY AND
Secretary, THE ROCHESTER HISTORICAL SOCIETY*

WHEN the United States entered the World War the librarians of the country saw their opportunity to do their part by supplying the soldiers with reading matter. There was no question about its value in developing efficiency and keeping up morale, which, according to Napoleon, is three-fourths of the strength of an Army. A plan was worked out under the leadership of the American Library Association with Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress, as General Director. In response to a resolution of the Association it was invited to undertake this task by the Commission on Training Camp Activities.

THE ORDER: The Commission authorized the Association to provide adequate library facilities in the thirty-two cantonments and National Guard training camps. This order contemplated the erection in each camp of a suitably equipped central library to be under the direction and management of the Association from funds to be provided from private sources.

In placing the stamp of approval on this order the Secretary of War wrote to the Commission as follows:

"August 23, 1917.

"I understand that the American Library Association has generously assumed the responsibility, under the direction of your Commission, for providing reading material in our training camps, and that the plans which they have formulated to carry out this design are most comprehensive.

"It is my understanding that the Library War Council will assist in connection with the campaign to provide the libraries and books, and I trust that this activity, which will mean so much for the men, will meet with every success."

"Cordially yours,
"Newton D. Baker,
"Secretary of War."

FUNDS: To carry on this work \$5,585,000 was raised through two nation-wide campaigns, the first one separate in September, 1917, the second a part of the United War-work Campaign in 1918. In Rochester, after consultation with representatives of the leading city organizations and neighboring libraries, it was decided not to organize a separate campaign to raise the \$12,500 quota for this purpose (the number of dollars equal to the number of 5% of the population), three national campaigns having already been conducted, the Liberty Loan, the Y.M.C.A. War-work, and the American Red Cross. In each of these the local subscription was so far in excess of the quota as to more than cover the library quota. However, \$7,500 was appropriated to this purpose from the Y.M.C.A. fund, which had been collected to provide recreational activities and which specifically included the provision and distribution of reading matter. The second year on the percentage basis, \$25,625 was received from the Community Chest, which combined in one campaign the appeals of all the War welfare organizations.

BUILDINGS: The Carnegie Corporation made a grant of \$320,000 to be used in the erection of 32 buildings at a cost of not exceeding \$10,000 per building, including equipment of shelving, tables, comfortable chairs, etc. A standard type of one-story wooden building was planned by architect Edward L. Tilton, who contributed his services to the cause.

Most of the buildings were 93 or 120 feet long, and 40 feet wide. These dimensions correspond approximately to those of our typical branch libraries. In addition to accommodations for 150 to 250 readers and ten to fifteen thousand books, there were living quarters for the staff, and work and storage rooms, sometimes a fireplace or a porch.

These buildings housed the central or main library. Every Y.M.C.A. and K. of C. and Y.M.H.A. building and every Y. W. C. A. hostess house and every base hospital reading-room was a branch of the camp library. Smaller collections, called stations, were placed in barracks, mess halls and police stations. Deliveries were made from central to the branches by the A.L.A. camp library automobile. One camp had 18 branches and 97 stations.

BOOK CAMPAIGNS: The call for books began early in the War and continued to the end. It found a ready response among all classes of people. The first call came in August, 1917. A more intensive campaign was conducted in March, 1918, and a third



COLLECTING BOOKS FOR SOLDIERS.
FOUR TRUCKS OF THE ROCHESTER POLICE AND FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH SYSTEM
COLLECTED AND DELIVERED THESE BOOKS TO THE ADMINISTRATION BRANCH OF
THE ROCHESTER PUBLIC LIBRARY AT EDGERTON PARK.

the following year. Meanwhile there was a constant flow of books to the public libraries of the country, where they were assorted and put in condition for shipping to the camps in accordance with instructions issued by authorized state agencies, one in every state.

The appeal was for many kinds of books but especially good fiction, poetry, biography, history and travel, essays and drama, books for studying France, her country, people and language, Baedeker's guide books (ironically enough) and books on citizenship, patriotism and the War. It was emphasized that they should be alive, interesting, in good physical condition and look fresh and attractive.

Rochester's quota in the first campaign was 10,000 volumes; in the second, 25,000; and in the last, a share of 30,000 for the State outside of New York City.

Here was an opportunity for people to put their idle books to work. They were urged to give quickly. But up to January, 1918, only 456 individuals had responded and 2204 volumes had been shipped. However, William H. Brett, director of the shipping center for this district, wrote about these: "The admirable quality of the Rochester gifts is exceedingly impressive." Nevertheless it was evident that more must be given if Rochester was to do her share.

A more vigorous and thorough campaign was then organized in connection with the national drive for two million books, which directed public attention to the magnitude of the need. With the cooperation of the Trustees of the Public Library, of which Mayor Hiram H. Edgerton was President, a committee was appointed. This consisted of Adeline B. Zachert, Chairman; Anne R. Collins; James A. McMillen; Bernice E. Hodges; and Ada J. White. Newspaper publicity was in charge of Bernard C. Haggerty, Secretary to the Mayor. The chief centers designated for the collection of books were firehouses, schools, branch libraries, libraries of educational institutions, book stores, department stores and some of the churches.

For a whole week the call was heard through newspapers and posters in store windows, in shops, banks and other places, through public addresses, direct mail, house organs and church calendars. People were asked for books which they had themselves enjoyed, they were urged to give not only of their superfluity but also of their favorite volumes, from which it would hurt them to part.

The results were immensely gratifying. In one public school two grades alone contributed 500 volumes. Many families were exceedingly generous. In several homes as many as 200 volumes were given. This outpouring of books deluged the library at Exposition Park, which served as a clearing house. There a large part of the staff, assisted by other librarians in the city and numerous volunteers, worked for weeks assorting and preparing the books for shipment.

Most of them were of a high order, but very many were unsuitable. They were classified and made ready for use as soon as they reached the camp. Into each volume was pasted a label stating that it was a gift from the residents of Rochester.

Strenuous collections lasted only a week, but the stations which were opened to receive books were continued indefinitely and people were urged to form the habit of turning in new books as soon as they had read them. This hope was realized in a measure and many fresh books were added.

From Rochester 33,014 volumes were sent to various camps, mostly Camp Wadsworth. During the first campaign, which netted about two thousand books, small contributions came in also from nearby towns, Barnard, Churchville, East Bloomfield, East Rochester, Fishers, Lyndonville, Newark, Pittsford and Sonyea.

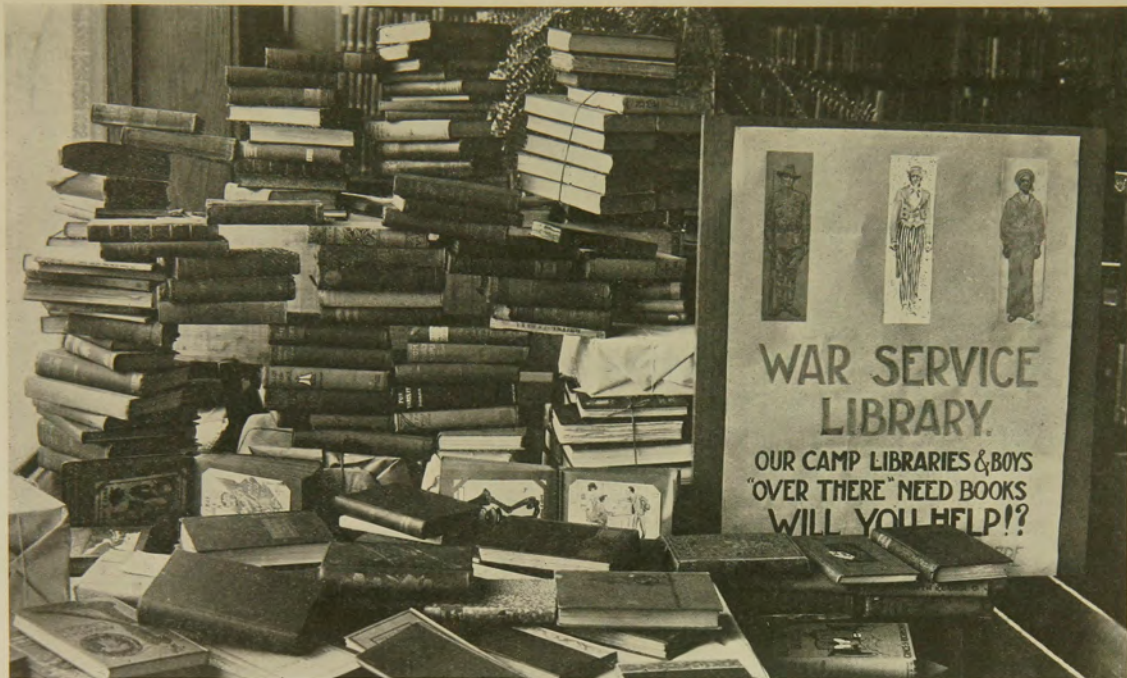
O FOR A BOOK!

"O for a book and a shady nook!"

You recollect the rhymes,
 Written how many years ago
 In placid, happier times?
 Today no shady nooks are ours,
 With half the world at strife,
 And dark ambition laying waste
 The pleasant things of life;
 But still the cry for books is heard,
 For solace of the magic word.

"O for a book," the cry goes forth,

O for a book to read;
 To soothe us in our weariness,
 The laggard hours to speed!"
 From countless hospitals it comes,
 Where stricken soldiers lie,
 Who gave their youth, who gave their strength,
 Lest Liberty should die.
 How small a favor to implore:
 The books we've finished with—no more!



A WINDOW FULL OF BOOKS FOR SOLDIERS.
THESE WERE BROUGHT TO ONE OF THE RECEIVING STATIONS, THE GENESEE
BRANCH OF THE ROCHESTER PUBLIC LIBRARY.

A book can have a thousand lives,
With each new reader, one;
A book should have a thousand lives,
Before its course is run.
And we few kinder things can do,
Our gratitude to show,
Than give the freedom of our shelves
To those who need it so;
Nor let them ask without avail
The sweet beguilement of a tale.

—E. V. L. in "Punch."

MAGAZINES AND NEWSPAPERS: Postmaster General Burleson authorized the sending of any magazine to the camps by simply affixing a one cent stamp and handing it to a postal employee, unwrapped and unaddressed. These came to be called "Burleson Magazines" as they poured into the camps, frequently filling many mail bags on a single train. Magazines were also collected at every local book center. In some places the combination of these two sources produced congestion and confusion. But even an oversupply at times came into unexpected usefulness where thousands of men were quarantined.

As the work became better organized about fifty of the leading magazines were received regularly on subscription at each library as well as a few leading daily newspapers from different sections of the country. Some publishers sent their papers free to nearby camps, and no reading service was more thoroughly appreciated.

SCRAP-BOOKS: A feature of the book campaigns in Rochester as elsewhere was the making of scrap-books for soldiers and sailors. Hundreds of blank books were bought by the Public Library. Any one who was willing to fill one of these scrap-books could obtain it, together with a copy of the directions. Each branch library had on exhibition sample books finished according to library specifications to serve as models for prospective scrap-book makers.

The instructions emphasized the fact that the scrap-books were for grown men, virile and active, interested in everything under the sun, also that they were for invalids, convalescents, in hospitals and perhaps in prison camps. Therefore, they must be cheerful. A plentiful use of colored pictures was recommended, good jokes and jingles, short stories and illustrated articles. The aim was a wholesome well-balanced variety.

Each book contained a neat bookplate for the name and address of the maker. This provided a novel way of sending a letter to a soldier or to many soldiers. Of these scrap-books, 2,383 were sent from Rochester.

PURCHASED BOOKS: It was evident from the beginning that the supply of gift books, however large, would not be adequate. Among those most needed were up-to-date books and periodicals of an educational character on technology, engineering, transportation, aviation, wireless telegraphy, and text-books on many phases of military science. Over two million volumes of this character were purchased with American Library Association funds. More than half of these were sent Overseas.

THE LIBRARY WORKERS: The library work described in this article had the hearty support of the entire city. It would be impossible to mention all who took an active part in some way. Only the names of those prominently identified with it are given, both librarians and others:

Edna E. Bayer, of the Public Library staff, was in charge of the library at the Y.M.C.A.—K. of C. Hut, U.S.A. School of Aerial Photography at Kodak Park.

Anne R. Collins, Librarian of the Reynolds Library, promoted the collection of books and served on the book campaign committee.

Donald B. Gilchrist, entered the regular military service from the University of Minnesota library and attained the rank of Captain. During his last year of service he was assistant librarian and later librarian of the American Commission to negotiate peace at Paris, December, 1918, to July, 1919. He became librarian of the University of Rochester in October, 1919.

Eleanor M. Gleason, librarian of Mechanics Institute, served on the Headquarters staff in Washington, April 5 to July 3, 1918, and later as A.L.A. librarian in France at Neufchateau.

Bernice E. Hodges, Secretary to the Librarian, was in charge of the library office while the Librarian was serving as Camp Librarian; also served as a member of the book campaign committee.

James J. McMillen, Librarian of the University of Rochester, served as member of the book campaign committee until he entered military service as Chief Quartermaster in aviation, Naval reserve flying corps, June 17, 1918.

Ada J. White, of the Public Library Book Order and Catalog Department, served as a leader of the book campaign committee. She had charge of receiving the books donated, discarding the unfit and preparing the others for shipment by classifying them, pasting in bookplates, pockets, and making cards so that the books would be ready for use immediately on reaching the camp.

Adeline B. Zachert, of the Public Library Extension Department, was Chairman of the committee in charge of the book campaign in March, 1918, speaking before many local organizations; she served also as supervisor of libraries in camps and stations in the vicinity of Rochester.

Through the newspapers of the city, *Abendpost*, *Democrat and Chronicle*, *Herald*, *Post Express* and *Times-Union*, the people were kept informed of the needs, progress and results of the undertaking. The Public Library's file of newspaper clippings for the period contains almost a complete history of the work from its inception to its conclusion.

The schools both public and parochial, under direction of Joseph P. O'Hern, Assistant Superintendent of Schools, co-operated by relaying the call for books and issuing it to school principals.

The Boy Scouts distributed leaflets in the residential sections appealing for books and later made return visits to collect books.

Junior Red Cross members brought books from their homes to the schools.

The department stores, book dealers, the Ad Club, Chamber of Commerce and some churches, cooperated in collecting books.

The Public Safety Commission, R. Andrew Hamilton, Commissioner, placed the trucks of the Fire Department at the service of the committee. Emil H. Schmidt, Superintendent of the Fire and Police Alarm Telegraph, directed the gathering of books from all parts of the city and delivering them to the Public Library at Exposition Park.

Students from the University of Rochester, East and West High Schools, Washington Junior High School, Mechanics Institute, Nazareth Academy, responded to the call for help in preparing the books. Other helpful volunteers in this group were Mrs. Harold Fisher, Mrs. C. E. Pardee, Mrs. William E.

Witter, and the Misses Dorothy Cooney, Olive Fay, Dorothy Gouinlock, Mabelle Howard, Elizabeth Ketchum, Constance Mendock, Lillian Meng, Helen A. Thomas, Margaret Tillson and Miss Clum.

Mrs. Mark W. Way, during her visit at Camp Wadsworth, assisted in furnishing the camp library building and giving the interior certain touches of home which made a strong appeal to the boys.

The Women's Educational and Industrial Union shipped many cases of books and magazines to the Y.M.C.A. at Camp Dix before the A.L.A. appeared there.

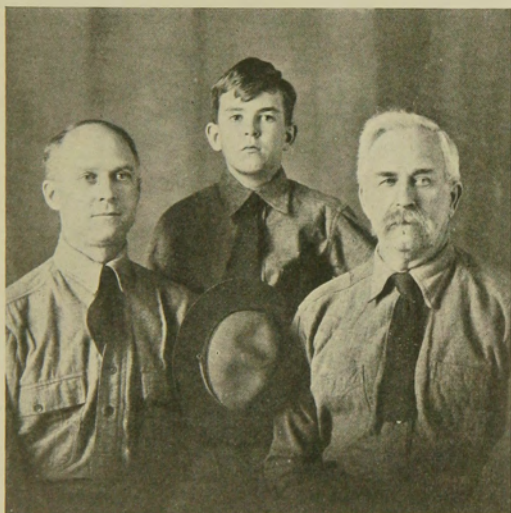
Edward C. Widman, of the City Engineering Department, personally, collected many books in the various campaigns and also sent magazines and newspapers direct to many of the boys in camp and field who had enlisted from the city service. He has donated to The Rochester Historical Society a collection of several hundred letters and postcards received in acknowledgment of these personal contributions from him. One of these reads: "You are the only one outside of the family that sends me papers and I enjoy reading Rochester papers. Believe me the fellows go after them like a house on fire."

CAMP LIBRARIANS: Most of the camp libraries were in charge of librarians from the large libraries of the country, who were released for this purpose at no expense to the A.L.A. except for traveling and subsistence, their salaries being paid by the home libraries. No man in the profession escaped an appeal to take part in camp library work. In response to the call from Headquarters at Washington, the Board of Trustees of the Rochester Public Library granted leave of absence, with pay, to the Librarian, William F. Yust. He served for nine months as librarian in three camps.

The period of service in each camp was as follows: Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, South Carolina, February 18 to May 18, 1918; Camp Beauregard, Alexandria, Louisiana, November 12, 1918 to February 10, 1919; U. S. Marine Barracks, Parris Island, South Carolina, February 14 to May 11, 1919.

Mental pictures of the library work in these camps move across the motion-screen of memory.

A familiar figure among the assistants at these libraries was Mr. Fred Yust, father of the Camp Librarian, and a veteran of



THREE GENERATIONS SERVING IN THE LIBRARY
AT CAMP BEAUREGARD, ALEXANDRIA, LA. CAMP
LIBRARIAN WILLIAM F. YUST; HIS SON HARLAN;
AND HIS FATHER FRED YUST, A VETERAN
OF THE CIVIL WAR.

the Civil War. His favorite place was at the loan desk and he never missed a day, though seventy-four years of age. He was fond of contrasting the splendid service of the American Library Association with that received by the soldiers of '61. In those days it was provided by the Christian Commission and was mostly of a religious character, such as hymn books, portions of scripture, tracts and religious newspapers. But his company had a little library of real books which they had stolen. Of these he was custodian. He claimed that was where he got his library training.

A third Yust in two of the camp libraries was the librarian's son, Harlan, age 12, who served as page at Beauregard and Parris Island. For this service he was cheerfully released from home by his mother. Thus three generations of one family were serving in the library at one time. The camp paper called this "a family phenomenon that probably no other camp in the world can equal."

CAMP WADSWORTH LIBRARY: Camp Wadsworth, covering over three thousand acres, was where the 27th Division trained. It consisted mostly of men from New York State, and many from Rochester. Most of the books from Rochester were sent there. When the former librarian, George G. Champlin, Reference Librarian in the State Library at Albany, left the camp, the library was still in an old negro church standing at the edge of a cemetery. It had been temporarily loaned for this purpose by the Y.M.C.A., which had used it as music headquarters.

It was a red-letter day when the soldiers, with a number of trucks, moved it and the twenty-six unopened boxes of books into a new standard-type A.L.A. building, the most substantial and distinguished looking on the grounds. It was finished and furnished like a real library and would have done credit to any small city.

Its attractiveness, the many excellent books, of which 10,282 came from Rochester, the good work done even in the old church, the eagerness of the soldiers, and the fine cooperation of various other agencies, caused the library soon to occupy a position of decided importance in the life of the camp. Its activities reached their greatest height during the days just preceding the departure of the 27th Division. At that time the book collection reached 13,870 volumes in the main library and eleven branches, six in Y.M.C.A. buildings, and one each at the K. of

C. building, the Y.W.C.A. Hostess House, the Base Hospital, the Range, and the Soldiers' Club in Spartanburg.

Contact with the home library was one of the regular methods of meeting specific requests. A call came for something on camouflage. The camp library indexes contained numerous references to magazine articles but the magazines themselves were not there. A letter to the Rochester Public Library brought the needed numbers by return mail.

One morning a notice was tacked on the bulletin boards of four regiments offering to give every man a book to take along Overseas and inviting them to come early to the library and make their own selection. They came early. Some asked rather dubiously if it was true. Others inquired where the books were which they might take. When they were told they might have any book in the library, their incredulity changed to amazement.

Every book taken was marked with this stamp:

If allowed by your officers, you may take this book with you Overseas. Pass it on then to a comrade or to a Y.M.C.A. or K. of C. representative.

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Some brought in books of their own and gave them to the library. These were labeled at once and many of them were immediately drawn by other men for Overseas.

The most extensive branch of the Camp Wadsworth library was at the Base Hospital, (Library Journal 43:347), with its 800 patients, a medical detachment of 300, about 100 nurses, and 70 physicians and surgeons. The commanding officer, understanding the curative power of books and the service they were performing throughout the camp, provided room even amid crowded conditions. Miss Ola M. Wyeth, a trained librarian, was placed in charge. This established for the camp library the distinction of having the first formally appointed woman hospital librarian, a precedent soon followed in many other camps.

Miss Wyeth's daily schedule included a systematic visitation of the wards, accompanied by an orderly who assisted in collecting and distributing books. She found those who were too sick to read, but they were interested in pictures, and hailed the scrap-books with delight which had come from Rochester.



CAMP LIBRARY BUILDING OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, CAMP WADSWORTH, SPARTANBURG, S. C., 1918.

On one of these rounds she said to a patient "You seem to like poetry." "Yes, that's my business," he answered. "I write poetry for the magazines and like to read somebody else's poetry once in a while." Another who particularly enjoyed her visits and who discussed modern English novelists and the leading poets with amazing aptitude proved to be an ex-prize fighter, who was in the prison ward because he would not submit to discipline.

Thus, in a comparatively short time, the hospital library was filling a definite need. The official stamp of approval placed upon it at its inception was followed by continued recognition of its usefulness. This was shown by the provision of two splendidly equipped library rooms and comfortable quarters for the librarian in the new Red Cross building.

CAMP BEAUREGARD LIBRARY: This was the trying period immediately following the Armistice. Interest in the camp was at a low ebb. The epidemic of influenza and meningitis had been severe there and the mortality high.

Among the casualties was the library. It was closed during the quarantine and the librarians labored among the patients, distributing not only magazines and papers but also food and other comforts. They were among the heroes who went over the top while the library went under. When its doors re-opened it had difficulty in regaining consciousness.

To the lethargy caused by the influenza and the Armistice was added later the distraction and confusion of demobilization. Then came long days and weeks of delays, anxious, provoking, homesick days with nowhere to go, no one to see, no marching, no fighting, no recreation.

The situation was an illustration of the problems which confronted training camps and camp libraries everywhere. It called for a shifting of emphasis from preparation for war to preparation for the pursuits of peace and the job back home.

The library at once started a campaign of advertising through posters, leaflets and slides sent from Headquarters and a regular "Camp Library" column in *Trench and Camp*, the camp paper. The library soon began to show signs of life, and in a few months the circulation of books was the largest since its opening, although the number of men in camp was decreasing daily. Interest in military books ceased almost entirely, but the

demand grew steadily for books on automobiles, gas and electric engines and on such subjects as business letter writing, book-keeping, shorthand, practical printing, and photography. Most of these books had to be bought in order to be up to date, which taxed the A.L.A. book fund to the utmost.

While the slow process of resuscitating the library was still going on, the librarian received orders to move to Parris Island. A doctor should be loath to leave his patient but the change promised a new experience and the opportunity to do some constructive work of a permanent character. So the transfer was welcome.

U. S. MARINE BARRACKS LIBRARY: Parris Island is the drill-ground of the U.S. Marines, famous fighters for a hundred years, especially in France. Their favorite song begins,

"From the halls of Montezuma
To the shores of Tripoli,
We fight our country's battles
On the land as on the sea."

And the last lines are

"If the Army and the Navy
Ever look on Heaven's scenes,
They will find the streets are guarded by
The United States Marines."

Parris Island lies off the coast of South Carolina. The end of the railroad is at Port Royal, "the jumping-off place." From there the island is reached by a boat ride of several miles in "The Kicker." It is therefore completely cut off from any kind of human society.

With this isolation goes desolation. The island is about three and a half miles wide and four and a half miles long, somewhat pear-shaped but lacking the juiciness and sweetness which this comparison suggests. Some of the Marines, chafing, while waiting for their discharge, evolved the theory that the Island was the original Garden of Eden, cursed because of the great transgression, and now so desolate that it had been abandoned even by the Angel with the Flaming Sword.

It had been a military post for ten years and small collections of books had been accumulated by the barracks, the hospital and the prison. When War was declared the post was greatly enlarged. Two million dollars worth of new buildings



U. S. MARINE BARRACKS LIBRARY, PARIS ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA.
PERMANENT BUILDING OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

were added to provide for many recruits. The A.L.A. sent thousands of volumes which were placed in the Y buildings, the K. of C. building, and in the libraries already started by the military authorities. But the Island was only one of many points served from the central distributing depot at Charleston.

The field was an appealing one for library service on account of its personnel as well as its isolation. The requirements for admission to the Marines are very rigid. Rejections even during the War rush averaged nearly ninety percent. Strong emphasis is placed on expertness. One of the noticeable things about a bunch of Marines is the large number who wear marksmanship badges. There is a saying among them, "Down here, if you can shoot, they think a lot of you. If you can't shoot, you're no good."

When the order went into effect to enlarge the military equipment of the Island and make it permanent, it seemed desirable to add at least the recreational comforts and conveniences which had been regular features of all temporary camps including an A.L.A. library building of standard camp library type. The nearest libraries of importance were in Savannah and Charleston, thirty-five and sixty-five miles away.

The fact that these recreational facilities came late had certain advantages. They were more carefully planned and better built and above all more thoroughly coordinated. This appears in the systematic plan for grouping, around a recreational center, the main buildings of all the welfare organizations, such as Hostess House, Red Cross, Library, Clubhouse, Bank, Y., K. of C., etc. The site of this community center was located in an old cottonfield.

The library was the central one of the group and the first to be finished. It included the permissible luxuries of a wide screened veranda along the entire rear of the building, a fireplace at one end and living quarters at the other end.

First, a garage was built. This housed the librarian while the library building was under construction and the books were being organized in another building. Many of these, as well as other equipment, came from various camps that were being abandoned. Some books bore evidence of hard usage. Others were new purchases coming direct from the publishers. All the usual subjects were represented. The needs of the Marines were kept especially in mind, but also those of the officers and their families.

Toward the end of these preparations, Mr. X, appointed successor to the librarian, arrived one night. The next morning before eight o'clock he wired Headquarters that he did not wish to remain. He was under the impression that the library was finished and in operation. When he saw the building only nearing completion, the classification and cataloging of five thousand books being pushed, and more to come—and then the task of moving, he thought the job was going to be too strenuous for him. So he left for home on an early "Kicker" and a more courageous successor was found in the person of Harold G. Russell, who finished the job with enthusiasm. He said, however, in retrospect, that Mr. X showed rare perspicacity when he departed so hurriedly.

The library was opened May 29, 1919, and although the number of men on the Island had been reduced to two thousand, the issue of books the first month ran over four thousand. Strange as it may sound, one of the early calls that came to Rochester was for juvenile books for the children of the officers; they were sent immediately. The librarian established cordial relations with some of the officers through their wives and children.

This chapter would be incomplete without an acknowledgment of the exceedingly helpful cooperation of all the officers of the post, especially General Joseph H. Pendleton, Commanding Officer, Colonel Charles H. Lyman, Adjutant, Major L. S. Willis, Post Treasurer, and last, but not least, Captain Watson, in charge of "the Brig," the Naval prison. He sent many willing prisoners to assist around the library, to which they were always glad to come. They cleared and graded the grounds, built the sidewalk, set out shrubbery, made flower-boxes and kept things spick and span. Before the Ford arrived, the Captain even offered the use of his mules, which was the high-water-mark of his favor.

THE SOLDIERS WITHIN OUR GATES: A number of small groups of men were stationed in Rochester and vicinity for varying lengths of time. A card bearing the following invitation was placed in the hands of every one in uniform:

"To our Guests, the Soldiers:

"The libraries of Rochester have placed a collection of one thousand books in the Y.M.C.A.—K. of C. Hut for your free use. The Secretaries of the Hut will be glad to receive your suggestions for books to be added. Larger libraries are also at your disposal.

"Special attention is called to the following:

"Rochester Public Library, six Branches, especially the Business Branch at the Municipal Building, 13 S. Fitzhugh Street, Telephone Stone 8345 or Main 4542.

"Reynolds Library, 150 Spring Street, Telephone, Main 5127.

"University Library, University Avenue and Prince Street, Telephone Stone 2578.

"In these libraries you will find books of travel, history, literature, stories, foreign languages, science, useful and fine arts, as well as current magazines.

"You are invited to make use of all library privileges. Come in person or call by telephone. We shall be glad to serve you."

"THE LIBRARIES OF ROCHESTER."

THE SOLDIERS' PREFERENCES IN READING: At the Camp Wadsworth Library a questionnaire was received from Dr. G. Stanley Hall, member of the National Research Council, which was giving psychological examination of troops. Most of his inquiries referred to the kind of books the average soldier (not officer) prefers.

The soldier's motive in reading is much like that of the man at home. He wants to study, to be informed, to be braced up, to be entertained, he wants to kill time. Some belong to one class, some to another, some to various classes.

Some of Dr. Hall's questions, with replies, follow:

1. KIND OF BOOKS THE AVERAGE SOLDIER (PRIVATE) PREFERS:

A. Religious Books. Very little call. A book entitled "Why Men Pray" has not been out of the library. Fosdick's "Meaning of Prayer" was drawn for Overseas but returned the next day. The library has only a small number of religious books. Chaplains distribute Bibles and some religious literature.

B. Poetry. The demand for poetry is definite but not extensive. Favorite authors are Kipling, Service, Riley.

C. War Books. Books dealing with the War are in considerable demand. Favorite books are: Empey—"Over the Top and First Call"; "Private Peat"; Hankey—"Student in Arms"; Hay—"All In It" and "First Hundred Thousand"; Wells—"Mr. Britling" and "Italy, France, and Great Britain in the War"; Gerard—"My four years in Germany"; Barbusse—"Under Fire."

D. Novels and Romances. They like stories of wild-west life, of mining and lumbering, stories of swift decisive action, of adventure and daring, stories of struggle, fighting, killing. During the day they drill and practice bayonet-fighting, how to make a ferocious attack, stab the enemy, kill him in fifteen seconds. At night, and when off duty, it is only natural that they should not be in a mollicoddle mood. The ordinary love story is the largest single class of books drawn. The types of stories mentioned above are merely variations of the love story which runs through all of them. Women, real women, pictures of women, stories about women, make the most powerful of all appeals to the soldier.

It must be remembered, however, that fully half of the collection is fiction, which has an important bearing on the circulation. This is in response to a large demand in the first place. On the other hand the supply fosters that demand.

Among the most popular novelists are:

Beach	Doyle	Locke	Phillips
Bindloss	Dumas	London	Poe
Chambers	Farnol	McCutcheon	Rinehart
Churchill	Grey	McGrath	Roberts
Connor	King	Michelson	Ward
Dixon	Kipling	Oppenheim	White
			Wister
			Wright

Also the humorists: Twain, Bangs, Dooley, Ade and Ward.

E. United States Propaganda. What about books like Dixon's "Fall of a Nation"? Though extreme, they are performing a useful service in arousing people to the seriousness of the situation and the need of throwing their whole resources into the fray. People must be made to see the demons coming in order to hate them.

2. WHAT BOOKS WOULD YOU ADVISE FOR GETTING A SOLDIER INTO THE RIGHT MENTAL ATTITUDE?

These should be books which, like a good oration, make the threefold appeal to the intellect, the sensibilities and the will. President Wilson's "Why We Are At War"; W. W. Earnest's "Questions and Answers Concerning the War"; books giving a correct idea of the Germans, their ability and their methods, so that our soldier may understand his enemy; books picturing the suffering, especially of Belgium and France; Raemakers

cartoons; Hunt—"Blown in by the Draft"; Empey—"First Call"; "Private Peat" and other narratives of men who have seen service; Hay—"Getting Together".

3. ENEMY PROPAGANDA. TO WHAT EXTENT HAS THIS INFECTED THE SOLDIER'S READING?

Very little of this comes to the attention of the Camp Librarian. They (the propagandists) naturally would not try to distribute material in this way. Recently a request was received from a soldier for Fritz von Frantzius—"Book of Truth and Facts", which was interned at the Rochester, New York, Public Library, after it had gotten into three branch libraries. It is doubtful whether much has been secretly done here among the men.

These answers were based on a study of book circulation among the soldiers and an examination of the record of 1994 books selected by them to be taken Overseas. When they began to go across an order came from Headquarters to give every man a book to take with him. This order established a new type of traveling library, one which works while it is on its way:

BOOKS DRAWN FOR OVERSEAS

Subject	1st 3 days		Next 5 days		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
General	0	0	1	0	1	0
Philosophy	7	0	5	0	12	0
Religion	5	0	4	0	9	0
Sociology	6	0	10	1	16	0
Military	300	26	159	18	459	23
Language	47	4	31	3	78	4
Science	36	3	29	3	65	3
Useful Arts	157	13	82	9	239	12
Fine Arts	11	1	12	1	23	1
Literature	63	5	47	5	110	5
History and Travel	26	2	25	2	51	2
The War	106	9	105	11	211	10
Fiction	340	29	380	42	720	36
Totals	1104		890		1994	

The first period of three days covered April 25 to 27, 1918; the second period of five days covered April 28 to May 2. The statistics were divided in this way because certain classes of

books, such as Military and Useful Arts (automobiles, electricity, and telephones), were so depleted the first three days that a drop in the percentages of these classes seemed inevitable.

This proved to be the case, as the figures show. Military books dropped eight percent, and useful arts four percent.

When the men could not get what they wanted in these preferred classes they turned largely to fiction, which shows an increase of thirteen percent in the second period. The War also appealed to a few more in the second period, probably because the material on this subject had not been so nearly exhausted.

A FEW TYPICAL TITLES OF BOOKS DRAWN FOR OVERSEAS

Autobiography of a Clown
 Bill Nye—History of the United States
 Biography of Napoleon
 Bryce—American Commonwealth, 2 vols.
 Duruy—Short History of France
 Fosdick—Manhood of the Master
 Franck—Vagabond Journey around the World
 Kant—Critique of Pure Reason
 McClintock—Best o'Luck
 Macquarrie—How to Live at the Front
 Maeterlinck—Wisdom and Destiny
 Simonds—They Shall Not Pass
 Van Dyke—Fighting for Peace
 Wier—Songs the Whole World Sings
 The World Almanac

Most of the leading poets and numerous dramatics were represented, especially Kipling and Shakespeare.

Of the novelists as many as a dozen copies of a single author were taken.

Books on the following subjects were drawn in large numbers:

Mechanical engineering, applied electricity, motors, batteries, gasoline engines, telephone, wireless telegraph.

Health, hygiene, disease, medicine, first aid.

Text books on mathematics, physics, chemistry.

Elementary text books for learning French.

Manuals on small-arms, machine-guns, field-artillery and trench-fighting.

Tanks, gas, bombing, liquid-fire.

NOTES FROM MY DIARY: "These have been days full of thrills for me. Again and again that lump has come to my throat as the boys, such splendid fellows, crowded into the library and se-

lected a book to take along to France. They always ask where the books are located which they may take. It makes me feel good to be able to say, 'The library is yours, help yourself.' We are not giving them only cheap books or those which did not cost us anything, but we are giving them the best we have—and we have some fine, beautiful and valuable books."

* * *

"Yesterday I went in the Ford to one of the mess-shacks and got two hundred and fifty books. While I was getting them the boys pulled out. So I drove right to the train and after they were in the cars I handed the books to them through the open windows. They were delighted."

* * *

"A mule-team load of coal was delivered today by a nice looking fellow, healthy and strong. To show our appreciation I brought him a bundle of magazines and a book, 'David Harum,' adding that it was a corking-good horse story. His remark was tragic, 'I can't read.'"

* * *

"Tonight about nine o'clock a soldier came to the library and made an appeal on behalf of the Casualty Camp, of which I had never heard. He said it contained several hundred men, who have nothing in the way of reading or entertainment. I hitched up our Henry at once and took over five bags of magazines which we had just gotten that afternoon from the post-office. They were very appreciative, and I was glad to be able to respond so promptly."

* * *

"A bright-looking boy brought in Laura Bancroft's 'Twinkle's Enchantment,' which he had kept out for months. When told he might take a book Overseas he chose this one. Asked what he wanted with it, he said it was helping him to learn to read.

"He had worked in a coal mine in Pennsylvania and Indiana when he was eight years old. Later he had lived in Jamestown and Buffalo, but didn't want to go to school when he could.

"The next day Tom, a library assistant, took him two more easy books for learning to read. But Tom was too late. Our pupil had left camp with his company."

"One evening as I sat down at a table to write a letter my knee touched a package placed there by the janitor. It contained ten copies of White's 'Military Signal Corps Manual.' I remembered that the Signal Corps was to start for Overseas in the morning. So I marked one copy for reference and decided to take the other nine to the train on which the boys were to go.

"Soon one of them came in for a book to take with him. He selected one about the war. 'I have a book you would like,' I said, and produced one of the new signal books. His face beamed as he examined it and said 'Some book! I'd like that.' Hardly had time enough passed for him to reach his tent when two others appeared. 'Say, you got any more of those signal books.' Away went two more books to France.

"This performance was repeated until eight copies had gone. The next morning an early bird got the last one."

* * *

"One night near library closing time, a member of the Signal Corps asked if he could take out that volume of splendid pictures, the New York Times War Portfolio, which is in constant use in the building and not allowed to go out. He said he was on signal duty four hours and these pictures would help to pass the time. He got it, agreeing to return it when the library opened the next morning.

"At 11 o'clock I stepped over to his tent and looked in. There he sat with the receiver to his ear and his eyes in the book. In body he was here on duty, in spirit he was 'over there.' "

THE LAST CALL: The greatest test for the A.L.A. came after the Armistice. "When the fighting stopped, the use of books increased enormously." While the troops were waiting the word to start home and there was little to occupy their interest except wineshops, company commanders plead for books as a means of warding off the evils of inaction.

A welfare secretary at Verdun wrote to the A.L.A., after procuring 500 volumes and 250 sacks of magazines, "I have seen so few here that one magazine had to do for 50 lads." Books previously sent abroad had seen such hard service that they had literally been "read to pieces." Indeed some of them were "read in pieces" where the supply ran short and the boys sep-

arated a single book into portions containing one or more chapters, which were handed around the trench or camp and read in serial fashion.

Then a final call was issued for a half million more books. These were mostly for our soldiers in France and Germany but also for the home-coming transports and troop trains. It was planned to have at least one book for every man on his way across the Atlantic. In Rochester the book collecting agencies already described again responded with several thousand volumes. The response to this last call from the country at large carried the number of books given by the American people beyond five million. These, together with the technical and educational books bought by the A.L.A., brought the total number of books in service up to seven million. Over one third of these were shipped Overseas. There, from a central library in Paris, through fifteen regional libraries, books were sent to 1200 points reaching American troops everywhere in France.

SUMMARY: This article does not claim to tell the whole story of the War-work done by the American Library Association. Even its general outlines are touched only as they are needed to give the local activities their proper setting. An adequate treatment of the subject would fill a book. It would include an estimate of the value of this work in the winning of the War, in the rehabilitation of the soldiers, and in the lessons it taught the War Department, the public and the librarians themselves. It would include an estimate of the permanent results as shown by the existence of the flourishing American Library in Paris, and by the extensive library activities taken over and continued by the War Department.

The vast extent of the service is suggested by a few figures, as shown in a statement published by the American Library Association in 1926:

"At its peak there were library buildings in 64 large camps and stations in America and abroad; 1886 branches and stations in these camps; there were libraries in 933 of the smaller Army camps and posts, Naval and Marine stations; 1150 vessels were supplied with books; there were libraries in 259 hospitals, and a personnel of 740, aside from enlisted men, detailed for service. And the organization used (we might appropriately say, *used up*) about seven million books. It was the largest library system ever operated."

EDITOR'S NOTE: For further details as to library service in the War, see, *War Service of the American Library Association*, by Theodore Wesley Koch, Chief, Order Division, Library of Congress (1918); also, *Books in the War, the Romance of Library War Service*, by Theodore Wesley Koch (Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston and New York, 1919).

World War Service of Irondequoit Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution

By MRS. HARRIET BROWN DOW

WHEN President Wilson ordered American warships to Vera Cruz, Irondequoit Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, placed itself at the service of the Government and an efficient Red Cross Committee was formed immediately. Fortunately it was not needed in Mexico, but it was ready for service later.

In the early fall of 1914, the Chapter began active work for stricken Europe, work which never ceased until after the Armistice. The Chapter was the first organization in Rochester to work for Belgium, the large number of generous-sized boxes which went out from the Chapter House before 1915 were the first consignment from Rochester to that unhappy country.

About this time the National Red Cross, at Washington, telegraphed for supplies and the Chapter responded with a large box. This was the first Red Cross consignment from Rochester. In April, 1916, the Chapter opened its house for courses in Red Cross training in Home Nursing and First Aid, which it financed. Two rooms were turned into hospital wards and 499 women trained under the tutelage of competent physicians (12 volunteering their services) and trained nurses of experience. The Chairman in reporting the aid thus rendered by Irondequoit Chapter to the Red Cross said it meant 6,750 people passing up and down the Chapter House stairs. Our lamented Daughter, Miss Sophie Palmer, a distinguished New York State nurse, was Chairman then, as in 1898. She entered into rest in 1920.

In addition to the hospital supplies, clothing and food sent to Belgium, many supplies were sent to Dr. Ralph R. Fitch's Hospitals in France; and large quantities of clothing and supplies were sent to the American Fund for French Wounded. It is impossible to compute the expenditure of time, money and labor of Irondequoit Chapter in the World War, where many worked so faithfully.

United States Army Base Hospital No. 19, which the Chapter assisted, was considered the best equipped Base Hospital Overseas. In its equipment Irondequoit Chapter had no small share. The first consignment it received was a very large box from the Chapter containing, in addition to all kinds of hospital and toilet necessities, twelve dozen sheets and two hundred and sixty pillow slips. Other boxes followed, the last benefaction being one hundred and forty comfort bags.

The Chapter did a great deal of knitting, working almost entirely for the Navy League—though individual soldiers were frequently fitted out. In December, 1916, an urgent call came to the city that one of our destroyers was about to sail with its men greatly in need of warm accessories. The Chapter immediately fitted out the crew with sweaters, helmets, scarfs, etc. The letter of thanks from the captain, "Passed by the Censor" and marked "In foreign service," is a cherished historical possession.

The gifts which poured in from people not members of the Chapter were of inestimable assistance in all our work.

The World War work was accomplished without sacrificing the Chapter's general activity, and without intermitting the weekly meetings, which were of especial interest in those pulsating days.

How well the Chapter rendered post-War service is shown in the fact, that under Mrs. William B. Hale's leadership, the Chapter spent three Wednesdays of each month preparing clothing for the suffering children of Europe, sending through the Red Cross, 1,963 articles including 75 layettes. The preceding year 176 garments were made for the French children of the frontier and 200 articles knitted for Serbia.

When the School of Aerial Photography at Kodak Park, and the Industrial Military School at Mechanics Institute were opened, the Chapter became hostess to all the men in khaki and the Chapter House became the soldiers' Rochester home. Every Thursday evening there was a party, a corn roast, a melon feast, dancing, or some sort of fun for a general good time, with refreshments. The Girls' Unit, a semi-military group of young women, officered by the younger members of the Chapter, was in charge of the properly chaperoned gatherings. Every Saturday and Sunday afternoon suppers were served to from twenty to one hundred men, on the lawn if possible, in the house if nec-

essary. Saturday suppers, often preceded by an automobile ride, were followed by music, dancing and a general entertainment. Sunday there was generally a Big Brother talk, singing—just a happy home meeting. Friends were most kind and helpful, different groups assisting, so there was never any monotony—for instance some Jewish friends served a delicious planked-fish supper one Sunday evening, Rabbi Wise giving a fine talk to the boys. One Saturday afternoon they were taken to Brockport as guests of Miss Coleman and friends in her spacious home and grounds. It was cherry time, and the boys voted it a red-letter day. Another time we were invited to take them up the river to a sausage-roast, and one evening Mrs. Yates gave them a corn-roast in her beautiful grounds, which electric lights and the harvest-moon made fairyland. With some of the soldiers were their young wives,—they were especially entertained and looked after, as were their visiting friends. The sick in the hospitals were regularly visited, delicacies and entertainment provided them, and when death came as, alas, it sometimes did, the sorrowing relatives were given comfort and assistance.

The Hospital Chairman, Mrs. George E. Congdon, sacrificed her life for sick soldiers, the Government giving her a Military burial. There was a soldier wedding and a soldier funeral. Irondequoit Chapter was hostess, counsellor, mother and friend to the splendid men in khaki, those wonderful months. More than 3,500 men were guests of the Chapter; over two thousand gathered about the supper tables filling the air with laughter and song. Many and touching were the grateful words of appreciation. "No place so like home as the Chapter House, no friends so like a family as the D. A. R." wrote a young Armenian from Overseas. A lady in another city was surprised to see a strange soldier apparently talking to her—"Excuse me, I was not speaking to you but to your D. A. R. pin," he said, "I never see one that I don't want to speak to it. The members of D. A. R. were so good to me in Rochester." "I tell you, Carl," said a soldier in his last sickness, "the D. A. R. made Heaven for us in Rochester." At Thanksgiving supper the men presented the Chapter a beautiful loving cup, "As a token of appreciation." The War Camp Community Service had only words of praise for the work of the Chapter, which was well under way before the War Camp came to Rochester. The Chapter, however, was

glad to become a part of organized Government effort—the Chapter House becoming the War Camp Community headquarters.

In truth, the Rochester D. A. R. rendered yeoman service in all World War activities. One undertaking conducted outside of the Chapter House deserves special mention. Mrs. Frederick W. Yates opened her beautiful home, 1040 East Avenue, for a D. A. R. Truck Canteen, where the soldiers passing in Army trucks could stop for refreshments. Here, freely provided, they could find food, shower baths, cigarettes, tobacco, stationery, and candy. At times, the number of men who enjoyed this hospitality reached seventy-five a day. Mrs. Yates was assisted in this service by a volunteer committee, including: Mrs. Alexander Johnson; Mrs. Raymond Kelly; Mrs. George C. Buell; Mrs. Edward Peck; Miss Marjorie Harris; Mrs. Harold L. Field; and Mrs. Edward W. Mulligan. This Truck Canteen was very much appreciated by the men and was widely recognized as a unique enterprise.

EDITOR'S NOTE: For the War Service Unit, D. A. R., Mrs. John P. Mosher wrote the following eulogy in appreciation of Mrs. Katherine Robinson Congdon (Mrs. George E.) who gave her life in the service of sick soldiers:

"When I was but a little girl one of the stories of which I was most fond was that of Florence Nightingale. I used to think of her in much the same way as I did the stories of the women of the Bible, and to feel that somewhere, in some sacred niche, she must ever be enshrined as a Saint, as an example of the highest womanhood, of supreme service. I wished, then, that I might have lived in the days when life furnished opportunities such as came to her, and to wonder if the years to come would bring them. The years have passed, and have brought another time of War with its call to service, and with it came a new friend, a realization of my old-time ideal, a new Florence Nightingale.

"The name of Katherine Robinson Congdon may not be handed down in history as has been the story of Florence Nightingale, though her service entitles her to as great reward; but in the lives of many whom she has helped through the hours of suffering; in the hearts of many a sad mother whose loneliness has been cheered by the knowledge that her boy had with him at the last a mother's touch, a mother's cheer; in the memories of those of us who were permitted to know her, to work with her and to love her; she will ever live, cheering us through discouragement, urging us forward, strengthening us to do the duty that awaits us.

"Words are futile when one tries to describe her work. Those who knew her understand why this is so; those who did not, have missed a great privilege. Beautiful of presence, gracious in manner, cultured, artistic, and with charming personality, unselfish to a marked degree, always ready with a word of praise, yet never seeking it, seeing ever the good in those she met, with

ever an excuse for the fault that could not be ignored, hating gossip because of the hurt which it always carries and the un-Christ-like spirit which makes it possible, unusually appreciative of the humorous, keenly sensitive to the pathetic, quickly responsive to the appeal for sympathy or aid, she was peculiarly fitted for the work she did.

"In the months in which we worked together, I came to know her better than I could have done in years of ordinary acquaintance—I learned to go to her when things perplexed or irritated me, sure that I would come away with clearer insight and clearer judgment.

"She has called me at all hours to tell me some word of commendation she had heard of the Chapter work, for she always passed the praise along, but withheld the adverse criticism. She would suggest some plan for increased usefulness, or tell me of the appreciation she had found in her visits that day, or of the serious conditions she had found. Daily companionship reveals the hearts of our friends to us, but it is such intercourse as this that reveals their souls. I remember that she called me, after midnight, at the time of Private Edwards' death, to ask if we would help her in her arrangements for his funeral, and go with her to his burial. Can you imagine what she meant to that broken-hearted mother who came to plead for her wayward soldier boy, a prisoner for desertion and attempted suicide? Can you think what she meant to the boy, as she urged him to acknowledge his sin, bear his just sentence like a soldier, and try and make of himself the man he should be? And to the little Italian mother who, coming in response to her summons, arrived too late to see her son alive, it was a comfort to know that this same beautiful woman who had met her and was comforting her from her own mother-heart had been with her boy all through his passing, and had taken his message and had cheered his loneliness.

"At the opening of the School of Aerial Photography and the first of the illness which developed among the soldiers, she began her hospital visitations, giving to some other mothers' sons what she would wish given to her own boys, away in service. Two of the men, when convalescent, she took into her home and from that time on they had a home for their times of leave.

"When the Chapter entered into its War Service Work, Mrs. Congdon, whose name had been proposed and accepted for membership, came to us and offered her services. She was made Chairman of the hospital work and held that position until her death, for even after being appointed the Red Cross representative, she said, 'I'm working for the D. A. R. just the same; it is the result of that work which has brought this order to me'; and she often asked if there could be provided some decoration which would show the boys that she represented both organizations. As a fitting recognition of her work she was appointed Military Field Aide for the Rochester Chapter of the Red Cross, and during the influenza epidemic and quarantine, she was in charge of the work at the Military Hospital at Charlotte, in addition to that in the City Hospitals.

"Every soldier or sailor who was taken to a Rochester Hospital from the barracks or passing troop trains knew her, for she visited every one, found out his trouble or needs and reported them to the Government; and reported them to us, and saw that they were supplied; found out his home people and wrote them concerning him, often sending for them when she felt anxious, instead of waiting for the necessary military red tape. She did her duty as a Government

representative, did it conscientiously and accurately, but she did her duty as a mother, and many a mother blesses her for the opportunity given to see her boy before it was too late. More than one boy owes his life to her quick perception, her clear judgment and instant action. More than once did she summon the military physician and insist that he come at once, regardless of military routine. I know of one instance when she sent for one of the military doctors, at dinner time, to ask him to see a man who had been reported to her as needing quick attention. She found the Captain at a club enjoying a dinner party, and in response to his reply that he would look after the case later, told him that unless she received a report that he had made the call before nine o'clock, she would go herself, with her own physician. At just seven-forty-five, the report of that call came. She never called unnecessarily and all the officers appreciated the fact.

"Her work at the time of the epidemic, often calling for her presence at the hospitals day and night, the physical and intense nervous strain added to the long summer's service, proved too much, and she suffered a collapse from which she never fully recovered and her death came suddenly, quietly, at the close of a happy day, Thursday, January the twenty-third, 1919.

"Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends.' This marvelous love was hers, its influence was her greatest charm, in her home life, in her church work, where she was ever ready to do more than her allotted share, in her patriotic devotion to her Country, to whom she gave her sons, her own service, and her life. She made the supreme sacrifice and in recognition of this fact, she was accorded full Military Honor in her death. In her uniform of service, covered with the D. A. R. flag, which had, at her request, covered the casket of Private Edwards, she went to her long rest, leaving the world a better place because of her having lived, making Heaven happier because a dearly loved daughter had come home.

"'Twilight and evening bell, and after that the dark!' But I fancy that through the dark, out from the glorious light of the other side, were reaching eager hands, those of the boys in blue and khaki, whose hands she had held when they, too, had 'Crossed the Bar.' Did they take her joyously to the Master whom she had loved and served so earnestly and well? Certainly, she heard the words, which would so content her: 'I was sick, and ye visited me.' 'Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto Me.'"

World War Service of the Rochester Ad Club, Inc.

By ARTHUR P. KELLY

ASIDE from its contribution of men to the Army, Navy and auxiliary branches of service, a contribution that materially depleted the membership rolls, the Rochester Ad Club's prominent part in the great cooperative achievement of winning the War was its handling of the advertising campaigns for the various Liberty Loans and Food Conservations. Never before in the history of Rochester were there more aggressive, sweeping, complete and successful campaigns than those carried on to induce people to invest in Liberty Bonds, and to save food that our Armies, and those of our Allies, required.

A list of those who participated in these campaigns would include the greater portion of the Ad Club membership and, in the confines of an article such as this, it is impossible to give individual credit to those who labored so willingly and so zealously to maintain the morale of the army which was behind the Army. The work was carried on under the presidencies of Jesse B. Millham, J. R. Wilson, E. P. Crocker, Theodore F. Pevear, and Secretary Jack Knabb.

From the moment the United States entered the War, the Ad Club began a propaganda of patriotism. Its weekly programs were arranged so as to bring men of note to the city as speakers to arouse the public to the necessity to sacrifice, and to relate the glorious tales of American achievement; soldiers, statesmen, heroic figures from the countries of our European Allies, with first-hand knowledge of the spirit that helped materially to strengthen the morale of the people at home and to keep alive in their hearts the willing spirit of self-sacrifice.

Money was needed to buy munitions and all the sinews of war, and to the Ad Club was entrusted the work of presenting to the public of Rochester, in convincing fashion, the necessity of it. The ready response of the public to these appeals will always be a glorious page in Rochester history. An idea of the work done in carrying on a campaign of this kind may be gained from a few excerpts taken from the report of one of the Liberty

Loan Committees. In one Liberty Loan Campaign, there were distributed by the Ad Club, 25,000 posters; 40,000 street car cards, stickers and vestibule signs; 294,175 pieces of package literature (distributed in business letters and packages); 45,000 telegrams; 74,000 booklets; 47,000 copies of the Army newspaper, *Stars and Stripes*; 15,000 windshield stickers; 353 signs on the electric light poles.

Everyone will remember the huge footprints, painted in white on the sidewalks leading to the banks, which greeted the Rochester public one morning as a suggestion to follow the tracks to the banks to buy bonds, and the *Over-the-Top* and *Through-the-Trenches* platforms built in Main Street, all of which were part of one of the Ad Club publicity campaigns.

Food Will Win the War—Save It, greeted the eye from every possible vantage point, and *Save Food—120 Million Allies Must Eat* was another familiar greeting. Thousands upon thousands of these signs were distributed under the direction of the Ad Club, and there was a continual publicity campaign to impress upon the people the necessity of denying themselves at home in order that those fighting across the seas might eat.

One Ad Club man made the supreme sacrifice, Robert Gordon Jardine, of the Royal Flying Corps, killed in action, July 20, 1917. Many other members served in the Army, Navy, Marines, or with Civilian organizations in aid of the fighting men.

The Ad Club claims no particular credit or merit for the part it played in the World War. It would be expected, naturally, that when an organized campaign of publicity was desired, the organization best equipped to direct and execute it would be called upon. And the Ad Club appreciated the opportunity that was given it to serve its country, and entered upon its task with enthusiasm and patriotic pride. What measure of success attended its efforts is best attested by the letters of thanks and appreciation from high Government officials, now treasured possessions of the Club.

World War Service of the Four Minute Men Rochester and Monroe County

By DANIEL T. ROACH

IN the words of Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War in the Cabinet of President Wilson, the great world conflict was not fought in France alone. Back of the firing-line, as he pointed out, back of the Armies and Navies, back of the great supply depots, another struggle was waged, with the same intensity and with almost equal significance attaching to its victories and defeats. It was the fight for the minds of men; for the conquest of their convictions.

At the very outset it was seen that public opinion was a potent force in the conflict. Particularly was this true as to America, the melting-pot of all nations. Thus, it was recognized there was a real need for some Government agency for the disseminating of authoritative information during the period of the War.

When America entered the War the conflict in Europe was already in its third year. Of the many lessons upon which this country was able to draw from the experience of the Allies, there was one outstanding—that the success of the armed forces depended to a large extent on the willing sacrifice and cooperation of those at home.

It was seen that there was in America a wide-spread spirit of optimism and an utter lack of proper sense of individual responsibility. There was needed some force to arouse in the great mass of people that spirit which the old-world Allies had by reason of the fact that they were actually amidst the scenes of War.

To meet this need, the President appointed the Committee on Public Information, consisting of the Secretaries of State, War and Navy, and Mr. George Creel, a civilian. Mr. Creel as Chairman, was in active charge of the Committee's work.

The Committee began to function immediately upon its creation. To its forces were recruited the best minds of the country in advertising, publicity and direct appeal, through the medium of the spoken and written word.

As a section of the Committee of Public Information, there was established the organization known as the Four Minute Men, of which W. McCormick Blair was National Director. As Chairman of the Rochester and Monroe County Division of this organization, the President commissioned John J. McInerney, a prominent member of the Rochester bar, and a man well qualified to direct such an important part of the Government's program.

The Four Minute Men Organization, under Mr. McInerney's direction, proved to be as effective as it was unique in character. The county organization consisted of a group of men carefully selected with a view to individual fitness and ability. The speeches of the members were limited to four minutes, and were delivered in churches, theatres, factories and in every place where a considerable number of people could be reached.

From the initial talk given during the week of May 12, 1917, on the subject "Universal Service by Selective Draft," to the concluding campaign in connection with the Victory Loan Drive, forty-one topics were covered, each extending over a period of one week. The subjects ranged from an appeal for donations of binoculars for the Navy's use, to pleas for food conservation.

What was being done in Monroe County was typical of the organization's work nationally. Each week, throughout the country, thousands of earnest, serious minded men were delivering, in different words, the same message—sometimes of encouragement, again of warning—always driving home some telling point to bolster up the morale and cooperative attitude of the people.

A history of the work of this organization in Monroe County would not be complete without a statement as to the attitude of the theatre owners and managers of Rochester. Despite the fact that the interruption of a theatrical entertainment or of a motion picture is considered to be ill-advised at any time, there was not a theatre in Rochester to which the Four Minute Men did not have ready access for the purpose of delivering their

official talks, and through covering each theatre nightly, were able to convey each week's message to a large percentage of the city's population.

Through indefatigable work on the part of Mr. McInerney and his groups of speakers, the Four Minute Men of Monroe County fully accomplished their appointed task in arousing a real patriotic fervor among the people, in stressing the need for individual adherence to the War-time obligations of civilians and, generally, in carrying to the residents of the county, a real sense of the absolute interdependence of the Country's combatant forces and those citizens who were "carrying on" behind the lines.

Assisting Mr. McInerney in the work of the Four Minute Men were the following speakers: John R. Powers; Rev. C. Waldo Cherry, D. D.; Haskell H. Marks; Daniel F. Fitzgerald; Angelo Newman; David Schoenberg; Joseph H. Corcoran; Rev. Frank M. Weston; Rev. John B. Sullivan; Charles W. Murphy; Milton E. Gibbs; William F. Love; George C. Donahue; Daniel Malone; Rev. Robert Drysdale, D. D.; Nelson E. Spencer; Rev. P. J. McArdle; and William MacFarlane.

EDITOR'S NOTE: In his book, *How We Advertised America* (Harper and Brothers, New York, 1920), Mr. George Creel devotes an entire chapter to "The Four Minute Men." Credit for originating the idea is given to Mr. Donald Ryerson, of Chicago, and it had the sweep of a prairie fire. Mr. Ryerson entered the Navy, and was succeeded by Mr. William McCormick Blair; Mr. Blair entered Officers' Training Camp, and was succeeded by Mr. William H. Ingersoll. To these three leaders—Ryerson, Blair and Ingersoll—must go all credit for the remarkable record of accomplishment.

Mr. Creel says: "Almost from the first the organization had the projectile force of a French '75', and it was increasingly the case that Government department heads turned to the Four Minute Men when they wished to rouse the nation swiftly and effectively."

When the Armistice brought activities to a conclusion, the Four Minute Men numbered 75,000 speakers; more than a million speeches had been made, and a fair estimate of audiences makes it certain that an approximate total of four hundred million people had been addressed.

Mr. Creel concludes: "History should, and will, pay high tribute to the Four Minute Men, an organization unique in World's annals, and as effective in the battle at home as was the onward rush of Pershing's heroes at St. Mihiel."

WORLD WAR SERVICE RECORD

The Committee on Public Information issued regular bulletins containing material to be discussed, and also including illustrative four-minute speeches. The following list of bulletins will show the wide range of topics:

TOPIC	PERIOD
Universal Service by Selective Draft	May 12-21, 1917
First Liberty Loan -	May 22-June 15, 1917
Red Cross - -	June 18-25, 1917
Organization - -	
Food Conservation	July 1-14, 1917
Why We Are Fighting - -	July 23-August 5, 1917
The Nation in Arms - -	August 6-26, 1917
The Importance of Speed - -	August 19-26, 1917
What Our Enemy Really Is -	August 27-September 23, 1917
Unmasking German Propaganda -	August 27-September 23, 1917 (supplementary topic)
Onward to Victory -	September 24-October 27, 1917
Second Liberty Loan -	October 8-28, 1917
Food Pledge - -	October 29-November 4, 1917
Maintaining Morals and Morale -	November 12-25, 1917
Carrying the Message	November 26-December 22, 1917
War Savings Stamps - -	January 2-19, 1918
The Shipbuilder - - -	January 28-February 9, 1918
Eyes for the Navy - - -	February 11-16, 1918
The Danger to Democracy - -	February 18-March 10, 1918
Lincoln's Gettysburg Address -	February 12, 1918
The Income Tax - -	March 11-16, 1918
Farm and Garden - - -	March 25-30, 1918
President Wilson's Letter to Theatres -	March 31-April 5, 1918
Third Liberty Loan - -	April 6-May 4, 1918
Organization - - -	(Republished April 23, 1918)
Second Red Cross Campaign -	May 13-25, 1918
Danger to America -	May 27-June 12, 1918
Second War Savings Campaign -	June 24-28, 1918
The Meaning of America - - -	June 29-July 27, 1918
Mobilizing America's Man Power -	July 29-August 17, 1918
Where Did You Get Your Facts? - -	August 26-September 7, 1918
Certificates to Theatre Members	September 9-14, 1918
Register -	September 5-12, 1918
Four minute Singing - - -	For general use
Fourth Liberty Loan	September 28-October 19, 1918
Food Program for 1919	Changed to December 1-7; (finally cancelled)
Fire Prevention - -	October 27-November 2, 1918
United War Work Campaign - -	November 3-18, 1918
Red Cross Home Service -	December 7, 1918
What Have We Won? -	December 8-14, 1918
Red Cross Christmas Roll Call -	December 15-23, 1918
A Tribute to the Allies -	December 24, 1918

FOUR MINUTE MEN

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The President of the United States returned thanks to the Four Minute Men in the following communication:

"The White House,
"Washington, November 29, 1918.

"To all the Four Minute Men of the Committee on Public Information:

"I have read with real interest the report of your activities, and I wish to express my sincere appreciation of the value to the Government of your effective and inspiring efforts. It is a remarkable record of patriotic accomplishment that an organization of 75,000 speakers should have carried on so extensive a work at a cost to the Government of little more than \$100,000 for the eighteen months' period—less than \$1 yearly on an individual basis. Each member of your organization, in receiving honorable discharge from the service, may justly feel a glow of proper pride in the part that he has played in holding fast the inner lines. May I say that I, personally, have always taken the deepest and most sympathetic interest in your work, and have noted, from time to time, the excellent results you have procured for the various departments of the Government. Now that this work has come to its conclusion and the name of the Four Minute Men (which I venture to hope will not be used henceforth by any similar organization) has become a part of the history of the Great War, I would not willingly omit my heartfelt testimony to its great value to the Country, and indeed to civilization as a whole, during our period of national trial and triumph. I shall always keep in memory the patriotic cooperation and assistance accorded me throughout this period and shall remain deeply and sincerely grateful to all who, like yourselves, have aided so nobly in the achievement of our aims."

"Cordially and sincerely yours,
"Woodrow Wilson."

Mechanics Institute in the World War

By WILLIAM H. VIANCO
Business Manager

MECHANICS Institute's part in the World War included projects of wide variety. It is doubtful if any other local agency did more to spread its influence, at a time when speed was an important factor. The program of work was extensive.

That the work undertaken may be fully understood, this report is divided into the following sections:

1ST. DEFINITE PROJECTS UNDERTAKEN; 2ND. PROGRESS OF TRAINING SOLDIERS IN TRADE WORK; 3RD. SOCIAL ACTIVITIES PROVIDED FOR SOLDIERS; 4TH. MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES.

The first steps toward active War-work were taken when in December, 1917, representatives from the United States War Department investigated the possibilities of Mechanics Institute for the training of enlisted men in trades and vocations which were absolutely essential in the organization of any Military campaign. The Board of Directors immediately placed the facilities of the Institute at the disposal of the Government.

A few weeks later the War Department made a contract for the training of a detachment of approximately two hundred and sixty men, the work to begin by May 1, 1918. In order to meet the terms of the contract, it was necessary for the Institute to provide not only instruction in the various trades, but to house and feed the men in training. Fortunately, the Institute had shortly before acquired the adjoining property, known as the Jenkinson Apartments. This consisted of a six-story building which was hastily converted into a Military barracks and housed the men very comfortably. The Institute Lunch Room furnished the necessary means of subsistence and May 7, 1918, the first contingent arrived.

The contract which covered a period of eight weeks training was so satisfactory to the War Department that a similar contract was entered into covering a period of eight months, or longer, if necessary. Further details of the work done in this direction will be discussed later in this article.

While the training of the soldiers was the most important task undertaken, various other projects of considerable importance were carried out. Scarcely a month passed during the War period but that the Institute was called upon to meet some emergency or unusual condition and it is said without boastful pride that no task was considered too great to undertake.

In the summer of 1916, the Institute opened the Department of Economics which had to do with the conservation of foods and household management. This work was in charge of an expert and continued for a period of nearly two years. It is important to know, that through this work alone, Mechanics Institute became one of the best known authorities throughout the United States, on foods and food conservation.

The personnel of the Institute during the War period consisted of the following:

Carl F. Lomb, President of the Board of Directors; James F. Barker, President of the Institute; William H. Vianco, Business Manager; Allen S. Crocker, Director, Industrial Arts Department; May D. Benedict, Director, Household Arts Department; Frank von der Lancken, Director, Applied Arts; J. Ernest Woodland, Director, Science Department; Anna M. Stubbs, Director, Maintenance Department.

All of the above officers were in constant touch with the various War activities in progress in Rochester and gave important aid and assistance whenever their services were required.

President Barker was for some time identified with the local Draft Board in an advisory capacity. In addition to this he was identified, to some extent with the work of the Production Division of the Ordnance Department.

One of the Directors of the Institute, Alfred M. Mosscrop, took an active part in local War-work, being selected as Assistant Manager of the Production Division of the local United States Ordnance Department. Later, upon the retirement of Manager, Frank S. Noble, Mr. Mosscrop was appointed to succeed him for the remaining period of the War.

In order that a clear idea of the amount of work done by the Institute may be had, the following is a list of the definite projects undertaken:

1st. Summer of 1916.—Operation of the Department of Economics for the conservation of foods; 2nd. November, 1917.—Course given for conservation of fuel; 3rd. February, 1918.—Red Cross work begun; 4th. March, 1918.—Training of men from Base Hospital 19, as Emergency Cooks; 5th. March, 1918.—Mechanical drawing classes for women to replace men in service; 6th. April, 1917.—Contract with the War Department for the training of

soldiers under the direction of the Students' Army Training Corps; 7th. May, 1918.—Institute Faculty Committees organized to provide facilities for recreation and entertainment of enlisted men; 8th. May, 1918.—Training of Nurses for Base Hospital work in Chemistry, Dietetics and Cooking; 9th. June, 1918.—Organization of Training School for workers in the Optical industry; 10th. July, 1918.—Experimental work undertaken in the de-hydrating of vegetables for War use; 11th. August, 1918.—Supplying young women as helpers on fruit farms to replace men in service; 12th. September, 1918.—All students, both men and women placed on War time basis for some form of War-work; 13th. October, 1918.—Students produce series of paintings for War Department, for use in range finding; 14th. October, 1918.—Institute established soup kitchen to feed sufferers from Influenza; 15th October, 1918.—course started for teachers in Occupational Therapy and Rehabilitation; 16th. May, 1919.—Contract made with the Federal Board for Vocational Education for specific training in the various trades for disabled soldiers.

With the above sixteen definite projects in operation at the same time, Mechanics Institute did its best for the good of the cause. A brief sketch of these operations is given herewith, in serial order:

1st. Conservation of Foods: This department was continued under the direction of President Barker, with Miss Winifred Stuart Gibbs in charge. Miss Gibbs has for many years enjoyed the distinction of being an authority on foods and food values and is a former graduate of Mechanics Institute, Class of 1902. This work consisted in the main of the preparation of daily menus; food diets; invalid cookery and emergency rations. The press throughout the United States and Canada was constantly seeking just such information, which was prepared and given to the public by Miss Gibbs. During the existence of this Bureau, three publications on foods were issued, and copies of each edition were sent out to various parts of the country. In some cases, these became text-books for school use. Courses of lectures by Miss Gibbs and her assistants also were given, locally, as well as throughout Monroe and adjoining Counties.

2nd. Conservation of Fuel: During the Fall of 1917, when there was a serious shortage of coal, especially bituminous, a course for the conservation of fuel was started. This course extended over a period of two months and was attended by executives, chief engineers, and firemen to the number of more than three hundred, drawn from the large industrial plants in Rochester.

3rd. Red Cross: Members of the faculty and student body entered enthusiastically into cooperation with the Red Cross

organization, doing such work as was most needed. The making of bandages, compresses, and surgical dressings was carried on extensively. Many of the students undertook to provide clothing for War sufferers in Belgium and France, and it is to their credit that several hundred garments were made in their desire to be of help to humanity.

4th. Base Hospital 19: This Hospital Unit was organized some time prior to the Declaration of War by our Government. A detachment of twenty men from this corps was assigned to Mechanics Institute for a period of three weeks to take a course of intensive training in emergency and camp cookery. These men found much use for their talents later when Base Hospital 19 became an important factor in relief work back of the lines in France.

5th. Drawing Classes for Women: The enlistment of many men technically trained, especially in Mechanical Drawing, for Government service, created a scarcity of help in this direction and the Institute promptly started classes in this subject for women to replace men while in service.

6th. Training Soldiers: The story of the Institute's work in the training of soldiers will be told in detail later.

7th. Recreation and Entertainment: No small part of the work accomplished during the period that the soldiers were in training, was that done by the women of the Institute faculty. When the first detachment of soldiers reported for duty, committees were organized by the Institute teachers under the direction of Miss Frances Tomer, as Chairman. These committees, assisted by various Rochester women, included, besides Miss Tomer, Bessie Gillard, Adelia Venor, Lena Wessell, Katherine Beebe, Mary Gillard, Mrs. James Barker, Mrs. William B. Hale, and Mrs. Edward W. Mulligan. They established a Hostess Room which was located in the Eastman Building. This room was comfortably furnished and at all times available for recreational purposes and for the reception of the soldiers' friends. A regular schedule was observed for chaperons and the atmosphere thus provided was distinctly a pleasant one. This work of the Hostess Committee gradually became so important that in the Fall of 1918, an entire house (the property of the Institute) located at 32 South Washington St., was requisitioned as a Hostess House. The furnishings and decorations were provided by citizens and friends of the soldiers, much credit being



HOSTESS HOUSE, 32 SOUTH WASHINGTON STREET, ROCHESTER,
ESTABLISHED BY THE MECHANICS INSTITUTE FOR THE RECREA-
TION AND ENTERTAINMENT OF THE SOLDIERS IN TRAINING AT
THE INSTITUTE FOR WORLD WAR SERVICE, 1918.

due Mrs. William B. Hale, a member of the Board of Directors, who made the occupancy of this house possible. This building was equipped with social rooms, billiard and card rooms, and a kitchen for the serving of light luncheons. The same group of women who had acted as chaperons in the Hostess Room assisted in the same capacity in the new quarters. It is doubtful if any departing soldier carried with him any more pleasant recollection of his stay at the Institute than the hours which he spent in the Hostess House and its environment.

8th. Training Nurses: During the War period, the call for nurses was insistent, and special training was desired in chemistry, dietetics and cookery. The Institute was able to meet this demand promptly and was of material assistance to the local hospitals along that line.

9th. Training Optical Workers: In June, 1918, a Committee from the Production Division of the Ordnance Department entered into a contract with the Institute to train men and women for positions in the optical trades. The speeding up of War production had so depleted the ranks of optical workers that relief measures were required to fill the gaps caused thereby. This work the Institute undertook and with very little time for preparation, established a lens grinding shop with a capacity for sixty students, for a period of six weeks each. As fast as each group was trained, the students, at once, were absorbed into local optical factories, and this work continued until the Armistice was signed.

10th. De-hydrating Vegetables: One of the serious problems of the War Department concerned the health of the men. It was found that unless each Army Corps was properly equipped with medical officers, illness soon developed among the men, much of which was caused by the eating of canned meats and vegetables. This often took the form of scurvy and as a preventative, experimental work in the de-hydrating of vegetables was undertaken in July, 1918. This work was, of course, experimental, but in collaboration with Dr. John R. Murlin, of the University of Rochester, at the time Director of Foods for the Eastern Department of the Army, it was begun with Dr. Maurice H. Given of the University of Rochester, in charge, and was continued for a period of several months and valuable data was accumulated as a result.

11th. Supplying Women Workers: During harvest time, in the summer of 1918, farmers were seriously handicapped in gathering their fruits because of the loss of man-power. A movement was started to enlist the services of young women in work of this nature, during the vacation period and Mechanics Institute furnished a considerable number of students. This was without question a practical service and also brought returns in health to those who participated.

12th. Organization of Students: With the return of the students to the Institute in September, 1918, everyone was organized on a War basis for some type of production or service for which he or she was best fitted. There was no difficulty in finding each one's place and tasks were undertaken with cheerfulness and a desire to serve.

13th. Scene Painting: In October, 1918, there came a call for the painting of a series of large scenes representing battle regions in France, the purpose being to prepare views which would give suggestions of distances, these views to be used later for instruction by military engineers in range finding. This work was undertaken by a small group of students in the Fine Arts Department and in the course of several weeks many of these pictures were painted and forwarded to the War Department at Washington.

14th. Soup Kitchens: Rochesterians will long remember the epidemic of influenza which swept this city in October, 1918. The epidemic was of such a serious nature that every available nurse was pressed into service and hundreds of women from private homes volunteered their services as nurses. Whole families were stricken at once and great danger of starvation existed in many homes. To meet this emergency, soup-kitchens were established in various parts of the city and the Institute immediately offered its facilities for this work. The offer was promptly accepted by the City authorities and for a period of three weeks the work continued day and night, and thousands of cartons of nourishing soup and boxes of food were prepared and sent out from the Institute's Domestic Science Kitchens.

15th. Occupational Therapy: In October, 1918, it was decided to establish a course in Occupational Therapy which would provide for the training of teachers who in turn would give instruction to disabled soldiers in hospitals who had returned

from the War-fronts. This course has become one of the regular subjects at the Institute and is still being given.

16th. Rehabilitation: Early in the War it was seen that some definite plans must be made to provide for the rehabilitation of men who had returned from the War Zones injured or incapacitated for their former employment. With that end in view, the Federal Board of Vocational Education arranged with Mechanics Institute to provide training for disabled veterans, and a contract was entered into whereby instruction was furnished in the various subjects taught, under the direction of the Federal Board. This work, from a very small beginning, increased gradually, to the point where the Institute, in one year, (1922), trained about 200 men. As men completed their courses, they were absorbed into industry through the Placement Training Division of the United States Veterans' Bureau, the latter being the successor to the Federal Board for Vocational Education.

In addition to the foregoing, the Institute offered to train a group of machinists and gaugemakers during the latter part of 1918, but the Armistice was declared before these plans could be put into operation.

As has already been said, the work of training soldiers in trades was the major operation undertaken during the actual period of the War. When the Board of Directors placed the Institute at the disposal of the War Department in December, 1917, a contract was entered into which provided for the training of a detachment of two hundred and sixty soldiers in the following trades:

Carpentry; Machinists; Automobile and ignition; Electrical construction; Pattern making and Wood Turning; Forging; Electricity.

The Institute agreed to furnish instruction in the above trades; provide housing for the men and officers; as well as furnishing maintenance. These conditions were fulfilled by engaging a special corps of expert mechanics as teachers, and by the utilizing of the Jenkinson property located on the premises for a barracks, and by using the Institute Lunch Room as a mess-hall. The Lunch Room facilities were arranged in cafeteria style and it was possible to feed one hundred and twenty-five men in twenty minutes, under this arrangement. When each detachment departed for cantonments, the Lunch Room employees prepared food in cartons which was sufficient to supply each soldier until he arrived at his destination.

The first men were to report about May 1, 1918, which left but three weeks in which to make the necessary preparations for carrying out the program as outlined above, but the speeding-up process was employed, with the result that when the first detachment reported on May 7th, everything was in readiness for immediate work.

The officers assigned to the command of the detachment were as follows:

Capt. William Bailey; Lt. Ray L. MacFarland, Adjutant; 1st Lt. William F. King; 2nd Lt. Reuben P. Hotchkiss; Medical Officer, Lt. William F. Ryan.

Captain Bailey was an experienced officer, having been connected with the Infantry Reserve Corps, Military Police Department stationed at Baltimore, Maryland, some months previous to his arrival in Rochester, and under his direction, the new arrivals immediately began training, both in the trade work and in military maneuvers.

The men who formed this detachment were volunteers from the various parts of New York State, each Draft Board contributing its quota. Eight weeks was the period of time allotted for the training, and definite progress was made from the beginning. It is interesting that the first man who volunteered and was accepted was Frank W. Greene, at that time bookkeeper for Mechanics Institute. He served as Company Clerk, for Captain Bailey until September and then was recommended for the Officers' Training Camp at Fort Hancock, Georgia, where he was commissioned Lieutenant, just as the War closed.

June 13, 1918, the first shipment of uniforms arrived from the Quartermasters' Stores Department. This date also marked the receipt of the first soldiers' pay checks, a signal for great rejoicing on the part of the men.

On June 21, two regulation Army field trucks were received for use by the men in the way of automobile driving and repair work.

On July 12, the training contract for the first detachment was completed and the members were assigned to various cantonments from whence they were absorbed into their respective regiments and sailed for the War-fronts.

During the period of the contract, the Institute was visited on various occasions by inspectors from the War Department to check up the nature of the work being done and the methods of financing, as well as various other details.

Before the expiration of the first contract, the Government officials desired to renew it, indicating that the course of instruction had proved entirely satisfactory. As a result, a new contract was executed covering a period of eight months, or longer if necessary, under the same conditions. On July 16, 1918, a second group of two hundred and fifty-nine enlisted men arrived for a period of eight weeks. This group completed their work on September 13, and the men were sent to the various receiving camps for final assignment.

A third detachment of two hundred and forty-two men arrived on October 15, 1918. This group proceeded in the same business-like fashion as had the first and second detachments. Early in November the air began to fill with rumors that the War was nearly ended. The restless spirit of every citizen at that period was reflected in the feelings of the soldiers and with the actual signing of the Armistice on November 11, the pent-up feelings of the men broke and their enthusiasm knew no bounds. It was greatly to their credit however, that these enlisted men went about their daily routine as usual. Definite orders were received to demobilize this class, December 5. From that date until January 3, 1919, the men were dismissed in small groups and on the latter date, Captain Bailey bade farewell to Mechanics Institute and, incidentally, to his career in the Army.

For all of the detachments the Institute authorities provided a canteen, at which articles for the comfort and convenience of the men were supplied. It was through this channel that many articles of wearing apparel and other supplies were obtained for the men who were not allowed to leave the Institute grounds except on furlough.

In September, First Lt. King received an appointment as Inspector of U. S. Training Schools, with orders to report at Schenectady, N. Y., with headquarters at Union College. This was a distinct recognition of his fitness as an officer and drill-master, he having acted as Military Instructor for each detachment.

Lt. MacFarland also received an appointment as Commander of the training school in Clinton, South Carolina, and departed for his post very much to the regret of the Institute officials, for as Adjutant, he had proved himself a capable officer and courteous gentleman.

These officers were succeeded by Lts. Robert Minnick and Joseph T. Glennon who remained at the Institute until the last soldier had departed.

There remains little to be told of this phase of War-work except to make mention of the fact that in the final adjustment of the Institute's contract, Government officials were most considerate and accepted the Institute's figures without question. This was particularly gratifying inasmuch as it gave the Institute authorities the feeling that its work had been thoroughly done and its services appreciated. It is also a matter of interest to know that after the original inspection of the Institute's books and bookkeeping methods was made by Government inspectors, its form of accounting was recommended to other training schools as a model.

No effort was spared to provide social pleasures and comforts for the men in training at Mechanics Institute and the manner in which the efforts of those interested were received proved that the soldiers were grateful for the many kindnesses shown in their behalf.

When announcement was made through the local press that the boys of the first detachment were to arrive on May 7, 1918, a Committee from the Rochester Library Club prepared an appetising luncheon which was served to the men as fast as they reported at the Institute. From that time on, some activity for the amusement and interest of the soldiers was constantly in progress.

The Young Men's Christian Association, the Knights of Columbus and the Jewish Young Men's Association joined forces in working out a schedule for weekly entertainments which were given usually in the Institute Assembly Hall which was large enough to provide ample accommodations for all who cared to attend. As representative of the Y.M.C.A., Mr. Harry M. King, was indefatigable in his efforts to be of service to the men, as was also Mr. Angelo J. Newman, representing the K. of C. During the summer of 1918, Mr. Newman was stricken with pneumonia and died after a brief illness. His loss was greatly felt by the officers and men alike. It was due to his intense interest and hard work, both at Mechanics Institute and at the U. S. A. School of Aerial Photography at Kodak Park, that he contracted his final illness and he died a martyr to the cause, being missed by all with whom he had come in contact.

One of the pleasant breaks in the monotonous routine of the daily life of the men occurred on the National Holiday, July 4, 1918, at which time practically every soldier was released on furlough. Every man who was unable to be with his own family on that day was entertained by citizens of Rochester and vicinity who generously opened their homes for the enjoyment of the soldiers quartered in Rochester.

While the principal activities participated in by the Institute have been detailed, various other services were performed as occasion offered.

In August, 1917, the Institute tendered the use of its wireless radio equipment for Government purposes in relaying messages. The offer was accepted and the apparatus was used to some extent until intensive War operations required the closing of all radio stations, except those operated under the direction of the War Department.

During 1918, a series of lectures on War topics was given under the direction of the War Department which mapped out a definite program for the purpose of keeping the public in touch with the progress made in War-work—especially at the periods when War loans were being floated.

In May, 1918, the Rochester War Chest was inaugurated. This Campaign was the forerunner of the Rochester Community Chest now so active each year. When the War Chest Campaign was planned, those in charge desired a suitable poster as a slogan and accordingly a poster contest was begun. A Mechanics Institute student, Miss Lillian O. Titus, of Cayuga, New York, a member of the Applied Arts Department, was the winner of this contest and the famous Iron Chest filled to the brim, will be remembered by many.

In June, 1918, a Service Flag was made by the students in the Fine Arts Department and was presented to the Institute Authorities. This flag contained forty stars and four crosses, representing Institute students who were at that time in Military Service and those who were Red Cross workers Overseas. While the Service Flag represented those who had entered the service up to June, 1918, a considerable number of students, both men and women, enlisted later and a complete list of all who participated was prepared.

EDITOR'S NOTE: As stated by Mr. Vianco, the first detachment of drafted men at Mechanics Institute comprised 260; the second detachment, 259; the third detachment, 242; making a total of 761. Very few of these men were from Rochester or the towns of Monroe County. A complete roster of the three detachments is on file in the archives of the World War Service Record, supplied by Captain William Bailey. There is also on file in said archives a complete roster of the Students of Mechanics Institute who entered World War Service.

Mr. William H. Vianco, the author of the above article, died, April 27, 1927.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The Mechanics Institute was established in 1885, largely through the efforts of Captain Henry Lomb. His ideas as to the necessity of technical training found ready sympathy in kindred minds. The officers and trustees chosen at the founding of the school include the following prominent citizens who were in cordial sympathy with the movement: Henry Lomb, President; Henry M. Ellsworth, Vice-President; William F. Peck, Corresponding Secretary; Max Lowenthal, Recording Secretary; John H. Stedman, Treasurer; and Trustees: John G. Allen, S. B. Armstrong, Ezra R. Andrews, F. H. Clement, James T. Cunningham, Charles E. Fitch, J. W. Gillis, James S. Graham, Halbert S. Greenleaf, C. J. Hayden, D. T. Hunt, Samuel A. Lattimore, S. H. Lowe, E. H. Makk, James Malley, Henry Michaels, Dr. Edward M. Moore, Sr., August Pappert, Herman Pfaefflin, William Purcell, Frank Ritter, L. P. Ross, J. A. Schneider, William See, John Siddons, and Leo Stein; together with Dr. Martin B. Anderson, President of the University of Rochester, Thomas J. McMillan, President of the Board of Education, and S. A. Ellis, Superintendent of Public Schools, as Trustees, *ex officio*.

The Rochester Athenaeum was founded under a very liberal Charter granted by the Legislature of the State of New York, February 12, 1830. For many years the history of the Athenaeum was intimately associated with that of every public-spirited citizen of Rochester. Its outstanding accomplishments were its library and remarkable lecture courses, which brought the intellectual leaders of the Nation to Rochester. The avowed aim of the Athenaeum was to create a desire for knowledge where it did not exist; to diffuse information where otherwise it would never go; and to supply an abundance of books which the poorest man could read at his fireside.

After many years of service, the library passed into the possession of William A. Reynolds and supplied the nucleus of the Reynolds Library.

In 1891, the surviving Directors of the Rochester Athenaeum voted to consolidate with the Mechanics Institute; and in the same year the Legislature amended the Charter of 1830, changing the name of the Corporation to "The Rochester Athenaeum and Mechanics Institute."

Since 1891 this great school has grown amazingly under the new name. Under the wise administration of the present (1930) President, Faculty and Directors, the great heritage of the old Athenaeum has been appropriated for the enrichment of the traditions and cultural life of Mechanics Institute.

University of Rochester in the World War

By PRESIDENT RUSH RHEES

*(From Report of the President to the Board of Trustees,
June 5, 1919)*

DURING the autumn of the year 1918, the work of the College for Men was practically suspended in order to meet the requirements of the Students Army Training Corps, which was organized by authority of the War Department and began its operations, October 1, 1918. By the new Selective Draft Law passed, August, 1918, all men between eighteen and forty-five years of age were required to enroll for military service, and the War Department announced its purpose to call all men between eighteen and twenty-one before July, 1919. Experience had shown that the Colleges were the most productive sources of supply for Officers Training Camps. Accordingly, the War Department entered into contract with many Universities and Colleges to institute units of the Students Army Training Corps, which would be recruited by men liable to draft, who, being either already enrolled in College, or prepared to enter, should voluntarily ask immediate induction into the Army as soldiers, and assignment to the Students Army Training Corps for instruction and military training.

The instruction provided for these student soldiers was prescribed by the Committee on Education and Special Training of the War Department, which determined the subjects of instruction and issued syllabi indicating the matter which should be covered in the several courses. For men twenty years of age, whose call to active service was expected within three months, the studies were rigidly prescribed. For men of nineteen and eighteen, who were expected to receive their call in six and nine months respectively, the prescribed studies were distributed over longer periods, and opportunity for option was thus offered, within the range of academic studies recognized by the Committee.

The foundation of this instruction was a course prescribed for all S.A.T.C. men, on the *Issues of the War*; "a course on the remote and immediate causes of the War and the underlying conflict of points of view as expressed in the governments, philosophies and literatures of the various states on both sides of the struggle." The other prescribed studies were those which the Committee regarded as important in preparing men for service in the infantry, field or heavy artillery, air service, ordnance or quartermaster corps, engineer corps, signal corps, chemical warfare service, motor transport and truck service. All this instruction was prescribed with a view to developing men who might be assigned to Officers Training Camps.

The military training was provided by the War Department, which assigned five commissioned officers to the University of Rochester, for this purpose, under the command of Ben Alexander, Captain of Infantry, United States Army.

Two hundred and forty-nine men voluntarily inducted into the Army were assigned to this unit of the S.A.T.C. for instruction and training.

In addition, four men of the Naval Reserve were associated with the S.A.T.C., and twenty-two men under eighteen years of age were enrolled for instruction with the unit in anticipation of full induction on attaining the requisite age. Thirty-four other men not eligible for military service were in attendance on the classes pursuing studies for their academic degrees.

The signing of the Armistice on November 11, 1918, and the order for demobilization of the S.A.T.C., which followed soon after, terminated this experiment in combined academic and military training, and on January 1, 1919, the College returned to its peace-time organization.

The Army officers assigned to our unit were men of clear understanding of the academic as well as the military aspects of the training we were asked to provide for the student soldiers. Consequently, they and the faculty worked together with sympathetic cooperation.

For the housing of the soldiers, we found it necessary to transform Kendrick Hall into a barracks for sixty men, and to build a temporary wooden barracks to accommodate one hundred ninety-two more. This temporary barracks, with its toilet and wash-room annex, was built at a cost of \$11,991.71.

To provide mess-hall and kitchen facilities, the basement of Kendrick Hall was fitted up as a mess-hall, and a kitchen, adequate to provide quick service for two hundred and fifty-three soldiers, was constructed connecting with this mess-hall. This new construction and equipment cost \$11,488.35.

The academic instruction was furnished by the College, supplemented by retaining the services of Mr. Clarence M. Platt, of Rochester, to teach Military Law, and Mr. C. C. Rogers, of the East High School, of Rochester, to teach Accounting.

The cost of providing housing for the men, including rental for Kendrick Hall at our published rates, less salvage on the temporary buildings, was met by the payment of \$12,296.07. The cost of providing subsistence, including the cost of the mess-hall and kitchen, less \$5,000. allowance for future use of the equipment which is retained by the University, was met by the payment of \$16,126.43. The cost of instruction was met by the payment of \$15,768.19.

These payments were in accordance with the contract entered into between the University and the Committee on Education and Special Training of the War Department.

After the demobilization of the S.A.T.C. the Colleges were asked whether they desired to continue the combination of academic and military education, by making request for the establishment of units of the Reserve Officers Training Corps. Most of the larger Universities made such requests, the minimum registration of one hundred applicants for the R.O.T.C. being readily secured. Many of the Colleges and smaller Universities declined to ask for the R.O.T.C. units. The reasons were two. The students did not apply in sufficient numbers, and the institutions were not convinced that the R.O.T.C. was good either as an adjunct of academic training, or as an agency for military training.

The essential requisite for successful military training is military discipline operative on the soldier twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week. This is impossible in a normal academic life. Furthermore, the character of academic discipline is fundamentally different from that of military discipline. The former seeks to develop character by self-control in conditions of liberty, similar to the conditions of civilian life. The latter develops character by official control under conditions of enforced obedience.

That such discipline of enforced obedience is good for youth is acknowledged. It may well be that universal military training or some system similar to that of Switzerland, which will require youth to go to military camps for intensive training during a sufficient time in the summer months, may wisely be adopted as a policy for our country. It may well be also that many subjects in military science necessary for officers to know and essentially academic in character, might advantageously be taught in Colleges to the young men who are to take their intensive military training in such summer camps. This College stands ready to cooperate to the limit in any such plan that may be devised for our Country. We do not at present see how, in times of peace, military training and academic work can be carried on simultaneously with advantage.

A roster of Rochester men who entered War-service in the Army, the Navy or other branches of Service, such as the Chemical Warfare Service, also of the men who served with War-relief agencies such as the Red Cross and the Y.M.C.A. has been printed. It is the result of a labor of love by Professor John R. Slater, who himself devoted the summer of 1918 to work in the Military Intelligence Division of the General Staff of the United States Army, at Washington, and who only declined a commission to continue this work because duty seemed to call imperatively in Rochester, if we were to do what the War Department asked in connection with the S.A.T.C.

This roster contains the names of 850 Rochester alumni, undergraduates and faculty, and of 12 alumnae and non-graduates of the University of Rochester. Of these, 654 served in the Army, 215 as commissioned officers, 130 as non-commissioned officers, and 309 as privates (including S.A.T.C.); 111 served in the Navy, 53 as commissioned officers, 22 as non-commissioned officers and 36 as privates; 11 in the Marine Corps, 4 as commissioned officers, 1 as non-commissioned officer, 6 as privates; 14 served in Foreign Armies; 33 served in other branches of War activity under the Government; 7 served in the Red Cross; and 32 served in the Y.M.C.A.

Of the alumnae and former women students, 7 were in Military Hospital Service, 3 in France and 4 in this country; 4 were in service with the Y.M.C.A., 3 in France and 1 in this country; and 1 served with the American Red Cross.

U. of R. GOLD STARS

The following U. of R. men met death in service in the World War:

Harold C. Kimball, ex 1911. Killed in action, April 9, 1917.

John H. Lehnen, 1912. Killed in action September 29, 1918.

Everett C. Case, 1913. Died of disease, July 22, 1918.

Laurence B. Atkins, 1915. Died of disease, October 30, 1918.

Harry O. Ferguson, ex 1916. Died of disease, January 16, 1919.

Leon H. Buckler, ex 1917. Died of disease, September 9, 1918.

Charles H. Evans, 1918. Died from injuries in Naval accident, June 18, 1917.

Robert K. Dennison, 1919. Died of disease, December 17, 1918.

Samuel R. McNair, 1919. Died of disease, October 11, 1918.

Jules V. Fish, ex 1920. Killed in action, April 6, 1918.

G. Barstow Fraley, 1920. Killed in aeroplane accident, August 12, 1918.

The roster I have referred to cannot cover all forms of dedication of themselves by Rochester men to the Country's great enterprise in the War. Many alumni served on local Draft Boards, with utter disregard to their private business interests, which service is not commonly recognized as War-service. Hundreds of lawyers gave time and experience without stint in helping young men meet their obligations under the Selective Service Law. Many men and women gave time and ability to local Red Cross and other War-relief activities whose names we do not as yet have on record as having so served.

Our laboratories and their personnel, our classrooms and teachers, our whole equipment of men and appliances were dedicated to service for the victory of the Army and Navy, even before the War Department drafted the Colleges for military training. Mention should be made in particular of the course of training for employment managers, concerning which I reported in detail a year ago, and which was continued up to October 29, 1918, and was regarded as of unique importance.

All these services were rendered eagerly, devotedly and as a patriotic matter of course.

It is certain that Colleges, like other social institutions, will find new influences and new demands affecting them as a result

of the War. It is too early to say much that is definite. For one thing most Colleges are reconsidering their curriculum requirements to determine whether changes can be made which will increase their value to the students.

Much has been made in some institutions of the advantages that may be gained by applying to the problem of admission to College some of the tests which were developed by the psychologists in the service of the Army for the selection of men for special tasks. But the significance of those methods applies not only to the problem of admission to College, but even more to the problem of advising students concerning their courses after they are in College. Much of value may also be learned by us in the matter of helping our graduates to secure opportunities for the work in life for which they are best adapted. With the expert assistance of Professor (Captain) Pechstein, who served in the Army as Chief Psychological Examiner at Fort McPherson, Ga., and as Chief of the Educational Service at U.S.A. Reconstruction Hospitals at Cape May, and later at Boston, Mass., we are endeavoring to learn all that Army experience has to teach us.

Fuel Administration for New York State during the World War

By DELOS W. COOKE

THE Federal Fuel Administration was instituted in the State of New York by the appointment of Albert H. Wiggin as Federal Fuel Administrator, in October, 1917. At that time no organization had been provided, and the duty of creating such an organization for the entire State was his.

Pursuant to instructions from Dr. Harry A. Garfield, Federal Fuel Administrator, county administrators were selected and appointed by Mr. Wiggin for every county of the State, and an Advisory Committee was formed consisting of S. R. Flynn, Charles E. Robertson, V. P. Snyder, G. M. Dahl and Clark Williams; to which, subsequently, were added Joseph A. Hall and H. T. Peters.

Before this organization was completed, the unusually cold winter of 1917-1918 set in. A violent snow storm occurred about the middle of December, accompanied by very low temperatures, which not only caused much suffering throughout the State, but completely blocked transportation for several days. This severe weather continued, practically without cessation, for more than two months, the temperature upon the unloading docks on the New Jersey shore running at times as low as 20 degrees below zero.

Very early it became evident that a complete program of conservation had to be adopted in order that as much coal as possible might be saved to make up for the loss of that which was not being received. A Conservation Committee was thereupon appointed, of which Harry T. Peters was made Chairman. This Committee immediately framed rules for the saving of coal in office buildings, hotels and apartment houses. By special arrangement with many of the cities throughout this State, municipal lighting was curtailed. A special Committee was also appointed, of which George D. Pratt was made Chairman, for the investigation and study of the question of conservation of coal by the use of wood as fuel. The situation finally became so desperate in this State, as well as in other States along the

eastern seaboard, that the Fuel Administration in Washington promulgated the "Fuelless Monday" Order of January 17th, 1918. An order of this kind had never been promulgated before by any authority in this country. It could not have been enforced, since its terms were so drastic, by the Administration or by the civic authorities had it not been for the patriotic and unselfish action of the people in this State who were desirous of complying to the utmost degree with the terms of this Order, although such compliance meant severe financial loss to many. Comparatively few violations were reported and very few of these were of a wilful character.

The problem of taking care of the consumers in New York City, who do not buy until advent of extremely cold weather and then in only small quantities, was one which also had to be solved by the Administration without having any precedent upon which to rely. By voluntary arrangement with the principal shipping companies in this city, a "pool" was formed under the supervision of Reeve Schley, the New York County Fuel Administrator, and E. Halsey Malone, the Assistant New York County Fuel Administrator, by which 20,000 tons per week were shipped to the retail dealers in Greater New York, subject to the orders of the United States Fuel Administration. The coal so shipped was sold by the retail dealers at the yards, or to the peddlers or cartmen, and was by the latter distributed among about three thousand coal cellars in the various boroughs of the city. In all, 417,290 tons were so distributed under the general supervision of the Federal Fuel Administration. Many offices of the Fuel Administration were opened throughout the city and a large number of city employees, donated for the purpose by the City Administration, were used in supervising the peddlers and cartmen.

Although the winter of 1917-1918 was almost unequalled in its severity, the price of coal was generally maintained at a low level, and no riots or disturbances were reported, although in the City of New York in the preceding year, with far less severe weather, coal riots had taken place. Many times during the last named winter the coal on hand at various hospitals and other public buildings did not exceed a few hours' supply, but no institution or hospital was required to shut down by reason of its failure to receive coal. Bituminous coal was largely used in the month of February, 1918, to avert disaster.

The State Office was organized by Charles E. Robertson, having supervision of the distribution of anthracite throughout the State other than New York City; J. R. Peters, and subsequently Joseph A. Hall, having supervision of the distribution of bituminous coal throughout the State, and E. B. Gordon in charge of the general question of price regulation, and, subsequently, of the bituminous distribution.

Delos W. Cooke was appointed Federal Fuel Administrator for New York, on July 23, 1918, and upon assuming his duties proceeded to get in touch as promptly as possible with the members of the organization created by his predecessor, Mr. Wiggin.

No praise is too high for the members of that organization. The response to Mr. Cooke's request that they carry on, despite the trials of the fearful Winter of 1917-1918, was practically unanimous. And a convention of all County Administrators was held at the Assembly Room of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York on August 15, 1918, for the purpose of more completely organizing in advance for the coming Winter. As a result of this conference the State Organization was divided into five County groups, as follows:

Group 1. Reeve Schley, Chairman; composed of the following counties: New York, Bronx, Kings, Queens, Richmond, Nassau, Suffolk, Westchester and Rockland.

Group 2. Albert E. Cluett, Chairman; composed of the following counties: Putnam, Orange, Sullivan, Dutchess, Ulster, Columbia, Greene, Rensselaer, Albany, Schoharie, Schenectady, Montgomery, Fulton, Saratoga, Washington, and Warren.

Group 3. Mr. Eliot Spalding, Chairman; composed of the following counties: Broome, Otsego, Tioga, Chemung, Schuyler, Tompkins, Cortland, Chenango, Madison, Cayuga, Onondaga, Herkimer, Oneida, Oswego.

Group 4. Mortimer R. Miller, Chairman; composed of the following counties: Monroe, Wayne, Orleans, Niagara, Genesee, Ontario, Seneca, Yates, Livingston, Wyoming, Erie, Chautauqua, Cattaraugus, Allegany and Steuben.

Group 5. Edward N. Smith, Chairman; composed of the following counties: Hamilton, Essex, Lewis, Jefferson, St. Lawrence, Franklin and Clinton.

The Chairman of each group was invited to become a member of the Executive Committee of the State Administration, holding weekly meetings in New York.

Mr. Cooke arranged to visit Washington on Wednesday of each week, taking up at Washington Headquarters all matters affecting the situation in New York State.

Group conferences were held throughout the State weekly or semi-monthly, and Executive Committee meetings were held at State Administration Headquarters on Friday of each week. In this way it was possible to dispose promptly of all questions arising between the County, State and National Administrations. This plan was most successful from the beginning. In order that the Administration of the State Fuel matters might be expeditiously handled, an entire floor of a new loft building at 149 Fifth Avenue was leased, and the following organization was set up:

Delos W. Cooke, Federal Fuel Administrator for the State of New York; Reeve Schley, Assistant Fuel Administrator for New York; (in addition to his general duties for the State, he was Chairman of Group 1, with direct supervision of the fuel situation throughout Greater New York); Mercer P. Moseley, Assistant Fuel Administrator for New York, having entire charge of Publicity and Conservation; Harry T. Peters, Executive Assistant; Andrew K. Morris, Manager Anthracite Distribution. (He had charge also, jointly, under the National Fuel and Railroad Administration, of the operation of coal docks west of the Hudson River); Herman E. Willer, Manager Bituminous Distribution; J. Homer Platten, Assistant Manager Bituminous Distribution; Major Howard S. Bowns, representing the Quartermaster's Department with respect to fuel necessary for military purposes; C. A. Graves, Administrative Engineer; James J. Peppard, Office Manager; J. E. See, Assistant Office Manager; G. E. Smith, Accounting Officer; C. R. Wright, of the Federal Trade Board, in charge of prices and margins.

The Executive Committee for the State consisted of the following members:

Chairman, Delos W. Cooke; Vice Chairman, Reeve Schley; Executive Assistant, Harry T. Peters; Members of Committee: Mercer P. Moseley; Mortimer R. Miller; Albert E. Cluett; E. N. Smith; J. F. Bermingham; F. E. Gunnison; Eliot Spalding.

The allotment of anthracite for the coal year, April 1st, 1918, to March 31, 1919, of approximately 16,000,000 tons, having been made by the Anthracite Committee, with headquarters at Philadelphia, a subdivision by communities throughout the State was made by the Manager of Anthracite Distribution, and was furnished the Anthracite Committee as their guide for making shipments under the allotment.

Negotiations were concluded whereby it was thoroughly understood that the entire allotment of prepared sizes of anthracite to the State of New York should be directed by the State Administrator and, to the end that the distribution in Greater New York, particularly, might have close attention, J. F. Bermingham, representative of the Anthracite Committee and a

member of the Executive Committee of the State Administration, handled in conjunction with Reeve Schley and E. H. Malone, Deputy Administrator for New York County, the intricate problem of distribution in Greater New York. In this they were greatly assisted by the close cooperation of the anthracite producers, the retail dealers and the City Administration.

The Peddler Pool, which was instituted by Mr. Wiggin's Administration during the Winter of 1917-1918, was re-established in October, 1918, upon some broader lines, giving a practical assurance that, under the worse conditions, coal sufficient to meet the needs of the poor would be immediately available.

The price of domestic sizes of anthracite was advanced November 1, approximately \$1.00 a ton, because of the advanced wages paid to miners in the anthracite region.

By agreement with the retail coal trade of Greater New York, the members of that organization generously arranged to forego any profit on handling the so-called peddler coal, with the result that while prices were advanced on one-ton lots and over, of prepared sizes, no advance was made to the consumer of one hundred pound lots.

The local coal trade further agreed to keep the peddler trade in operation, and to establish at their various yards facilities for the sale of coal in one hundred pound lots if it should be required.

The allotment of bituminous coal to the State was approximately 21,000,000 tons. Plans were made to allow all industries to accumulate a sufficient quantity of steam coal to enable them to keep their plants in operation, without permitting excessive storage, which would interfere with equitable distribution.

Emergency orders were promptly executed, and it is believed that all essential industries throughout the State had a sufficient supply of coal for continuous operation.

The wholesale margin of thirty-five cents on bituminous coal having been fixed early in the season, it was upon review decided that this margin under the more favorable weather conditions was too great, and it was, therefore, reduced on October 1, to

twenty-eight cents. Arrangements were made to see that the public service utilities of Greater New York were especially cared for with respect to the supply of steam coal, and, with the cooperation of the Federal Administration, the Interborough and other public service companies were given a sufficient supply of coal to assure them a safe margin for operation under all conditions.

Fuel Conservation for New York State during the World War

By MERCER P. MOSELEY

WHEN I assumed the duties of Conservator of Fuel for New York State, scarcity of domestic sizes of anthracite for household uses was the most urgent problem. We succeeded in meeting the immediate requirements of the consumers and especially of persons of small means in the cities. They could use no other fuel, and it was necessary to give them priority. In other respects the fuel situation improved in 1918 and a satisfactory supply of bituminous coal and of small sizes of steam anthracite was assured.

Early in the season of 1918, the United States Fuel Administration provided fair supplies of domestic anthracite for New England points which might be cut off from the mines by bad weather such as they encountered in the winter of late 1917. When the time came in 1918, for filling the coal bins in New York City and throughout the State, the influenza epidemic in the mining regions reduced production and added greatly to the difficulties under which we were laboring. The Washington officials did what they could to turn anthracite shipments in this direction by reducing allotments to points where it was possible to substitute bituminous coal for domestic anthracite. In this State the County Fuel Administrators were also able to secure the substitution of bituminous coal in place of anthracite, and to increase the use of wood for fuel by farmers and owners of country houses, and by residents of towns and villages in wooded sections. We persistently kept before the public the absolute necessity of reducing the consumption of domestic anthracite, and, I am glad to say, that the public did its part as far as possible.

Coal dealers worked with the Fuel Administration to reduce consumption and to secure equitable distribution of domestic anthracite. Here again, the influenza epidemic interfered with our plans by making it necessary to heat all classes of dwellings at an earlier date and to higher temperature than would otherwise have been necessary. In a few cases coal dealers supplied excessive quotas of domestic anthracite and also charged

higher prices than were authorized. Several were fined, one paying more than two thousand dollars. The consequent publicity deterred others from ignoring the rules. Most of the fines were turned over to the American Red Cross because the consumers could not be traced.

Owners of country houses and of private greenhouses, and the managers of clubs and churches, cheerfully complied with all requests to save anthracite, and many turned over stocks of anthracite, which they had lawfully accumulated, for distribution among those who could not do without it. In such cases the owners were compensated, but it inflicted loss and annoyance on them which they bore without complaint.

One striking illustration of the general willingness to help was the manner in which owners and users of automobiles complied with the request to save gasoline on Sundays. Their abstinence was purely voluntary and was more complete than seemed possible when the request was made. Here again, the newspapers rendered splendid service by keeping the subject before their readers.

The "Lightless Night" order was well observed and only a few violators called for action. Hydro-electric companies were not permitted to receive coal if they supplied current for forbidden illumination. This was done so that there should be no discrimination between municipalities.

Several hundred engineers and experts throughout the State cooperated with us without pay, in instructing owners of power and heating plants how to conserve fuel and to use bituminous coal and small anthracite in place of domestic sizes when they had been consuming that class of fuel. This work was prolific of great good. Not only was a splendid saving of domestic anthracite effected, but the owners of steam plants found that they could greatly reduce their fuel costs, as hundreds of them have testified. This applied to many who formerly consumed bituminous coal, as well as anthracite, in a wasteful manner.

New York State had twenty thousand or more, steam boiler plants that received attention and constructive assistance. This work called for technical knowledge and skill of the highest order, and also for common sense in suggesting changes that were truly economical and practical. The engineers and experts who voluntarily rendered their services enabled the owners of steam plants to save fuel and money.

Educational work through Motion Picture Exhibitions made a deep impression on the people. They saw the part coal played in winning the War and how they could help to win it by conservation of fuel.

In response to articles in the newspapers and to the posters, cards and circulars widely distributed, hundreds of consumers of coal called at the State office seeking information regarding restrictions and helpful conservation suggestions; and many thousands sought similar advice from County Fuel Administrators in all parts of the State. In this way, the people of the State learned how to save millions of dollars, and at the same time to conserve the supply of domestic anthracite.

Efforts in this direction covered all from the smallest consumer, who carried his coal home in a pail, to the mammoth coal-consuming enterprises in our large cities. Great public service corporations were shown how to stop leaks and conserve fuel. Some of them accomplished this by pooling their power resources and exchanging electric current. It was shown that large steam power plants, of 50,000 horsepower or more, in many cases consume only one-third the coal per horsepower that small plants use. The possibilities of effecting further economies of this character are vast, and were not, heretofore, fully grasped by those in business. This branch of the work of the Fuel Administration has been of permanent value to the whole country. Our engineers discovered and helped the owners to remedy astounding fuel wastes in large manufacturing and power plants which were due to lack of knowledge and of system in the boiler rooms.

Fuel Administration in Rochester during the World War

By PAUL BENTON

Managing Editor, Rochester Times-Union

IN time of War, particularly such a War as that which devastated the world from 1914 until 1918, when whole nations were locked in combat over fronts which began in the burning deserts of Arabia and ended in the frozen fastnesses of Siberia, the titanic effort made by the actual combatants has a tendency to dwarf into insignificance the sacrifice, the cooperation, the ungrudged devotion which was found behind the lines.

When the United States entered the War, in April, 1917, and the tramp of marching battalions began to be heard in the land, we were an undisciplined people accustomed to having very much our own way in our daily lives, fettered in our actions by little save our individual economic resources. The nation was faced not only with the primal necessity of creating, arming, training, housing and equipping a tremendous fighting force, the greatest ever seen in this hemisphere, but with another necessity which was equally important if success was to be won.

The Rochester lads who were breasting every desperate peril at St. Mihiel, and through the Argonne, and the smashing of the Hindenberg Line, needed the support of their homeland behind them, gladly united in willing sacrifice, if they were to accomplish their tremendous task. How well they did this, is history. How gladly the home-sacrifice was made has never been told adequately.

It soon became apparent after the Declaration of War that the conservation of our natural resources was going to be one of the most important factors in making victory possible. An undisciplined people, accustomed to indulge themselves to the extent of their economic ability in those things which they had always regarded as inexhaustible in quantity, must be taught the necessity of frugality. The lesson was taught and learned, and one of the most important elements of this lesson was the safeguarding of our fuel supply that it might cover the neces-

sities of the forces on sea and land, of our Allies who looked to us for aid, and of our people themselves. Out of this necessity sprang the National Fuel Administration.

The extraordinary rapidity with which the Fuel Administration began to function, and the cooperation which it received from coal dealers and citizens everywhere, is a part of the War History of our country; and the part which was played by this Fuel Administration in Rochester is a very important part of the World War Service Record of Monroe County.

Mr. Mortimer R. Miller accepted the very responsible, and often disagreeable, task of Fuel Administrator of Monroe County, and that his administration was able to discharge its duties toward the rest of the country, and at the same time carry our community through a winter of considerable severity without real suffering, is a tribute to the intelligence, energy and indomitable spirit in surmounting obstacles which he showed in those days of stress.

As a matter of fact, the question of coal, the necessity for safeguarding the supply, did not come home to our people through the long summer months when the Draft was first discussed and later applied, and when the Press was filled with the echo of the first marching thousands. Although they had had the War before them for three long and bloody years, the people yet found themselves somewhat dazed, somewhat amazed, at actually being a part of the great play of which for thirty-three months, they had been spectators. They read that a Fuel Administration was being formed and that certain people had been appointed, but it was not until October 29, 1917, that they understood what this meant. On this date, the Coal Relief Bureau was opened in the City Hall. R. D. Leutchford was in charge of the Bureau, which was housed in an election booth in the little plaza between the City Hall and the Court House.

At the same time, certain orders of the Administrator were promulgated and voluntary measures were taken by various organizations to conserve the fuel supply. The churches announced that they would dispense with social activities, and the schools started conservation by turning off heat in all hours when not in actual use. Two days later, October 31, 1917, a meeting was held at Mayor Edgerton's office at which the coal dealers of Rochester were present. Fuel Administrator Miller announced to the dealers that one ton would be the maximum

amount of fuel which could be delivered. At the same time he announced the appointment of Dr. Thomas Parsons and Frederick S. Todd as his deputies.

The meeting was opened by Charles Bradshaw, President of the Coal Dealers' Association; Frank Schwalb acted as Chairman. The Fuel Administrator announced that he would start investigations throughout Monroe County, and that the situation would be explained to citizens in the various towns. It was planned to secure the enforcement of his rulings by means of deputy commissioners or town committees. Dealers were ordered to stop delivering in large quantities. It was announced that the Administrator would examine the books of the dealers as an added precaution to make sure that all rules were being observed. The following coal dealers were appointed as an Advisory Board: Albert E. May, Fred H. Gordon and Harold Jenkins. The following committee of dealers reported upon work which had already been done: Frank Schwalb, John Engert, Fred Gordon and Charles Elwood. The meeting closed with a decision by those present that, as a last resort, coal would be commandeered from the cellars of those who were over-well supplied.

"The situation is well in hand. No cause for alarm." This was the statement issued to the Press by Fuel Administrator Miller on November 1, following the meeting described above. On the same day, the Coal Relief Bureau promulgated the following set of rules: No one was to be given coal who had not first been refused it by a dealer. There were to be no C.O.D. orders or credits extended. No one who had coal on hand was entitled to an order. Investigation of all applications for orders was to be made before they could be issued. Applications were to be made at the Treasurer's office, where the money was to be deposited, and the coal was to be ordered by the Bureau, which also paid the dealer.

On November 3, 1917, the Press reported that coal merchants were cooperating well with the Bureau, and that deliveries had totaled 1,300 tons since the opening. Two days later, November 5, the limit was reduced from one ton to one-half ton, and on this same date, William S. Riley, then Deputy Park Commissioner, later Park Commissioner of Rochester, was appointed head of the Bureau. On November 17, the Bureau was operating well. The record for the week may be taken as an indication of the

situation at that time: 361 orders had been issued for 175½ tons, for a total business of \$1,524.50.

The next conservation move came November 23, when Mayor Hiram H. Edgerton ordered the discontinuance of municipal concerts in Convention Hall. A fortnight later, the first rise in the price of coal is noted. This amounted to forty cents per ton. December 8, the record for the preceding week amounted to 668 orders, 323 tons, for a total business of \$2,930.50. Shortly afterward, on December 11, Administrator Miller ordered the price reduced ten cents per ton. At the same time, an advertising campaign was started with large signs throughout the city, bearing the slogan, "SAVE COAL. Uncle Sam Needs It. Keep Rooms at 68 Degrees."

On December 19, 1917, Mr. Riley as head of the Bureau, conferred with Messrs. Albert E. May, F. L. Stewart and Leonard Treman, coal dealers, regarding the lack of coal in the city. This was due to difficulty experienced in shipping, and at that time was general throughout the eastern United States. December 29, the Board of Education ordered the closing of all evening schools. However, the measures taken so far had not proved sufficient to meet the really severe situation which had arisen due to the exceptionally cold weather and, on January 14, 1918, Administrator Miller ordered all schools closed. The Rochester and Pittsburg Coal and Iron Company, which supplied ninety percent of Rochester's bituminous coal at that time, cut off the supply completely because of the dire distress through New England, and the school measure was taken as a consequence. Parochial and public schools, the University of Rochester, Mechanics Institute, and the Rochester Theological Seminary, were all affected by the order. The trolley service was substantially reduced and the cars were unheated. Stores burned no lights in daylight hours. Administrator Miller made the following statement:

"We may need to make additional orders when there will probably be additional reductions in heating and lighting. I have ordered all buildings, public and mercantile, to discontinue elevator service on Sunday, and to cut down heat and light to the minimum."

On January 14, 1918, the Railway & Light Company was ordered to reduce by six percent all lights which did not inter-

fere with safety. In connection with this move, Granger A. Hollister, Vice-President of the Company, said:

"The situation is the worst that Rochester has ever been called upon to face. At all events, the Fuel Administrator's order must be implicitly obeyed."

The following day, a delegation went to Washington in an attempt to have the order cutting off the city's supply of bituminous coal rescinded. This committee was composed of the following: A. B. Eastwood, acting as personal representative of Mayor Edgerton; Mr. Hollister, representing the Chamber of Commerce; James Hutchings, from the Railway & Light Company; Charles E. Bucholtz, Vice-President of the Rochester & Pittsburg Coal & Iron Company; James Gleason, of the Gleason Works; A. H. Ingle, of the Ingle Tool Company; George Gordon; W. A. Drescher; J. F. Church and H. P. Brewster. Mr. Miller, also, was a member of the delegation, which, however, was unsuccessful in its mission.

January 15, 1918, Gannett House was closed, and the hospitals cut down their heat wherever possible. Coal continued, however, to go through Rochester to Canada, via the car ferries, *Ontario I*, and *Ontario II*. All elevator service was stopped at 6:30 p.m. The Automobile Show was closed, and the saloonkeepers shortened their hours, remaining open only from 8 a.m. until 10 p.m. Night trolley service was cut fifty percent by the New York State Railways, and all country clubs were closed.

Commissioner of Public Safety, R. Andrew Hamilton, issued the following police order, at the request of Mr. Miller:

"In view of the fact that there must be a conservation in coal practiced at once, and that we have had to close all the public, parochial and private schools, and cut down a certain amount of elevator service, heat and light in office buildings, may I request you to issue an order closing all so-called public dance halls until further notice.

"Also, may I ask you to see that there is no outside lighting or outside illumination of business places or buildings, any advertising signs of any kind in the City of Rochester except on Saturday evenings. Also no lights of any kind in any stores after the same are closed except what might be termed 'safety lights.' No daylight lighting of any kind except what may be deemed absolutely necessary. Also have all store window lighting reduced just as much as possible."

The next day, the following orders were given to coal dealers:

Anthracite for domestic purposes.

1—No person shall receive more than one ton of coal at a time unless the dealer first obtains the consent of the Fuel Administrator.

- 2—A dealer delivering more than one ton shall have his supply cut off immediately.
- 3—Any dealer delivering coal to a consumer who has coal on hand shall have his supply cut off at once.
- 4—Any consumer who through misrepresentation made to his dealer shall receive coal in contravention of these orders shall have his supply cut off.

In connection with these orders, Administrator Miller made the following public announcement:

"There is no need for uneasiness over anthracite coal for family use if people will only act fairly. There is plenty coming to the city, and only unequal distribution has caused the situation where some people can get none. This has been the reason for the recent rush on the Coal Bureau."

On January 17, 1918, all industry in the United States was halted for four days by order of the National Administrator. Every Monday for ten successive weeks was declared a legal holiday. The order affected 118,150 industrial workers in Rochester. Edward H. Keith, W. H. Cooper and E. D. Wood, as a Committee, consulted with Deputy Commissioner Parsons regarding the proper fire protection for buildings equipped with automatic sprinklers. In such cases, forty percent heat was allowed to prevent freezing. Returning on this day from Washington, Mr. Miller stated to the Press:

"I believe that it is absolutely necessary that the recent order of National Administrator Garfield be obeyed to the letter."

The only exceptions to this general order were the War-contract companies. All non-essential factories, offices, stores, and saloons were affected. The groceries were allowed to remain open until noon. Theaters were allowed to remain open, but closed on Tuesdays. Bowling alleys, indoor rinks, dance halls and similar places of amusement were to be in the same class with theaters. By January 19, it was estimated that 3200 tons of coal had been saved by the order.

Trolley schedules were cut down still further, and all boot and shoe factories cooperated in the conservation movement by cutting the working week to thirty-nine hours. The coal supply of all farms, where wood could be obtained, was cut off. The following Committee was appointed to direct general fuel conservation throughout the city: James Hutchings, Chairman; A. B. Eastwood, E. E. Fairchild, Edward Rosenberg, James P. B. Duffy, Herbert Winn, James H. Haste and Mortimer R. Miller.

That the situation continued extremely serious in the city is shown by the following public statement made by Administrator Miller, two weeks later, on January 30, he said:

"Boston was forced on her own initiative this morning to an industrial shutdown for forty-eight hours. Rochester may be, unless there is immediate rallying to fuel conservation. It cannot be made too strong that unless everyone practices the strictest possible economy the situation will be serious. Many coal dealers are in danger of being put out of business for the war period due to their way of handling business. There have been many instances where people have paid and had no delivery because the coal was delivered to persons living nearer the trestles."

On February 21, 1918, it was generally believed that the difficulty in the city was not due so much to a shortage of coal as to a lack of shipping facilities, and it was announced that new trestles would be built to help in this situation. Plans were being discussed at this period for furnishing wood to the country population, and coal to the urban ones. Administrator Miller and Deputy Parsons had already started planning for the winter of 1918-19, cards being sent out to consumers throughout the city to be filled out for information as to the exact amount of coal which would be needed. The total estimate was approximately 700,000 tons of anthracite. On this date, the heatless-Monday order was rescinded.

February 26, there was evidence of a certain easing in the situation in the shape of an order from Albert E. Wiggin, State Fuel Administrator, rescinding the order economizing light and heat in factory and office buildings. On this date, Administrator Miller said:

"The suspension of the one ton rule cannot be made until more coal is shipped."

And Deputy Administrator Parsons added:

"Whatever is done, the effort will be made to be fair with everyone."

Two days later, the movement was started to have the coal delivered in business sections at night or early in the morning before traffic was heavy. Chief of Police Quigley declared that this system was of aid in preventing traffic congestion.

Further easing of the situation as well as an indication of the approach of warmer weather came on March 16, 1918, when Mr. Riley announced that the Coal Bureau might be closed by the end of the month. Business was small. On one day only 128 orders were taken. Two days later, Deputy Administrator Parsons stated:

"There is an ample supply of coal coming into the city for the dealers to take care of their patrons and there is no reason why the Bureau should be maintained. It is only a question of re-educating the people to go to a dealer. No more orders will be taken here."

By March 25, a curious situation existed. There was plenty of coal in the city at that time but the Administrator had received no orders permitting him to allow a larger distribution than a ton. Consequently, dealers were held to that amount. Orders probably would be restricted, it was stated then, to ten tons, six being put in in the summer and the balance during the winter. The dealers, generally, declared themselves to be hard pressed for storage room and to be marking time awaiting authority to make larger deliveries.

The Coal Bureau was closed March 26, 1918. The total orders from November 11, 1917, were 36,289, upon which a total of 17,086 $\frac{3}{4}$ tons of coal were delivered, at a total value of \$153,550.98. On this day, regulations for the season of 1918-19 were promulgated. Orders were issued against hoarding and other abuses.

April, 1918, Administrator Miller promulgated the following orders:

"1. Rule now in force relative to the distribution of anthracite coal in three ton lots, except in special cases where permission has been granted by the local Fuel Administrator to deliver more than one ton, will hold until April 1, 1918.

"2. On and after April 1, 1918, until further notice, no domestic consumer of coal or coke shall purchase, receive, or otherwise take possession of, more coal or coke than he received from April 1, 1917, to April 1, 1918. He may place with the dealer from whom he bought coal in the year April 1, 1917, to April 1, 1918, an order for the same quantity that he received in that year, and the dealer is authorized to deliver to such consumer not to exceed one-half such tonnage, meaning by this, one-half the total consumption of coal by the consumer from April 1, 1917, to April 1, 1918, less any quantity of coal he may have had on hand at the time of placing the order. The balance of the order to be filled at such time thereafter as the Fuel Administrator thinks the supply of coal for general distribution permits. All orders for a year's supply not in excess of six tons, may be delivered at one time, except that if this customer has any coal on hand at the time of ordering or delivering, it must also be deducted from the six tons or less ordered.

"3. On and after April 1, 1918, no person, firm, association or corporation shall sell or deliver to a domestic consumer, who does not first furnish to the persons selling or delivering such coal, a statement which the consumer declares in writing to be true, and which specifies (1) amount and size of coal desired, (2) purpose for which it is to be used, (3) pounds or tons of coal

on hand at the present time, (4) amount used from April 1, 1917, to April 1, 1918, (5) have you any unfilled orders with other dealers? (6) if so, with whom, and what quantity?

"4. Carload or barge lots shall not be delivered to a single consumer or to a group of consumers, except with the permission of the local Fuel Administrator.

"5. Dealers shall file with the local Fuel Administrator, on Tuesday of each week, a statement containing the names and addresses of consumers to whom deliveries have been made during the previous week, and the quantity delivered to each.

"6. Coal dealers shall accept orders from, and sell coal to, only such consumers, and in the same quantity as they sold in the year April 1, 1917, to April 1, 1918, also consumers shall place their orders only with such dealers as they purchased from in the year April 1, 1917, to April 1, 1918.

"7. If, for any reason, a consumer does not want to purchase his supply of coal from the dealer from whom he purchased in the year April 1, 1917, to April 1, 1918, said consumer must obtain permission from the local Fuel Administrator to purchase from some other local dealer.

"8. If for some reason a dealer does not want to supply some particular customer to whom he sold coal during the year April 1, 1917, to April 1, 1918, then he must obtain permission from the Fuel Administrator to refuse to furnish this consumer.

"9. No consumer who in the year April 1, 1917, to April 1, 1918, divided his order, and who now wishes to divide his order and place it with two or more dealers, will be allowed to do so without first receiving written permission from the local Fuel Administrator, and no dealer, also, will be allowed to accept an order from any consumer, who, in signing his card, says he wishes to purchase part of his coal from one, two, or three dealers, unless he has written authority from the local Fuel Administrator.

"10. Any consumer who did not purchase coal during the year April 1, 1917, to April 1, 1918, must make arrangements with the local Fuel Administrator as to the amount of his supply for the coming year.

"11. No dealer delivering coal in the city of Rochester shall be allowed any coal at the trestle, or be allowed to draw any coal to, or from, any place of business or private house unless there is attached to each side of the wagon or truck suitable sign giving the name of the coal company or dealer for whom the coal is being drawn.

"12. Any dealer or consumer who violates the foregoing regulations will be subject to the penalties prescribed in the Lever Act, which imposes a penalty of \$5,000.00 fine or two year's imprisonment, or both, and such penalties may be inflicted by the Monroe County Fuel Administrator."

On April 9, 1918, there was evidence that while the immediate situation was well in hand there was going to be ample trouble for both dealers and public, as the coal dealers, claiming that the trestle men demanded immediate payment, were themselves refusing to deliver except for cash, and the public, urged

on all hands to stock up for another shortage was, however, generally unable to pay cash. Consumers found themselves helpless in this situation as under the rules they could not change their dealers, and Administrator Miller declared he could do nothing to help, as he had no control over the financial end of the situation.

April 14, found the Administrator taking disciplinary measures against the dealers. One dealer was suspended, the trestle men being forbidden to sell him coal under penalty of a \$5,000 fine or two years' imprisonment. Other dealers who had previously been suspended for delivering more coal than allowed were reinstated on April 18.

April 22, an order of the Federal Fuel Administrator cut the supply to florists and greenhouses by one-half. May 3, orders were issued prohibiting manufacturers from using hard coal, with a permit from the Fuel Administrator being necessary to obtain any coal. War contract firms were exempted from this order. The purpose and amount required were to be stated upon all requests for permits. On this same day, investigation by the Press of the city indicated that the coal business was virtually at a standstill, without any reasonable explanation of the situation being offered. This same period of the preceding year, 6,000 tons were being delivered to 600 of the current one.

By an order of the Federal Fuel Administrator issued May 11, 1918, all war and domestic necessities manufactured went on a preferential list. Gifford Morgan of Brockport was appointed Assistant County Fuel Administrator to succeed F. S. Todd in charge of the districts outside the city. On May 15, the schools were ordered to use soft coal only, effecting an estimated saving of 400 tons. This order also was to be applied to public buildings wherever possible, and the following day the Administrator announced that there was no hope for lower prices while the freight rates continued to go up.

June 22, 1918, the Monroe County Supervisors appropriated \$3,000 for the work of the Coal Administrator's office. There was a normal supply of coal in the city on that day. The Federal order of April 13, affecting greenhouses and florists was modified by permitting the use of wood and peat in excess of fifty percent if such fuel could be obtained without railroad transportation. A week later, coke began to be urged as a substitute for coal and demonstrations were planned in its use. In Mr. Miller's office, Mr. C. P. Wadley explained the uses of coke to

those interested. It was stated that 200 tons a day were available, and that there were 4000 tons in storage in Rochester. No fuel permit was required up to three tons.

On July 11, 1918, National Administrator Garfield ordered that no more coal be delivered to breweries except enough to finish the work on hand. July 13, the situation throughout the state seemed to be in considerable confusion. State Administrator Alfred H. Wiggin had resigned and no appointment had been made to fill the vacancy, handicapping the work of fuel administration throughout the state. July 19, an order was issued shutting off the coal supply from all country clubs from December, 1918, to April, 1919. July 22, Administrator Miller received and promulgated a lightless night order to be observed Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays. No lights were to be permitted except those needed for safety, and inspectors were to enforce the order. July 25, 1918, the lightless order was generally ignored and, on August 8, the police began enforcing it.

September 2, Administrator Miller was ordered to assist manufacturers of war material to get soft coal. He gathered data on the local situation and sent it to Delos W. Cooke, State Fuel Administrator. A month later, on October 2, the Fuel Administrators of fifteen counties met at the Chamber of Commerce forming Group 4, of the New York State Fuel Administrators, with Mr. Miller as chairman. The general situation was considered by the meeting. On this same date, a day had been set for the lighting of fires as had been generally done in other states where families were forbidden to light fires before the date set by the Administrator. Regarding this, Administrator Miller made the following statement:

"I do not intend, nor have I considered taking such a drastic step here. I am banking on the patriotic cooperation of the people not to light fires until weather conditions make it necessary."

On October 7, there was a considerable flurry in the Rochester newspapers on the subject of apartment house owners refusing heat to tenants on the ground that the Administrator would not permit it. When queried on this subject, Mr. Miller said:

"They are telling downright falsehoods. No apartment house owner or manager has been refused fuel nor has he any legitimate excuse for not furnishing heat. There is coal enough for everybody, but not enough for waste or extravagance."

On October 8, it was announced that New York was to receive 15,895,300 tons of anthracite coal under the Federal Administrator's allotment. Of this supply, Rochester's share was to be 599,865 tons. This fell 50,000 tons short of the city's requirements but it was believed that the shortage could be covered by the use of wood, coke and soft coal. On October 12, an order was received by Mr. Miller which placed gasoline, all oils and illuminating gas under his administration.

This somewhat detailed account of the activities of the Fuel Administration in Monroe County during the critical days of the War is enough to indicate that the task which fell upon Mr. Mortimer R. Miller and his associates was no easy one, even though there was a very general spirit of cooperation on the part of both dealers and public in orders, which they realized were dictated by the necessities of the situation. With the close of the War, while the Fuel Administration continued to function for some time, its story ceases to be within the proper scope for a local War Service Record. Its work, then, was one of getting the situation back to a normal basis and this was performed with more ease than perhaps had been expected, although it took months in the doing.

Through all this trying period, when the people were called upon to undergo hardship and to suffer their ordinary ways of life to be broken up, they were learning a lesson in cooperation which bore fruit quickly enough afterward when the Fuel Administration idea was revived in the winter of 1922-23, by the State Government, to meet the necessities caused by the coal strike of that year. There is little doubt that the lessons learned in Wartime permitted Rochester to go through this second period of fuel stress with much less suffering than would otherwise have been the case.

Within the limits of this article it is impossible to describe the infinite labor and devotion to duty which the tasks of the Fuel Administration imposed upon Mr. Mortimer R. Miller and his Deputy, Dr. Thomas Parsons. That complete story never can be written because much of the work was unknown to the public, and will remain so. With perfect tact, unbounded patience and never-ending perseverance, Mr. Miller and his Deputy, discharged their duties, inspired by genuine patriotism and complete devotion to public service.

Food Administration for Monroe County in the World War

By GEORGE D. B. BONBRIGHT

Monroe County Food Administrator

MY official notice of appointment as Food Administrator for Monroe County is dated December 28, 1917. The work, from the start, required the formation of new machinery to do something that had never been done before; the possible rationing of the people on various foods necessitated facts and figures covering a pretty wide field.

One of the first things done was to create a Board of representative men of Rochester, who gladly gave their names to do work, agreeing to act, if called upon, in case of necessity.

Further than that, we formed close contact with the farmers and various organizations, also with the manufacturers of food products, bakeries, etc.

The work of tabulating the residents of the city in alphabetical order, by a house-to-house canvass, was also of considerable magnitude and was done in case the emergency might arise. Fortunately, no serious situation developed, and it was a very easy matter to run the office, as I had the united cooperation of everybody in the community as a matter of patriotic duty. It was necessary to discipline, from time to time, some dispensers of food products who failed to comply with the regulations of Mr. Hoover. Some people were fined, the fines collected being turned over to the War Chest; others, such as bakeries, had their doors shut for various periods.

My Assistant, from the start, was Mr. Howard T. Mosher, who remained as long as his health permitted. After the death of Mr. Mosher, which occurred after the Armistice, the work was taken up most ably by Mr. Martin B. Hoyt, who carried it to its conclusion.

On September 23, 1918, I was appointed Deputy to Mr. Charles Treman, State Federal Food Administrator, and from that time on my duties required the visiting of the County Administrators. It was at this time that Mr. Mosher became Food Administrator for Monroe County. This work was terminated by the ending of the War.

EDITOR'S NOTE: In his book, *The War Garden Victorious*, (J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia, 1919), Charles Lathrop Pack discusses in detail the necessity of War Gardens and food conservation during the World War period. His introduction contains the following interesting facts:

"When the drums sounded the call to the Colors in the summer of 1914, three million Frenchmen shouldered their rifles and marched away from a large proportion of the five million farms of France; and mostly these were one-man farms. Russia, a nation almost wholly agricultural, mobilized perhaps eight millions of men. All the men of fighting age in Belgium were summoned to the army. England, possessing only a 'contemptible little army,' straightway began a recruiting campaign which, within a few years, swelled the ranks of her military forces to five millions. Germany called out her entire fighting force of military age, an army of several millions. Austria, Bulgaria, and Turkey likewise mobilized their full fighting forces. Altogether, twenty or thirty million men were called away from their usual pursuits. The vocation of the majority of them was farming. Thus, at one stroke, practically all the farms in the embattled nations were swept clear of male workers.

"At the same time harvests were maturing or already ripe for reaping; and over these laden acres swept millions of soldiers, trampling, burning and destroying vast stores of food. In Belgium and France on the west front, and in Hungary, East Prussia, and Russia on the east, thousands upon thousands of crop-bearing acres were devastated and laid waste.

"The world's food supply was thrown entirely out of balance. Ordinarily the food-supply system was as nicely adjusted as the parts of a watch. Production was balanced against consumption. Given markets were supplied from given sources. So unflinching was this system that each of the belligerent nations absolutely depended upon other nations for certain parts of its food, and had received its expected supply as unflinching as our daily milk and newspapers are delivered at our doors. Thus England procured most of her sugar from Germany, and Italy got wheat from Russia, by way of the Dardanelles. At one stroke, this nicely-balanced system was destroyed. Prior to the War, England had produced but one-fifth of her own food supply; France one-half of hers; and Italy two-thirds of what she consumed; and now their home production was fearfully decreased. The nearest possible markets where food could be produced were in North America, and principally in our own country. Thus the burden of feeding the Entente fell very largely upon the United States. Whether we wished to undertake the task or not, Fate saddled the burden upon our backs.

"The submarine further complicated matters. By hundreds of thousands of tons the world's shipping was sent to the bottom of the sea, so that in a short time the food situation wore an entirely new aspect. No matter what mountainous piles of provender might accumulate in the distant parts of the earth, it was not available for the nations at war. Ships could not be spared for long and distant voyages.

"Then came the year, 1916, which was, agriculturally, the most disastrous year the world has known, in recent times. Crops failed everywhere. European production decreased terribly. Our own fell off by hundreds of millions of bushels. What was left of accumulated surpluses was eaten up. The great drain on our food resources wiped out our surpluses also, for, in effect at least, we had pooled our food resources with our fellows in Europe. Thus both Europe and America found themselves living a hand-to-mouth existence."



FOOD CONSERVATION EXHIBIT AT THE ROCHESTER EXPOSITION, 1917.
UNDER DIRECTION OF A SUB-COMMITTEE OF THE MONROE COUNTY DEFENSE COMMITTEE.

The Rochester War Chest

By FRED T. HARRIS

NO finer example of the spirit of patriotism, sacrifice and unity of purpose which animated citizens of Rochester and Monroe County during the World War will be recorded than the manner in which they contributed of their means, without stint, towards the adequate financing of necessary War-work activities, both at home and abroad, in the War Chest Campaign of May, 1918. The record of that campaign is the record of a community rising above racial, sectarian, and economic cleavages and uniting, determined and resolute, in a common purpose. No better gauge of the strength and sincerity of that purpose is needed than to record the fact that in seven days, 117,064 persons contributed the sum of \$4,838,093. In the City of Rochester, 103,658 persons pledged \$4,629,484; and in Monroe County, outside of Rochester, 13,406 persons pledged \$208,609.

The adoption of the War Chest plan and the organization of the campaign came as the solution of a problem due to conditions resulting from repeated demands upon the financial resources of the citizens of the city and county for the support of War-work activities. The American Red Cross Campaign, in the summer of 1917, followed by the Y.M.C.A., Knights of Columbus, Jewish Welfare Board, and various other War-work campaigns, not only brought the realization that a great deal of money must be raised to meet the legitimate exigencies of the War, but also the increasing consciousness that multiple separate campaigns involved needless expenditure of time and money. As campaign followed campaign, the desirability of conserving both the time and resources of the people of the community became more apparent, and finally resulted in steps being taken to see if something could be done to relieve a situation that rapidly was growing more serious.

The initiative was taken by the Rochester Chamber of Commerce, through Secretary Roland B. Woodward, who instantly received the cooperation and support of a small group of leading citizens in a proposition to visit a number of cities for the purpose of ascertaining how they were meeting the problems.

Mr. Woodward learned that Columbus, Ohio, and Syracuse, New York, had established War Chests with conspicuous success, and he devoted some time to an investigation and study of the plan, with the result that he became convinced of the desirability and practicability of organizing a War Chest for Rochester. Upon his return, Mr. Woodward set about to interest influential citizens in the plan. A number of informal conferences were held and, finally, at an informal conference held at the Rochester Club, March 19, 1918, decision was reached to establish a War Chest.

Recognizing that the raising of a considerable sum of money for War-work purposes would make it extremely difficult for the local philanthropic organizations dependent upon the public for support to raise independently the funds necessary for their work, it had previously been decided to invite them to join the Chest. Thirty-six of the organizations having accepted the invitation, it was decided to ask the public for a sum sufficient to meet their ascertained needs. Dr. Rush Rhees, President of the University of Rochester, presided at the conference, which was attended by George Eastman, Edward G. Miner, James G. Cutler, Louis S. Foulkes, Rt. Rev. Thomas F. Hickey, Roland B. Woodward and Walter S. Hubbell. Dr. Rhees appointed a Committee consisting of George Eastman, Hiram W. Sibley and Roland B. Woodward to draw up Articles of Incorporation and By-Laws for an organization to be known as *The Rochester Patriotic and Community Fund, Inc.*

Other conferences followed, and on May 7, 1918, Articles of Incorporation were adopted, the incorporators being: Mortimer Adler, William Bausch, Herbert W. Bramley, Harold P. Brewster, J. Warrant Castleman, James G. Comerford, James G. Cutler, Joseph P. Doyle, William A. E. Drescher, Eugene J. Dwyer, George Eastman, John G. Elbs, Louis S. Foulkes, James E. Gleason, Rt. Rev. Thomas E. Hickey, Walter S. Hubbell, J. Adam Kreag, Edward G. Miner, Dr. Rush Rhees, John A. Robertson, George T. Roche, Hiram W. Sibley, Thomas H. Symington, George W. Todd, Dr. William R. Taylor, James S. Watson, Julius M. Wile, Roland B. Woodward, and Philip H. Yawman.

The Articles of Incorporation follow:

We, the undersigned, all being persons of full age, and at least two-thirds of us being citizens of the United States, and at least two of us residents of the State of New York, desiring to form a corporation, pursuant to Section

41, of the Membership Corporation Law, of the State of New York, do hereby make, sign and acknowledge this certificate as follows:

1st: The particular objects for which the corporation is to be formed are as follows: To solicit, collect and otherwise raise money for patriotic, war, charitable, philanthropic, eleemosynary and benevolent purposes, and to expend, contribute, disburse and otherwise handle and dispose of the same for such purposes, either directly or by contribution to other agencies, organizations or institutions organized for the same or similar purposes or for the promotion of any one of such objects.

2nd: The name of the corporation is to be, *Rochester Patriotic and Community Fund, Inc.*

3rd: The territory within which its operations are to be principally conducted is the City of Rochester and County of Monroe in the State of New York.

4th: Its principal office is to be located in the City of Rochester, Monroe County, New York.

5th: The number of its directors is to be forty.

6th: The names and places of residence of the persons to be its Directors until its first annual meeting are as follows:

Joseph T. Alling, Rochester, N. Y.

Mortimer Adler, Rochester, N. Y.

William Bausch, Rochester, N. Y.

Herbert W. Bramley, Brockport, N. Y.

Harold P. Brewster, Rochester, N. Y.

J. Warrant Castleman, Rochester, N. Y.

James G. Comerford, Rochester, N. Y.

Pharcellus V. Crittenden, Rochester, N. Y.

James G. Cutler, Rochester, N. Y.

Joseph P. Doyle, Rochester, N. Y.

William A. E. Drescher, Brighton, N. Y.

Eugene J. Dwyer, Rochester, N. Y.

George Eastman, Rochester, N. Y.

Albert B. Eastwood, Rochester, N. Y.

Hiram H. Edgerton, Rochester, N. Y.

John G. Elbs, Rochester, N. Y.

Louis S. Foulkes, Rochester, N. Y.

James E. Gleason, Rochester, N. Y.

Thomas F. Hickey, Rochester, N. Y.

Granger A. Hollister, Rochester, N. Y.

Walter S. Hubbell, Rochester, N. Y.

J. Adam Kreag, Rochester, N. Y.

Alexander M. Lindsay, Rochester, N. Y.

Joseph Michaels, Rochester, N. Y.

Edward G. Miner, Rochester, N. Y.

Henry W. Morgan, Rochester, N. Y.

Rush Rhees, Rochester, N. Y.

John A. Robertson, Rochester, N. Y.

George W. Robeson, Rochester, N. Y.

George T. Roche, Rochester, N. Y.

Hiram W. Sibley, Rochester, N. Y.
Henry A. Strong, Rochester, N. Y.
Thomas H. Symington, Rochester, N. Y.
William R. Taylor, Rochester, N. Y.
George W. Todd, Rochester, N. Y.
James S. Watson, Rochester, N. Y.
Julius M. Wile, Rochester, N. Y.
Ernest R. Willard, Rochester, N. Y.
Roland B. Woodward, Rochester, N. Y.
Philip H. Yawman, Rochester, N. Y.

7th: The time for holding its annual meeting is to be on the third Thursday in December, in each year.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF we have made, signed and acknowledged this certificate in duplicate.

Dated this 26th day of March, 1918.

George Eastman	James G. Comerford	John A. Robertson
Thomas F. Hickey	John G. Elbs	James E. Gleason
Walter S. Hubbell	Louis S. Foulkes	George W. Todd
James G. Cutler	Joseph P. Doyle	Eugene J. Dwyer
Hiram W. Sibley	J. Adam Kreag	Wm. A. E. Drescher
James S. Watson	Julius M. Wile	Thomas H. Symington
William R. Taylor	George T. Roche	Edward G. Miner
Harold P. Brewster	Rush Rhees	William Bausch
Roland B. Woodward	John Warrant Castleman	Mortimer Adler
Philip H. Yawman	Herbert W. Bramley	

State of New York }
County of Monroe } :ss
City of Rochester }

On this 26th day of March, 1918, before me, the subscriber, personally appeared:—George Eastman, Thomas F. Hickey, Walter S. Hubbell, James G. Cutler, Hiram W. Sibley, James S. Watson, William R. Taylor, Harold P. Brewster, Roland B. Woodward, Philip H. Yawman, James G. Comerford, John G. Elbs, Joseph P. Doyle, J. Adam Kreag, Julius M. Wile, George T. Roche, Louis S. Foulkes, Rush Rhees, John Warrant Castleman, Herbert W. Bramley, John A. Robertson, James E. Gleason, George W. Todd, Eugene J. Dwyer, William A. E. Drescher, Thomas H. Symington, Edward G. Miner, William Bausch, and on the 28th day of March, 1918, before me personally appeared Mortimer Adler, to me known to be the person described in and who executed this certificate and severally acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

Heman W. Morris,
Commissioner of Deeds.

I, the Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, hereby approve the foregoing certificate of incorporation.

George A. Benton,
March 29, 1918. *Justice of the Supreme Court.*

At the same meeting, May 7, 1918, the names of the following were added to the corporation: George W. Aldridge, John A. Barhite, George D. B. Bonbright, Herbert W. Bramley, Augustine J. Cunningham, James P. B. Duffy, William H. Dunn, Gustave Erbe, Elmer E. Fairchild, George C. Gordon, John H. Gregory, William W. Hibbard, William A. Hubbard, Jr., James T. Hutchings, George J. Keyes, Frank W. Lovejoy, W. Roy McCanne, James E. McKelvey, Mortimer R. Miller, Heman W. Morris, Frank S. Noble, John Craig Powers, Edward Rosenberg, George F. Roth, Frederick A. Sherwood, and George W. Taylor.

The following By-Laws were then adopted:

ARTICLE I NAME AND OBJECT

Section 1. The name of this corporation shall be, *Rochester Patriotic and Community Fund, Inc.*

Section 2. *The Rochester Patriotic and Community Fund, Inc.*, is organized to solicit, collect and otherwise raise money for patriotic, war, charitable, philanthropic, eleemosynary and benevolent purposes, and to expend, contribute, disburse or otherwise handle and dispose of the same for such purposes, either directly or by contributions to other agencies, organizations or institutions organized for the same or similar purposes, or for the promotion of any one of such objects.

ARTICLE II

Section 1. The management of the affairs of this corporation shall be vested in forty directors, who shall be members of the corporation, with full power and authority to promote the objects for which it is organized, and such Directors shall constitute and be known as, the Board of Directors.

Section 2. At the first annual meeting forty directors shall be elected by ballot; thirteen to serve for three years; thirteen to serve for two years; and fourteen to serve for one year and at each annual election, thereafter, directors shall be chosen for a term of three years to succeed directors whose terms then expire. In case of death, resignation or disability of a director, it shall be in the power of the Board to fill such vacancy for the remainder of the official term.

Section 3. The Board of Directors shall meet on the first Thursday in December and on the first Thursday, after the first Sunday in January, and at such other times as the Executive Committee shall determine. Fourteen shall constitute a quorum. The fiscal year of the corporation shall be from June 1st to May 31st.

ARTICLE III OFFICERS

Section 1. The officers of the corporation shall be an Honorary President; a President; a first and second Vice-President; a Treasurer; an Assistant Treasurer; a Secretary; and such assistants as the Board of Directors may from time to time determine.

Section 2. The officers of this corporation shall be elected by the Board of Directors at the first meeting after the election of directors each year, and shall hold their offices for a term of one year, or until their successors have been elected and qualify.

Section 3. All paid officers of this corporation shall be appointed by the Executive Committee, subject to the approval of the Board of Directors, and receive such compensation as the Executive Committee may determine.

Section 4. If any office becomes vacant during the year, the Board of Directors may fill the vacancy for the unexpired term.

ARTICLE IV DUTIES OF OFFICERS

Section 1. The Mayor of Rochester shall be Honorary President, and shall, if he consents to do so, preside at public meetings of the Board.

Section 2. The President shall preside at all, except public meetings of the Board and of the corporation; shall be Chairman of the Executive Committee, and shall perform all such duties as are incident to his office or as may be properly required of him by the Board of Directors.

Section 3. In the absence of the President, the Vice-Presidents, in the order of their seniority, shall have all the power and perform all of the duties of President, except that the President may designate a Chairman of the Executive Committee to act during his absence.

Section 4. The Secretary shall, under the direction and control of the Executive Committee, keep regularly entered in proper books of record true and accurate minutes of all votes, acts and proceedings of the corporation, Board of Directors, Executive and all other proper authority, and, at the annual meeting, report the transactions of the corporation for the previous year.

Section 5. The Treasurer shall receive all moneys, giving his receipt therefore, and shall disburse the same upon the written order of the President, or a Vice-President, countersigned by the Secretary, with the following exception: all money in payment of the administration expense may be disbursed by the Treasurer upon the countersignature of the Office Manager, subject to the further regulation of the Executive Committee. He shall carefully preserve all vouchers for the payment of moneys. He shall render a report at the annual meeting of the corporation, which report shall be audited and approved by the Executive Committee before presentation. He shall give bond for the faithful performance of his duties in such sum and with such sureties as may be required by the Board of Directors.

Section 6. The Assistant Treasurer shall perform the duties of the Treasurer in his absence.

ARTICLE V COMMITTEES

Section 1. The President, Treasurer, Secretary, Director of Teams, Chairman of the Budget Committee, and such other members of the corporation as the President shall designate, shall constitute the Executive Committee. A majority shall constitute a quorum.

Section 2. The Executive Committee shall, subject to the control of the Board of Directors, have general control of the affairs of the corporation.

Section 3. The President shall appoint such committees as are required to carry on the business of the corporation.

Section 4. On, or before the first of December each year, the President shall appoint a committee of three members of the Board whose duty it shall be to present the names of candidates to be voted for as members of the Board at the annual election of the corporation. The names of the candidates so selected shall be posted upon the bulletin board of the Chamber of Commerce at least ten days previous to the annual election. Additional nominations may be posted over the signatures of fifteen members of the corporation at least five days previous to the annual election. No names of candidates other than those so posted shall be considered at such annual election.

ARTICLE VI

MEETINGS

Section 1. The annual election of the corporation shall be held at such place in the City of Rochester, on the third Thursday of December in each year, as the Executive Committee may determine. Notice of the time and place of such election shall be given by publication of the same in one or more of the daily newspapers of the City of Rochester and posted on the bulletin board in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce for at least ten days previous to said meeting and election. And if, for any reason, such meeting shall not be held on the third Thursday of December, it shall be the duty of the Executive Committee to call such meeting at least one week thereafter in the manner stated above. Twelve members shall constitute a quorum.

Section 2. The corporation may hold such other meetings as may be determined by the Executive Committee or the Board of Directors for the consideration of such business as may be presented by the President, Executive Committee or Board of Directors.

Section 3. The President shall determine the order of business at all meetings of the Board of Directors or corporation.

ARTICLE VII

LIABILITY

No officer, committee or member of the corporation or other person shall contract or incur any debt on behalf of the corporation or in any way render it liable unless authorized by the Executive Committee or Board of Directors.

ARTICLE VIII

SEAL

The seal of the corporation shall be circular in form, and shall have inscribed on its face the name of the corporation and the year of its incorporation.

ARTICLE IX

AMENDMENTS

These By-Laws, may be altered, amended or added to by the affirmative vote of a majority of the members voting at any meeting of the corporation in the call for which notice of the proposed change shall be given; provided that such alteration, amendment or addition, in specific form, shall have been first approved by the Executive Committee.

Upon the adoption of the Articles of Incorporation and By-Laws, the following officers were elected:

Honorary President: Hiram H. Edgerton, Mayor of Rochester.

President: George Eastman.

First Vice-President: Hiram W. Sibley.

Second Vice-President: Edward Bausch.

Treasurer: George W. Todd.

Assistant Treasurer: James E. Gleason.

Secretary: Mortimer Adler.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: Hiram H. Edgerton, Honorary Chairman; George Eastman, Chairman; George W. Todd, Mortimer Adler, William Bausch, Herbert W. Bramley, Harold P. Brewster, J. Warrant Castleman, Rt. Rev. Thomas F. Hickey, Dr. Rush Rhees, John A. Robertson, Roland B. Woodward, W. Roy McCanne, William J. O'Hea, Charles C. Beahan, Elmer E. Fairchild and Harry P. Wareheim.

BUDGET COMMITTEE: Dr. Rush Rhees, Chairman; James G. Comerford, James E. Gleason, Henry D. Quinby, George W. Robeson and George W. Todd.

Harry P. Wareheim was elected Campaign Manager, and the date of the campaign was fixed for the week of May 20-27, 1918. Manager Wareheim immediately leased the third floor of the Alliance Bank Building, on Main Street East, and began the work of organizing a campaign organization of seven thousand workers to conduct the canvass. On the same day the Rochester newspapers printed the following announcement of the campaign and its purposes. (This announcement was official):

"A new campaign, and in its multiple purpose the most important of all the campaigns which the War has brought to Rochester, will be launched in the city and county on Monday, May 20th. It will be the War Chest Fund Campaign, directed by *The Rochester Patriotic and Community Fund, Inc.* It will continue for one week.

"In the seven-day period of the drive, the men behind the movement and the local charitable and philanthropic organizations incorporated in it, depending on and confident of the loyalty and patriotism of all the people of Rochester and Monroe County, propose to raise the sum of \$3,750,000.

"The basic idea of the War Chest movement as conceived by the leaders of Rochester business, educational, religious and philanthropic activities, is:

"One campaign, one appeal, once a year, for all War-relief funds, aside from governmental needs, and for all local and philanthropic and charitable purposes.

"Furthermore, it is believed that the War Chest idea will eliminate the waste incident to numerous, haphazard drives and will result in logical, systematic and proportionate giving.

"Briefly, the War Chest plan is simply the application of the budget system to War, philanthropic and charitable relief, the concentration of intelligent thought in determining the amount of money needed, and a conservation of time and effort in raising a fund sufficient to meet the carefully-ascertained requirement.

"The seven-day period of May 20-27, is the week designated by President Wilson, and Governor Whitman of the State of New York, and the governors of other states, for the National American Red Cross Campaign, to raise the sum of \$100,000,000 for Red Cross work on the battlefields and in the devastated regions of Europe. Rochester's forthcoming War Chest campaign embraces the Red Cross movement; for, from Rochester's War Chest, filled, as it is confidently believed it will be before the campaign closes, will be drawn whatever sum is required to meet Rochester's Red Cross quota. Other War funds embraced by the War Chest are the Young Men's Christian Association War-work, Knights of Columbus War-work, Jewish War Relief, and the American Library Association.

"Every campaign has a slogan. The slogan of the Rochester War Chest Drive will be: *One Hour a Week*.

"There is nothing mysterious in those four words. They mean simply that everybody is expected to pledge one hours earnings or income each week to the War Chest fund. The slogan conveys instantly and effectively, the contrast in the percentage of sacrifice and service desired of the man and woman at home and the sacrifice of the men 'over there.'

"Press dispatches of the last few weeks, in describing the heroic stand of the Allied troops against the German onslaught, have told of men fighting on the bloody fields of Flanders and the Somme for two and three days at a stretch, with scarcely any sleep, in order that 'they shall not pass.' Against that sacrifice, against the long hours put in by the man fighting 'over there' for the safety of those 'over here,' one hour a week seems trifling, insignificant, inadequate, in comparison.

"As indicated by the slogan, every citizen of Rochester will be afforded the opportunity of pledging a small percentage of his or her income, or earnings, to meet the needs of legitimate War-relief work and local philanthropies, equal to one hour a week—about two percent. After careful study and thorough investigation by men familiar with local conditions, that percentage was decided upon as a fair minimum for those who depend on weekly wage or salary to give to the War Chest Fund. A general response on that basis will provide the \$3,750,000, filling the War Chest, and citizens of Rochester will have contributed proportionately, not only, but according to their means, equalizing the burden, that in past campaigns has been borne by only a small proportion of the community.

"A War Chest fund, resting upon a budget system, had to have a budget, and one of the first steps taken by the new organization was to appoint a Committee on Local Budgets, consisting of Dr. Rush Rhees, President of the University of Rochester, Chairman; George W. Robeson, James E. Gleason, James G. Comerford, George W. Todd and Henry D. Quinby. The amount of money necessary to be raised to meet the requirements of the various worthy causes supported by Rochester's citizens was carefully weighed and considered, the basis upon which the \$3,750,000 was reached being the expenditure of the various local funds and societies in 1917, now embraced by the War Chest fund, with due consideration and allowance for advancing costs and the greater needs of the present year. Provision was made in the budget, also, for a surplus to meet new and unforeseen demands. The budget was submitted in comprehensive detail to the Board of Directors and approved unanimously. At the same time the Board adopted the fundamental policy that this money shall constitute a fund for all War and charitable needs raised from and distributed for the entire community, regardless of race or creed, in the opinion of the men who drafted it, as well as those who have approved it, the sum it

calls for is the minimum amount that will be required during the coming year of War conflict, if Rochester hopes to sustain her reputation of past years for responding adequately and ungrudgingly to the calls of human distress and suffering.

"With the budget minimum fixed at \$3,750,000, the Rochester Patriotic and Community Fund lost no time in setting about the gigantic task of creating machinery to conduct the campaign to fill the War Chest, and, in the last several weeks an organization has been perfected, composed of men prominent and active in all the various branches of Rochester's commercial, industrial, professional, educational and religious life. Harry P. Wareheim was made Campaign Manager and he has established headquarters over the Alliance Bank in Main Street East, where for weeks a large staff of assistants and stenographers has been busy with lists and indexes preparing for the great drive of May 20-27, 1918.

"The War Service Corps, an outgrowth of the Home Defense Committee, with its hundreds of workers, will cooperate in the drive, and every organization in the city will be represented among the seven thousand workers who will start out on May 20, to fill Rochester's War Chest."

The huge campaign machine, organized by Manager Wareheim, consisted of seven divisions as follows:

SPECIAL COMMITTEE: George W. Todd, Chairman.

INDIVIDUAL SUBSCRIBERS' DIVISIONS: William Bausch, Chairman; forty teams, six men each, with the following Captains: Daniel M. Beach, Ezra J. Boller, Daniel Donahue, John G. Elbs, Elmer E. Fairchild, J. Allen Farley, William T. Farrell, Esten A. Fletcher, James E. Gleason, Lyell T. Hallett, Edward Harris, Frantz Haverstick, William A. Hennessey, Walter S. Hubbell, Harry E. Huntington, James T. Hutchings, J. George Kaelber, Frank X. Kelly, Harry J. McKay, Edward G. Miner, Whiting B. Morse, Albert H. Motley, Thomas J. Northway, Samuel R. Parry, Arthur H. Paul, John Craig Powers, Charles S. Rauber, Kingman Nott Robins, Edward Rosenberg, Frank T. Sage, Nelson Sage, Ernest C. Scobell, George V. Shaw, Henry D. Shedd, Dr. Frederick R. Smith, Arthur L. Stern, Henry G. Strong, Clarence Wheeler, Farley J. Withington, Francis J. Yawman.

FACTORY EMPLOYEE DIVISION: W. Roy McCanne, Chairman; Carl F. Lomb, Vice-Chairman; James E. Gleason, James E. McKelvey, Arthur Stearn, Herbert J. Winn, Charles Slein, District Chairman; 157 teams.

RETAIL EMPLOYEE DIVISION: Herbert W. Bramley, Chairman; John F. Forbes, Austin F. Crittenden, Oscar L. Wiles, Frantz Haverstick; 44 teams.

UTILITY EMPLOYEE DIVISION: William J. O'Hea, Chairman; Bertram E. Wilson, Harry E. Huntington, William T. Farrell, Laurence M. Lynch, Ernest C. Scobel; team for each group of employees.

PUBLIC EMPLOYEE DIVISION: Charles C. Beahan, Chairman; George C. Staud, Frank J. Gallagher, Jacob Allermoth, Joseph C. Wilson, Herbert W. Pierce, R. Andrew Hamilton, Clarence S. McBurney, Herbert S. Weet, Benjamin B. Cunningham, George S. Taylor, William S. Riley, C. Arthur Poole, Edward B. Williams, William R. Erskine, James L. Hotchkiss, Henry D. Quinby. **SUB-DIVISIONS:** Federal, State, County, City; team for each group of employees.

WAR SERVICE CORPS DIVISION: J. Warrant Castleman, Colonel; Mason D. Gray, Adjutant; twenty-three Majors; sixty Adjutants; 264 Captains; 800 Aides; 4,200 Lieutenants. County Lieutenant-Colonels: Andrew H. Bown, Thomas C. Gordon. Created by Home Defense Committee, James G. Cutler, Chairman.

COUNTY DIVISION: Elmer E. Fairchild, Chairman; Frank W. Judson, V. A. Spring, Frank D. Hebbard, Gordon Kellogg, W. W. Rayfield; nineteen townships.

SPEAKERS' DIVISION: Harold P. Brewster, Chairman; James G. Palmer, Vice-Chairman; Percival D. Oviatt, Milton E. Gibbs, Joseph Fritsch, Charles E. Ogden, Nelson E. Spencer, Rev. A. W. Beaven, George S. Van Schaick.

PUBLICITY DIVISION: Roland B. Woodward, Chairman; Thomas H. Yawger, Vice-Chairman; Victor W. Hurst, posters and cars; William H. Campbell, mercantile advertising; George C. Donahue, automobile advertising; Mayo S. Klaus, street car advertising; Ralph M. Barstow, motion pictures; Allan M. Franklin, Fred T. Harris, newspapers.

After many hours and days of study and labor, the Budget Committee recommended that the amount to be raised be fixed at \$3,750,000, providing \$2,662,000 for War fund quotas, \$448,335 for local philanthropic organizations, and the balance a surplus for unforeseen demands. Upon approval of the Executive Committee, and adoption by the Board of Directors of the fund, the budget was published as follows:

WAR FUND QUOTAS

American Red Cross, Second War Fund.....	\$750,000
American Red Cross, Local Work.....	500,000
Young Men's Christian Association War Work ($\frac{3}{4}$ % of \$80,000,000).....	600,000
Young Women's Christian Association War Work ($\frac{3}{4}$ % of \$8,000,000).....	60,000
Knights of Columbus War Work ($\frac{3}{4}$ % of \$20,000,000).....	150,000
Jewish Relief and Welfare War Work ($\frac{3}{4}$ % of \$13,600,000).....	102,000
Contingent Fund	500,000

The following several items represented the contributions necessary to cover the difference between each institution's income from earnings and from endowment funds and the necessary expenditures of the institution for the year. They were approved on the agreement of each institution not to make solicitations for funds for any purpose during the year ending May 31, 1919, without the approval of the Executive Committee of the Rochester Patriotic and Community Fund, Inc.:

Associated Hebrew Charities	\$17,500
Baptist Home of Monroe County	9,170
Boy Scouts of America	5,250
Catholic Charities' Aid Association	24,267
Children's Aid Society	500
Convalescent Home	3,675
Church Home	7,356
Door of Hope Association	1,731
Dorsey Colored Orphanage	7,000
Female Charitable Society	5,000
Friendly Home	30,412
General Hospital	53,275
Highland Hospital (formerly Hahnemann)	23,600
Homeopathic Hospital	38,691
Housekeeping Center	5,530
Humane Society	1,000
Industrial School	10,424
Infants' Summer Hospital	13,200
Jewish Sheltering Home	2,500
Jewish Young Men's Association	4,868
Legal Aid Bureau	2,248
Rochester Orphan Asylum	13,878
Salvation Army	3,667
St. Ann's Home for the Aged	22,092
St. Elizabeth's Guild House	4,664
St. John's Home for the Aged	13,858
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum	6,887
St. Mary's Boys' Orphan Asylum	19,208
St. Mary's Hospital	19,560
St. Patrick's Girls' Orphan Asylum	13,252
Social Settlement	3,300
United Charities of Rochester	25,483
United Jewish Charities	8,950
Workers for the Blind	6,160
Young Men's Christian Association	30,187
Young Women's Christian Association	24,992
	<hr/>
	488,335
	<hr/>
	\$3,150,335

Appropriations will be made from the Contingent Fund in such sums as the Board of Directors may approve for the following:

Salvation Army War Work; Polish Relief Fund; Armenian and Syrian Relief; American Fund for French Wounded; Serbian Aid Fund; Fatherless Children of France; Scottish Women's Hospitals; American Women's Hospitals in Europe; Permanent Blind Relief Fund and any other War fund to which Rochester makes a contribution.

In any over-subscription of the total budget presented herewith, the major War funds will participate as follows:

1. The American Red Cross, Second War Fund, will take preference up to \$375,000 (50% of its quota.) Such participation will give that fund \$1,125,000, none of which will be subject to refund to the local Chapter.
2. If the over-subscription exceeds \$375,900, the other War funds, viz.: American Red Cross, Local Work; Y.M.C.A. War Work; Y.W.C.A. War Work; Knights of Columbus War Work; Jewish Relief and Welfare War Work; and the Contingent Fund, will participate pro-rata until the participation of each amounts to 50%.
3. In any over-subscription in excess of such 50% all the major funds, including the American Red Cross, Second Fund, will participate pro-rata.

The Rochester Patriotic and Community Fund, Inc., will not make any other appeal to this community for the year June 1, 1918, except in the case of some unforeseen emergency too great to be provided for out of the Contingent Fund.

On Sunday, May 19, *The Rochester Patriotic and Community Fund, Inc.*, published the following message to the citizens of Rochester and Monroe County, in a display advertisement in the local papers. (This statement was official):

"A man cannot fight with full measure of confidence and determination if he feels that the people at home care little whether he wins or not. He will not fight with the heroic sacrifice and devotion that ultimate victory requires, if he feels that the men and women at home are evading the sacrifice and service the cause must have from them to win. But if he knows that every man at the front is doing to win the War, only what every man at home is doing, according to his opportunity, he will fight in the certainty that his people is worthy to be pre-

served in its liberty and rights because its individuals, equally among themselves, share peril and hardship as well as freedom and opportunity.

"It is not necessary that every man fight at the front, nor is it desirable. Everyone knows that. But it is necessary that everyone who does not fight at the front, fight here at home. He must fight by working for victory, by saving and giving for victory, by sacrificing every day until victory comes. He cannot pass this burden on to another, either in France or Great Britain or Italy. He cannot shirk it in the expectation that someone else here at home will carry it for him. He must carry it himself if America is not to be shamed by him, or, be ashamed of him.

"The War Chest fund is Rochester's treasure house of patriotic opportunity. It brings within easy reach of every person in Rochester who is not going to the front, the privilege and the means of serving here at home, and of knowing that his service is effective. It enables every man who cannot fight with a gun to fight with his money, while he continues to earn the money to fight with. It insures that no blow struck by a Rochester dollar for liberty and humanity will miss its mark.

"The War Chest fund unites the work of strengthening and supporting the Military Army at the front with the other indispensable work of preserving and strengthening the morale of the Civilian Army at home. Strong and valiant Armies we must have at the front to win the War. No less must we have a people at home free from the menace and pestilence of pauperism. We must be sound outside and inside to endure the stress of War. No people that is afflicted with epidemics and diseases or with prostrate financial distress behind the lines, is formidable at the battle front. Witness Russia. Therefore, it is our duty to neglect no just and pressing need at home while we supply the needs 'over there.'

"The War Chest is to be the reservoir of Rochester's financial, moral and civic resources, made effective to win the War. It is to be the gauge of Rochester's spirit of liberty. It is also to be the permanent and indelible record of the individual spirit of service that was present in Rochester while this was being fought.

"Get on the War Chest list for the sake of American liberty, and for the sake of Rochester's honor, and your own."

Following two weeks of intensive preparation during which the public was stirred to new heights of patriotic fervor by public meetings and well-organized publicity in the streets and newspapers, the campaign was ushered in on May 20, with the ringing of bells and the blowing of whistles, the latter in response to the following proclamation issued by Mayor Hiram H. Edgerton:

"Believing that all true Rochesterians are in sympathy with the splendid plan offered through the War Chest being promoted by the *Rochester Patriotic and Community Fund, Inc.*, I am taking the liberty to suggest to all manufacturers in the city that they sound the whistles on their establishments for one minute at 9 o'clock Monday morning May 20, 1918, and that all church bells ring for two minutes on the hour. In this way, it seems to me, we can call to the attention of every one in Rochester the opening of this most deserving campaign. I have this day issued instructions to have the bell in City Hall tower sounded on the hour. I have every confidence in the generosity and pride of Rochester's citizens and it is my sincere desire that they rally to this cause, and that we will go bravely, generously and gladly 'over the top' in the War Chest campaign."

"Hiram H. Edgerton, Mayor."

How well-founded was Mayor Edgerton's confidence in the "generosity and pride of Rochester's citizens" was convincingly demonstrated in the response made during the week of the campaign, the figures on closing night showing 117,064 pledges for a total of \$4,838,093 or \$1,088,093 in excess of the goal. The final meeting of the never-to-be-forgotten campaign, held in the assembly room of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce, always will be an historic event. Mr. Joseph T. Alling, presided at the meeting. Among the guests of honor was Charles S. Whitman, Governor of the State of New York, whose address to the large gathering of patriotic workers, reflected the spirit which permeated the populace of Rochester and Monroe County. Governor Whitman said:

"We have had many evidences in the past of the sentiment of the people of Rochester; of your determination to give everything you can give to help win the War, and when victory comes it will be your knowledge that Rochester men and women, along with the splendid support given by every man and woman of this great country to the cause, will have hastened its coming. We have offered up 235,000 boys of the State of New York who are now wearing the uniform of the Army and Navy of the United States. Before the 1st of January, 300,000 New York State boys will be in the fighting ranks, saying nothing of other activities. We have given what is nearest and dearest to the hearts and homes of this great Empire State, knowing that, if called upon, our boys will not be found wanting. And having given of our boys, our children, you and I are not going to hold back when it comes to our dollars.

More than that, every boy who has gone out from this great land of ours, is 'our boy.' We're going to take care of all of them. But it does not stop even there. Every boy from the kingdom of Italy; every boy from the empire of Great Britain; every boy following the tri-color of France; singing as he bleeds and smiling as he dies; every boy from Belgium; they are all fighting our fights, and they are all 'our boys.'

"We are not going to split hairs as to where this money goes. It is going to heroes who fight for that cause. That cause is as holy as any for which men have gone forth to battle in the history of the world. We know that cause is going to win."

The teams that finished first in number of subscriptions obtained, were that of Elmer E. Fairchild with 553; that of William T. Farrell with 541; and that of Arthur H. Paul with 520. In the amount of subscriptions obtained, the leaders were Elmer E. Fairchild, \$42,729.20; John Craig Powers, \$41,216.00; and Arthur H. Paul, \$38,363.44.

During the week of the campaign it was recognized that ground-floor offices would be necessary for the convenience of the contributing public. The large premises at 79 St. Paul Street, therefore, were leased, and fitted up with windows for receiving cash. For weeks following the close of the campaign patriotic citizens formed in long lines to wait their turn in paying pledges. The collection and administration of the fund was taken over by the Executive Committee, with Wendell J. Curtis acting as Executive Director.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Mr. Fred T. Harris, author of the above article on the Rochester War Chest Campaign, died at Rochester, December 14, 1925.

World War Service of the Monroe County Defense Committee

By ELMER E. FAIRCHILD, *Chairman*

THE Monroe County Defense Committee was the local representative of the Council of National Defense and its duties during the two years of its existence were many and varied. When War came, the United States, unlike European countries, had no machinery for carrying on the work. Machinery had to be created to meet the need, and the Council of National Defense and the various State Councils and County Committees were formed for this purpose.

Before the passage of the law providing for the County Defense Committee, War-work in Rochester had been done by the Military Affairs Committee of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce. To avoid duplication, when the bill became law, the Chamber of Commerce obtained the consent of the Governor to have its committee made the Official Committee for Monroe County.

HOME DEFENSE UNITS: The first task assigned the Committee by the State Defense Council was the organizing of military companies in various towns of the county to be known as Home Defense Units. This work was accomplished by a Sub-Committee on Defense and Military Affairs of which John A. Robertson was Chairman. The enrollment of about 1200 men was secured in ten different towns of the county. After about 1000 men had been mustered into service a change in the State's policy went into effect which resulted in the organization of the State Guard. As there was no need of further efforts toward perfecting the units the Sub-Committee having the work in hand was discharged. Some of the companies affiliated with the State Guard and others were disbanded. One or two continued as independent companies. The organization work took place during May, 1917.

MILITARY CENSUS AND MILITIA ENROLLMENTS: A complete census of all persons in Monroe County between the ages of sixteen

and fifty-one years, inclusive, was called for in June, 1917, by the Adjutant General of New York, in accordance with the law of March 29, 1917. The Sub-Committee on Military Census and Militia Enrollment of which Frank S. Thomas was Chairman, and Fred G. Nichols, Secretary, undertook the task, and 192,000 persons were enrolled and their resources inventoried. At the same time a militia list of all male citizens in the county between the ages of eighteen and forty-five was prepared. The list consisted of about 90,000 names with detailed information of each person. This information served as a basis for the Draft. Appreciation of the manner in which the Committee accomplished the work was expressed in a personal letter of the Governor of the State to the Chairman of the Committee.

WAR GARDENS: The call of the Council of National Defense for every person to raise as much of his own food as possible, that the maximum of shipping might be available for the transportation of food and materials to our Armies and Allies abroad, gave inspiration to the organized campaign for the planting of War gardens. The movement was initiated locally by the Rochester Chamber of Commerce and later turned over to the Monroe County Defense Committee as a War activity. The work was conducted by a Sub-Committee on Foods and Markets, of which Dr. Ralph H. Williams was Chairman. A secretary experienced in agriculture was engaged to give full time to the promotion of the work. Vacant lots throughout the city and suburbs were listed and assigned to persons agreeing to plant them. Assistance in obtaining plowmen, seeds, fertilizers, etc., was given, as well as advice on planting and caring for the crops. Over 10,000 bulletins from the State College of Agriculture and the National War Garden Commission were distributed.

In the two seasons of 1917 and 1918, more than \$750,000 worth of food was raised on the backyards, vacant lots, and suburban tracts of Rochester. In 1917, the estimated number of War gardens was 9100, and the value per garden \$30.68. In 1918, the number of gardens was 15,000, and the value per garden \$37.25. The amount raised was a material contribution to the community's food supply. At the same time the spirit of self-help and thrift generated in thousands of families as a result of raising a portion of their own food, was a by-product the value of which it is difficult to estimate. The value to the community

of thousands of men, women and children studying college bulletins on vegetable culture and advanced methods of cooking and preparing foods, cannot be over-estimated.

INVESTIGATION OF SOLICITATIONS: Until the *Rochester Patriotic and Community Fund, Inc.* (War Chest) was established in May, 1918, the Monroe County Defense Committee assumed the investigation of methods of raising money for War purposes. The aim of the committee was to eliminate unworthy money-raising enterprises as well as to prevent duplication of worthy ones. More than one hundred and fifty cases were investigated, as a result of which thousands of dollars were saved to the public. This work was done by the Sub-Committee on Investigation of Solicitations, of which George W. Robeson was Chairman.

MOTOR TRANSPORT RESERVE: To meet emergencies that might arise by railroad accidents, explosions, riot, fire or other calamity, the motor vehicles of Monroe County were organized into a reserve, subject to call. More than 1300 motor trucks, pleasure and service cars, ambulances and motorcycles were formed into companies and squads, in accordance with geographical divisions, and placed under command of proper officers.

While no condition arose to call out the entire force, certain units were called out from time to time for special service in connection with the Committee's work. Each car in the reserve was marked with an appropriate emblem to indicate that the car was in the State service. This organization formed by a Special Committee of which Frank S. Thomas was Chairman, was the subject of many inquiries from other localities all over the country and its success received general commendation.

FOOD CONSERVATION CAMPAIGN: Before the United States Food Administration and the New York State Food Commission were organized, a campaign for food conservation was begun in Rochester under the Monroe County Defense Committee. The work, which had previously been carried on by the Rochester Railway and Light Company, was taken over by the Committee and made the foundation of an extensive campaign for food conservation which was continued up to the close of the year 1918. Louis P. Willsea was Chairman of the Sub-Committee which had this work in charge.

Demonstrations were held on Thursday and Friday of each week, and instruction given on all phases of preparing and con-

serving food. Recipes, instruction sheets, bulletins and other literature were distributed at the meetings and through the public libraries, department stores, at the Thrift Kitchen, and the committee headquarters. About 1200 pieces of reading matter were distributed each week.

The Committee cooperated with the City Agents of the State Food Commission by providing them with office room, desks, telephone and stenographic service, stationery and recipes.

Results of the Committee's work are indicated in returns from a questionnaire to housekeepers which show that the average amount of vegetables canned per family for the year 1918, expressed in quarts, was 51, and the average amount of fruit canned per family, in quarts, 83. The increase over 1917, was thirty-five percent. The increase, no doubt, was due in a large measure to the educational and promotional work of the Monroe County Defense Committee. The campaign not only provided instruction for thousands of new housekeepers on how to put up food, but induced a still greater number of experienced housewives to resume the practice.

Food conservation was continued during 1919 and 1920, under the title "Home Economics and Garden Council." The average number of quart cans of vegetables put up by families reported for 1920, was 60; of fruit, 76.

COOPERATION WITH FARM BUREAU: From April, 1917, to October, 1918, the Monroe County Defense Committee furnished the Farm Bureau, without charge, with office room, telephone service, and clerical help from time to time. In reciprocation the Farm Bureau managers cooperated with the Committee by addressing meetings of War gardeners, and otherwise assisting the Committee in its food production program. The Farm Bureau managers cooperated also with our Sub-Committee on Farm Labor in the work of enrolling labor for the farms.

EDITOR'S NOTE: President Rush Rhees was Chairman of the Local Bureau cooperating with the Farm Cadet Bureau of the New York State Military Training Commissions, West Central Zone; and Nathaniel G. West served as Executive Secretary.

WAR SERVICE CORPS: The desirability of a permanent organization of workers to carry on campaigns in Rochester and Monroe County for the duration of the War, was presented to the Monroe County Defense Committee, in a letter to the Chairman, dated March 2, 1918, from W. S. Gifford, Director of the Council of National Defense, transmitted through the State Defense



THRIFT KITCHEN AT 15 NORTH STREET, ROCHESTER, CONDUCTED BY A SUB-COMMITTEE OF THE MONROE COUNTY DEFENSE COMMITTEE, DURING 1917-1918, AS PART OF THEIR FOOD CONSERVATION CAMPAIGN.

Council. The letter suggested the extension of the County Defense Committee into units so small as to come into personal touch with every resident in the city and county, for purposes of solicitation and education.

Coincident with the receipt of this letter, a plan similar in purpose was presented to the Committee by Dr. Mason D. Gray, of East High School. A Committee on organization was appointed of which J. Warrant Castleman was Chairman, and at its first meeting Dr. Gray's plan was adopted, and the organization given the name, War Service Corps. As the organization was in accordance with a recommendation of the National and State Councils, coming through regular channels, the expense of organizing the Corps was regarded as a legitimate expense of the County Defense Committee.

J. Warrant Castleman was chosen Colonel; Thomas C. Gordon and Andrew J. Bown, Lieutenant Colonel; and Dr. Mason D. Gray was appointed Adjutant and Executive Secretary. In addition to these officers, there were appointed 42 Majors, one over each ward and township; 477 Captains, one over each election district; 800 Aides and 4200 Lieutenants.

The first work undertaken by the War Service Corps was that of the clean-up canvass at the close of the Third Liberty Loan Campaign. Over 9800 subscriptions for bonds were turned in by the Corps, amounting to \$868,100.00 a sum three times as great as was estimated would be received from this source. These subscriptions were received from persons who had no previous interest in National finance.

The next task was to canvass those persons whom other agencies had failed to reach in the War Chest Campaign. The number of pledges received was 13,612, representing a sum of \$150,279.03. This amount exceeded the estimate by 148 percent, and the number of pledges taken was the determining item in placing Rochester in the forefront of all cities with respect to proportion of number of subscriptions to total population.

The War Service Corps also secured pledges for War Savings Stamps to the amount of \$238,397.88.

In the Fourth Liberty Loan the Corps sold bonds to the amount of \$1,384,600.00.

The total amount of sales made by the War Service Corps for Liberty Bonds and War Savings Stamps during its existence was \$2,640,000.00.

The Corps organized a large force of volunteer office work-

ers, who, beside doing a large amount of work for the Corps, cooperated with other War organizations in furnishing clerical assistance to the War Savings Stamp Committee, the Draft Board, the Liberty Loan Committee, the Board of Instruction, and the Red Cross.

The Corps did the work connected with the registration of mothers of men in the United States Service, for the presentation of badges by the Mayor of Rochester at the Rochester Exposition, 1918. It also had charge of the solicitation of the recruits for the Federal Nurse Reserve under the auspices of the U. S. Surgeon General, cooperating with the American Red Cross. It also distributed literature in the Italian language to Italian families for the U. S. Food Administration.

HOOVER FOOD PLEDGE CAMPAIGN: In November, 1917, the County Committee was called on by the Federal Food Administrator of New York to secure the names of 50,000 persons in Monroe County who would pledge themselves to cooperate with the United States Food Administration in the serving of food in accordance with the principles laid down by the Administration. Under the supervision of a Special Committee, a force of over 2,000 workers was organized, who turned in the pledges of over 54,000 persons agreeing to support the Government's food program. In April, 1918, new food instructions were distributed through the mail by the Committee to each of these 54,000 signers. The efficient way in which the campaign was conducted received the personal commendation of Charles E. Treman, Deputy Food Administrator for the State of New York.

RELIEF TO DEPENDENTS ON SOLDIERS AND SAILORS: On the entry of our country into the World War, an appropriation of funds was made by the Board of Supervisors to be used as relief to needy families in Monroe County, dependent on soldiers and sailors inducted into the United States Service. This fund which the Board had increased from time to time by added appropriations, was administered by the Monroe County Defense Committee, first through a Sub-Committee, of which Frank W. Lovejoy was Chairman, and, later, through the cooperation of the Home Service Section of the Rochester Chapter of the Red Cross. The final report of the Chairman of the Home Service Section was as follows:

The work of assisting families of soldiers and sailors of Rochester and Monroe County, financed by the Board of Supervisors, was first performed by a Sub-Committee on Relief of Soldiers' and Sailors' Dependents, of the Monroe County Defense Committee. Colonel Henry W. Morse, from his office in the Court House, with the assistance of Miss Edna Thompson of United Charities, and a few volunteers who had been recruited by the Sub-Committee, did the work, under the direction of the Chairman, Frank W. Lovejoy. When the Rochester Chapter of the American Red Cross was organized in November, 1917, the work of the Sub-Committee was turned over to the Red Cross and assigned to the Home Service Section. At this time there were ninety families receiving assistance or advice. On account of the increasing number of Monroe County men in service the number of families had grown, in November, 1919, to 3849.

The Home Service Section of the Rochester Chapter of the American Red Cross, began its work on November 9, 1917, on the first floor of the Sibley Block, Main Street East, with one desk and two workers. Later, the office was moved to 118 Sibley Block, when three other desks were installed. On April 1, 1918, the office was moved to the second floor of 40 Main Street East, where some ten desks were installed. August 1, 1918, the office was moved to the second floor of the Wisner Block, 75 State St., where equipment for twenty full-time workers and fifty volunteers was provided. In January, 1919, there was a full-time, paid staff, of twenty-six workers and about one hundred and fifty volunteers. By November, 1919, the volunteers had discontinued their activities almost entirely and a paid staff of twenty was endeavoring to complete the work.

From August 1, 1918, to January, 1919, about 250 new families were added each month. The families of the soldiers and sailors in Monroe County, outside of the city, were of course, included in this relief work, and local committees in twenty-three towns cooperated actively on family problems in their communities. These committees served with great sympathy and faithfulness.

The actual number of families visited each month varied more on account of the number of visitors available than from the variance in the needs presented. During the last three months of 1918, 900 families per month were visited in the city alone. The word "visited" implies many forms of service:

money relief; advice in regard to health and readjustment of family budgets; information as to allotment, allowance, compensation and insurance; help to secure all sorts of affidavits to start Government machinery; information as to complicated matters of correspondence; interviews with many people in the family's behalf; and encouragement to families by all sorts of friendly counsel.

Beside the number of clients with whom contact was maintained through visiting, a large number of people came to the office of the Home Service Section for information. In November, 1917, the total was 25 for the month, in November, 1918, the number of such office inquiries had increased to 1775, and in November, 1919, a year after the Armistice, they had only decreased to 1220. All of these figures were exclusive of those families whom visitors called upon.

The money obligation increased, of course, with the increase of the number of families served by the Home Service Section. In November, 1917, the Home Service Section disbursed \$180.06 in 22 families. In November, 1918, it disbursed \$2,999.76 in 198 families, and in November, 1919, \$1,156.87 in 49 families. The total sum of money granted by the Monroe County Board of Supervisors from November 11, 1917, to November 22, 1919, was \$55,103.01, which was disbursed on the budget plan for each family to cover rent, food, fuel, light, clothing, lunches, insurance and incidentals. About fifty percent of the total money thus disbursed was in the form of loans which were repaid in a very gratifying percentage.

In the majority of families the Home Service Section helped to keep up the family standards, that the soldiers might find the family as well cared for upon their return as though they had not been taken away. Special emergencies of all sorts were faced, especially illness. Influenza, in some cases, made it necessary for the Home Service Section to carry the whole family while the bread winners were incapacitated. It made invalids more comfortable by providing wheel chairs, or whatever the doctor specially recommended; it contributed to the peace of mind of mothers of men in service in countless ways and furnished comfort and relief at times of great sorrow. In fact, it tried to know the special needs in each family, and gave money and service on the basis of that need, looking toward the maintenance of family morale.

It is interesting to note that of the total amount loaned between the dates of November, 1917, and November, 1919, at which time support from this fund was discontinued, \$9,145.79 was repaid, and returns were then continuing at the rate of about \$400.00 per month.

Home Service Section responsibilities were not only to the families of men in our own service, but included a similar work for the families of men serving with the Allies. A very large percentage was done for the families of men in the British and Canadian Armies. Later, the British Relief Fund contributed \$2,252.68 as refundment of monies administered by the Home Service Section in such families.

DENTAL WORK FOR INDUCTED MEN: Immediately after our Country entered the War, the dentists of New York were organized, under the direction of Dr. Edward G. Link, as a unit of the Preparedness League of American Dentists, whose function it was to put the teeth of all conscripted men into good condition before the men were inducted into the service. The Monroe County Unit was organized by Dr. John T. McIntee, who was appointed Director, with headquarters at the office of the Monroe County Defense Committee. The dentists of the county were formed into various working committees, and a Dental Board assigned to each Exemption Board to attend physical examinations of conscripted men, to examine their teeth and make records of the same. Men in need of dental attention were given cards which they brought to the County Defense Committee headquarters, where they were assigned to dentists, each dentist taking a man in turn. The total of operations completed by the Monroe County Unit is as follows:

Men treated	1771
Prophylaxis (i. e. scaling and cleaning).....	537
Filling (cement; amalgam, enamel)	4589
Roots Treated	123
Teeth Extracted	1088
Crowns (placed)	45
Plates	45
X-Rays	5

The teeth of every conscripted man sent from Monroe County were examined by a competent dentist and necessary work was done without cost to the man, unless gold was used or new teeth inserted, in which cases only the cost of the materials was charged to the man. These are the same regulations as prevail in the Army and Navy. The clerical work connected

with this splendid service was performed by the Monroe County Defense Committee.

FARM LABOR: The Sub-Committee on Farm Labor did especially effective work. During this Committee's existence it placed upwards of 4,000 men on the farms of Monroe County besides a large number of men unregistered with the Committee who went directly to the farms as a result of the appeals of the Committee through its publicity.

During the season of 1918, difficulty was experienced in securing efficient help for the farms owing to the high wages paid by munition factories. The State Labor Bureau cooperated with the Sub-Committee in furnishing the services of two men who had charge of the placement work and through them the more urgent needs of farm help in Monroe County were cared for. The record shows that 2067 registrations were made in 1918, 2048 applications filed for help, 2009 men referred, and 1239 placed. James T. Hutchings was Chairman of the Sub-Committee having this work in hand until his services were called for elsewhere by the Government; after which Herbert W. Bramley was appointed.

PATRIOTIC INSTRUCTION: This Sub-Committee, in cooperation with the Sub-Committee on Defense and Military Organization, held two large patriotic mass-meetings in Convention Hall. One of them was addressed by Edward James Cattell, City Statistician of Philadelphia, and Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port of New York; the other was addressed by Charles Edward Russell, noted writer and speaker, Prof. Robert N. McElroy, of Princeton University, and Kathleen Burke, British Red Cross nurse. The Sub-Committee cooperated with the Americanization Committee of the Chamber of Commerce in the work of spreading American propaganda and enlightening foreign-speaking people on the issues of the War. Dr. Rush Rhees, President of the University of Rochester, was Chairman of this Sub-Committee.

RED CROSS: At the time when our Country entered the War, the local Red Cross Chapter was inactive. On the reorganization of the local chapter, and the election of George Eastman as Chairman, the Sub-Committee on Red Cross was discharged as it was realized that there would be no further need of its services.

RELIGION: The Sub-Committee on Religion cooperated in every work requiring the assistance of the churches and other religious organizations. In the Hoover Food Campaign, the Sub-Committee did especially effective work in securing announcements from pulpits, distributing home cards and enrolling volunteer workers; also in arranging to have sermons preached on National Food Conservation Sunday, October 28, 1917.

NON-WAR BUILDING PROJECTS: In September, 1918, the Monroe County Defense Committee was called on by the War Industries Board of the Council of National Defense to assist in the curtailment of building construction in the county to the end that materials and labor be conserved for the use of the Government. A Sub-Committee was appointed of which William S. Morse was Chairman, and instructed to investigate the necessity of all contemplated projects of a non-War character and to make recommendation to the War Industries Board for, or against, the construction.

Through the patriotic cooperation of building-material dealers, who refused to sell materials without a recommendation from the Sub-Committee, and the Fire Marshal, who would not grant building permits without a similar recommendation, all construction work in the city and county was controlled perfectly. The Sub-Committee investigated every application and withheld recommendations except in cases where public interest clearly warranted the construction.

So efficiently was this work handled that the Secretary of the State Defense Council declared that Rochester submitted to the War Industries Board fewer recommendations than any other city of its size in the Country, and at the same time expressed the appreciation of the War Industries Board and the State Defense Council of the manner in which the work was handled in Monroe County.

COOPERATION WITH COMMUNITY LABOR BOARD: With the organization of the United States Employment Service, by proclamation of the President under which the country was divided into districts, honor was conferred on the Rochester Chamber of Commerce by the appointment of James T. Hutchings, to a State Advisory Committee of five members, two of whom were representatives of organized labor, and a third, the Federal Director for New York State. The fifth, like Mr.

Hutchings, was appointed as a representative employer. The Rochester Chamber of Commerce was called upon to assist in the formation of the Community Labor Board with full jurisdiction in the district of which Rochester was made the headquarters. At a public meeting, W. Roy McCanne was chosen as the representative of the manufacturers on this Board; which was further composed of Emanuel Kovelski, as a representative of labor; and Judge Arthur E. Sutherland, Chairman, chosen by these two representatives. The United States Employment Service was given a great deal of authority, by direction of the President, in the matter of recruiting and placement of workers and, in every way possible, the Chamber of Commerce gave cooperation and assistance in putting the program of the Government into effect.

On the signing of the Armistice, and prospective demobilization of the troops, as well as the release of workers from War Industries, the Community Labor Board requested the cooperation of the Chamber of Commerce and a number of meetings were held with various groups of manufacturers. The result of these meetings was that the Director of the local Federal office was advised, so far as practicable, of the change in labor requirements, the release of employees, and other such information in order that the workers might be distributed to meet the changing conditions. In the matter of various questionnaires required by the Employment Service, the Chamber assisted in bringing the matter to the attention of manufacturers, furnishing the proper lists of parties to be addressed.

On the request of Arthur E. Sutherland, Chairman of the Community Labor Board, the Monroe County Defense Committee cooperated in this work by loaning the services of its Secretary, John L. Wellington, who assisted the U. S. Employment Service in this important work as long as the need required.

RECRUITING FOR SHIPYARDS: In the spring of 1918, on call of the U. S. Shipping Board for mechanics, the Monroe County Defense Committee recruited and sent to the various shipbuilding yards over 1,500 workmen. This was done without interfering with munition production at home.

COUNTY'S SUPPORT OF WAR WORK: It is fitting to express appreciation, on behalf of the Monroe County Defense Committee, for the generous manner in which the people of Monroe County, through their Board of Supervisors, supported War-

work. Without this whole-hearted support, the great number and variety of tasks which the Committee was called on to do, could not have been accomplished.

THANKS TO COOPERATING ORGANIZATIONS AND PERSONS: The thanks of the Monroe County Defense Committee were acknowledged publicly to the Women's Motor Corps; the Boy Scouts; to the Rochester Chamber of Commerce; to the Rochester Railway and Light Company; to Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; to B. Forman & Co.; to the Mayor of Rochester; to the proprietors of moving picture houses; to the Rochester Ad Club; to the War Service Corps, and its Majors, Captains, Lieutenants, and the workers of the Corps; to Wallace W. Rayfield, Mark Furman, Fred Hill, and John Mallock, County Supervisors of Schools, and to the teachers and school children of the townships for service in the Food Enrollment campaign; and to all others who assisted in any way with the work of the Committee.

Special thanks were given to the press of Rochester and Monroe County. It is needless to say that without the patriotic and whole-hearted support which the newspapers of the city and county gave the Defense Committee, its work would not have succeeded.

The appreciation and thanks of the two Chairmen were expressed to the members of the Committee, and to the Chairmen and members of the Sub-Committees for their patriotic cooperation; also to the employees of the office who were ever ready to respond to any call day or night.

PERSONNEL OF COMMITTEE AND SUB-COMMITTEES: Elmer E. Fairchild, Chairman; George Eastman, Vice-Chairman; Edward G. Miner, Treasurer; James G. Cutler, Secretary. (The officers constituted the Executive Committee).

MEMBERS OF GENERAL COMMITTEE: Joseph T. Alling; Edward Bausch; Andrew H. Bown; James G. Cutler; Mrs. Henry G. Danforth; George Eastman; Thomas C. Gordon; Rt. Rev. Thomas F. Hickey; Abram J. Katz; Edward G. Miner; William T. Noonan; Hiram W. Sibley; Harper Sibley; Arthur E. Sutherland; R. B. Woodward; John L. Wellington, Executive Secretary.

EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS: Hon. Hiram H. Edgerton, Mayor of Rochester; Hon. John B. M. Stephens, Justice of the Supreme Court; Hon. Daniel Harrington, Chairman of the Board of Supervisors.

SUB-COMMITTEES

ON ALIENS: Arthur E. Sutherland, Chairman; Charles E. Finch, Vice-Chairman; G. Willard Rich, Secretary; Mortimer Adler; J. Russell Borzilleri; Frederick W. Fisher; Judge William C. Kohlmetz; U. S. Marshal John D.

Lynn; Isaac Martin, Immigration Agent; Joseph Michaels; Charles S. Owen; Police Chief J. M. Quigley.

ON DEFENSE AND MILITARY ORGANIZATION:* John A. Robertson, Chairman; Howard Converse, Vice-Chairman; Alvin G. Beckwith, Secretary; Freeman C. Allen; Robert A. Badger; Mortimer R. Miller; Arthur L. Stern; W. F. Strang; Roger H. Wellington; Clarence Wheeler; B. E. Wilson; Herbert J. Winn.

ON FARM BUREAU: Andrew H. Bown, Chairman; Thomas C. Gordon, Vice-Chairman; William H. Gorsline, Secretary; J. Warren Cutler; Charles G. Dumont; George W. Dunn; Daniel Harrington; Alexander M. Holden; C. H. Kenyon; George J. Keyes; Kenneth B. McEwen; Frank S. Noble; Kingman N. Robins; Isaac H. Warner.

ON FARM LABOR: Herbert W. Bramley, Chairman; Harry C. Taylor, Secretary; H. A. Bowman; James T. Hutchings; George A. Johnson; David C. Vann; P. W. Kinney; Sherman D. Meech; G. M. Tyler; Hiram R. Wood; Charles J. White; W. H. Gorsline.

ON FINANCE: George Eastman, Chairman; Edward G. Miner, Vice-Chairman; Thomas G. Spencer, Secretary; Edward Bausch; Andrew H. Bown; Thomas C. Gordon; James L. Hotchkiss; Hiram W. Sibley.

ON FOODS AND MARKETS: Dr. Ralph H. Williams, Chairman; William H. Dildine, Vice-Chairman; J. L. Wellington, Secretary; L. B. Hall; Frederick G. Barry; B. G. Bennett; J. Russell Borzilleri; Willis N. Britton; William H. Campbell; George N. Cooper; John Dennis, Sr.; John Dunbar; George W. Dunn; H. H. Garfield; John Hall; S. Edward Hitchcock; William F. Kittleberger; Emanuel Koveleski; Calvin C. Laney; Mrs. Ivar Lungaard; W. H. Miller; Joseph P. MacSweeney; T. B. Pengelly; Alfred A. Ruttan; John T. Schumaker; Harry T. Tinney; S. B. Van Ness; Louis P. Willsea; Adeline B. Zachert.

ON HOOVER FOOD ENROLLMENT: Frank S. Thomas, Chairman; Fred G. Nichols, Secretary; Andrew H. Bown; Thomas C. Gordon.

ON PATRIOTIC INSTRUCTION: Rush Rhees, Chairman; J. Warrant Castleman, Vice-Chairman; John F. Dinkey; Mrs. Erlo Gray; Harry S. Moody; Edwin B. Nell; Rev. A. M. O'Neil; George E. Simpson.

ON INVESTIGATION OF SOLICITATIONS ARISING OUT OF THE WAR:† George W. Robeson, Chairman; J. B. M. Stephens, Vice-Chairman; Melissa E. Bingham, Secretary; William H. Campbell; Kendall B. Castle; William H. Cook; Herman C. Cohn; Mrs. Henry G. Danforth; Jesse B. Millham; Henry W. Morgan; Edward Weter.

ON NON-WAR BUILDING PROJECTS: William S. Morse, Chairman; John L. Wellington, Secretary; Arthur B. Headley; John E. Maher; Harmon Hershey; Alfred M. Moss crop; Fred Gleason; Mortimer G. Bloom.

*Discharged, August 1, 1917, on account of no further work owing to change in State's policy regarding Home Defense Military Units.

†Discharged, June 16, 1918, owing to functions being taken over by *Rochester Patriotic and Community Fund* (War Chest).

ON RED CROSS:* Joseph T. Alling, Chairman; George W. Todd, Vice-Chairman; Franklin J. Howes, Secretary; George Eastman; William Bausch; Dr. Elmer J. Bissell; Mrs. Gurney T. Curtis; Granger A. Hollister; Mrs. Emil Kuichling; Dr. John M. Lee; Dr. Edward W. Mulligan; Andrew E. Tuck; Ernest R. Willard.

ON RELIEF FOR DEPENDENTS ON SOLDIERS AND SAILORS:* Frank W. Lovejoy, Chairman; Abram J. Katz, Vice-Chairman; P. W. Turner, Secretary; Mrs. Lewis Bigelow; William A. E. Drescher; Albert B. Eastwood; Dr. George W. Goler; Edmund Lyon; Elsie Jones; Clarence S. McBurney; Henry W. Morse; Mrs. Edward W. Mulligan; William E. Porter; Rev. J. F. Staub; Edwin Allen Stebbins; Simon N. Stein.

ORGANIZATION OF MOTOR VEHICLES:† Frank S. Thomas, Chairman; George C. Donahue, Secretary; Albert E. Vogt; Charles E. Buelte; Andrew H. Bown; Thomas C. Gordon.

TO ASSIST DIRECTOR OF MILITARY CENSUS:† Frank S. Thomas, Chairman; Fred G. Nichols, Secretary; A. H. Bown; Avery B. Davis; Thomas C. Gordon; Edward Harris, Jr.; Mortimer R. Miller.

ON ORGANIZING WAR SERVICE CORPS:† J. Warrant Castleman, Chairman; Roland B. Woodward; Mrs. Fanny R. Bigelow; Herbert W. Gates; Rev. Thomas F. Connors; Frank S. Thomas; Richard H. Curran; George J. Keys; William H. Tracy; James L. Hotchkiss; Elmer E. Fairchild; Dr. Mason D. Gray, Executive Secretary and Organizer.

ON RELIGION: Rt. Rev. Thomas F. Hickey, Chairman; Louis S. Foulkes, Vice-Chairman; Rabbi Horace J. Wolf, Secretary; D. N. Calkins; Rev. Dr. William A. R. Goodwin; William A. Hubbard, Jr.; Rev. Warren S. Stone; Howard T. Young.

ON TRANSPORTATION: William T. Noonan, Chairman; Alva T. Stark, Vice-Chairman; David P. Chindblom, Secretary; J. D. Cummins; J. W. Evans; J. F. Hamilton; Joseph D. Haines; Dr. Frederick R. Smith.

ON WAR SERVICE CORPS: James L. Hotchkiss, Chairman; Roy C. Draper, Secretary; Clarence A. Smith; John A. Niven.

EMPLOYEES: Alma Miller, telephone operator and bookkeeper; Rose Schroth, Marilla Ford, Margaret Nichols, Harriet Genrich, Mrs. Marie Ross McAlester, Irene Leonard, stenographers; Mrs. Catherine Andrews; Adelaide Schafer; Ruth Carpenter; Muriel Alperin; Fanny Brounstein; Thomas O'Connor; Edgar Robinson; Manley Bowerman; George W. Cooper; Joseph L. O'Connor.

*Discharged on account of work being taken over by the Red Cross.

†Discharged on completion of work.

CHANGES IN PERSONNEL OF COMMITTEE AND SECRETARYSHIP: Hon. James G. Cutler, former Mayor of Rochester, and President of the Cutler Realty Company, was Chairman of the Monroe County Defense Committee from its inception, May 2, 1917, to June 13, 1918, when he resigned on account of increased duties connected with the Advisory Board of the City Planning Commission of which he was Chairman. Mr. Cutler continued as a member of the Executive Committee.

Elmer E. Fairchild, Secretary-Treasurer of the Alderman-Fairchild Company, was elected Chairman of the Committee on the resignation of Mr. Cutler, and continued in that capacity until the disbandment of the Committee.

Roland B. Woodward, Secretary of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce, was Secretary of the Committee, and a member of the Executive Committee, until June 14, 1918, when he resigned to take up duties as Assistant to the President of the Symington Companies, with headquarters at Chicago.

Edward G. Miner, President of the Pfaudler Company, and Treasurer of the Monroe County Defense Committee, was drafted to act as head of a commercial division in the Adjutant General's office at Albany, and Frank S. Thomas, Vice-President of the Alliance Bank, was elected Assistant Treasurer on September 26, 1917, in order that the Treasurer's work might be taken care of in Mr. Miner's absence and that Mr. Miner might retain membership on the Executive Committee.

Joseph T. Alling, President of the Alling and Cory Company, and a member of the Monroe County Defense Committee, was drafted into Y.M.C.A. work early in the War, serving as General Secretary at Camp Dix, and later as head of a special mission abroad. He also gave valuable assistance as a speaker in Liberty Loan Campaigns in several states.

Abram J. Katz died while enroute from Baltimore to his home in Rochester on November 2, 1917, removing an active and most highly esteemed member of the Committee.

When the Constitutional amendment giving women the ballot went into effect the Governor of the State requested that a woman member be added to the Committee. Accordingly, Mrs. Henry G. Danforth was appointed and continued as an active and efficient participant in the Committee's work.

James T. Hutchings, Vice-President of the Rochester Railway and Light Company, resigned as Chairman of the Subcommittee on Farm Labor on account of duties with the Government in connection with labor matters. Herbert W. Bramley, of the Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, was elected in his place.

A. Edwin Crockett, first Assistant Secretary of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce, was Executive Secretary of the Committee from the time of its inception until June 27, 1917, when, owing to the depletion of the Chamber's staff on account of several of its secretaries going into Military and Naval service, Mr. Crockett was recalled, and Roland Cole was engaged.

Mr. Cole continued in the position until December 1, 1917, when he resigned to accept a commercial position; and John L. Wellington, Secretary of the Foods and Markets Sub-Committee, was appointed Executive Secretary.

Dr. Mason D. Gray, of East High School, was appointed Secretary of the War Service Corps to serve as organizer of the Corps. At the request of the Committee, the Board of Education extended his leave of absence that Doctor Gray might continue as Secretary during the Third Liberty Loan and the War Chest Campaigns, after which he resigned, and Roy C. Draper was appointed Secretary of the Corps.

J. Warrant Castleman, who served as Colonel of the War Service Corps, died, January 1, 1920. Though his death occurred subsequent to the disbandment of the War Service Corps, that organization owed much of its success to his able and patriotic service as its Executive. His death removed a wise counselor, a patriotic citizen, and a friendly associate with whom it was a pleasure to work:

EDITOR'S NOTE: The Monroe County Defense Committee made two reports to the Board of Supervisors of Monroe County. A preliminary report, made by James G. Cutler, Chairman, January 1, 1918, covered the genesis and first activities of the Committee; and a final report was made by Mr. Elmer E. Fairchild, Chairman, on December 31, 1920. The above article by Mr. Fairchild covers, almost verbatim, the matter included in said final report.

At the Final Meeting of the Monroe County Defense Committee held at the Genesee Valley Club, Wednesday, February 16, 1921, there were present: Elmer E. Fairchild, Chairman; George Eastman; Hon. James G. Cutler; Hon. J. B. M. Stephens; Hon. A. E. Sutherland; Edward G. Miner; Frank S. Thomas; A. Edwin Crockett; Herbert W. Bramley; Roland B. Woodward; Dr. Ralph H. Williams; Andrew H. Bown; Thomas C. Gordon; John P. Morse; John L. Wellington, Secretary. Mr. Wellington's minutes record the transaction of the following business:

Chairman Fairchild stated that he had called the Committee together for this final meeting to hand them a report of the activities of the Committee from the beginning, and to thank the members and Sub-Committee Chairmen for their untiring services. Every member, he said, deserves the thanks of the community and the country.

The Chairman stated that many of the committee's activities were temporary in character. Two of them, however, the Home Economics and the Home Garden work, the Executive Committee believed, should be perpetuated, and arrangements have been made for a fund to be appropriated to the Monroe County Farm Bureau for the support of the work in Rochester, the fund to be administered under the direction of a joint Committee appointed by the Farm Bureau and the Chamber of Commerce.

Before calling for reports, the Chairman read the following letter from the Secretary to the Mayor:

"OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

"Rochester, N. Y., February 11, 1921.

"Mr. E. E. Fairchild,
"Alderman-Fairchild Co.,
"Rochester, N. Y.

"Dear Sir:

"I am directed by Mayor Edgerton to advise you in response to your letter of February 9th, that he will be out of the city on February 16th, and cannot be with you at the luncheon at the Genesee Valley Club on that day.

"His Honor desires me to compliment the Monroe County Defense Committee upon the excellent work it did during the World War. The gratitude of the community is due your organization.

"Sincerely yours,

"Bernard J. Haggarty,

"Secretary to the Mayor."

Mr. Frank S. Thomas, Assistant Treasurer, read the Treasurer's report, covering the period, January 1, 1919, the date of previous audit, to January 31, 1921, showing balance on hand of \$1,441.80, not including check not presented of \$200.

Moved by Mr. Edward G. Miner, seconded by Mr. George Eastman, that the report be received and filed and the thanks of the committee be extended Mr. Thomas for his very able work. Carried.

Mr. Andrew H. Bown offered the following resolution:

"WHEREAS, the Monroe County Defense Committee has performed all the tasks required of it by the Council of National Defense, the State Defense Council, and other authorities, and has fulfilled the spirit of the law calling it into existence by performing its functions for six months after the close of the War, therefore, be it

"RESOLVED, that the Monroe County Defense Committee disband as of this date, and that a full report of its activities be made to the County Board of Supervisors, together with a financial statement of receipts and expenditures to the present date, and that the unexpended balance of funds \$1,241.80 be returned to the County Board of Supervisors."

Seconded by Mr. Frank S. Thomas and carried unanimously.

Mr. Edward G. Miner called attention to the fact, which he suggested be included in the newspaper reports of the present meeting, namely, that the Committee had carried out its own recommendations to the public to observe thrift and economy, by handling the affairs of the committee in such a way as to be able to turn back a substantial balance to the county.

Moved by Judge Arthur E. Sutherland that a statement supplementary to the Chairman's Report to the Board of Supervisors be made to the effect that the Home Economics and Garden work of the Committee had established itself so firmly in the economic life of the city that plans have been perfected

for continuing it through the agency of the Monroe County Farm Bureau and the Chamber of Commerce; also that a summary of the minutes of the present meeting be included in the supplementary report. Seconded by Mr. George Eastman and carried.

Mr. Herbert W. Bramley offered the following resolution and moved its adoption:

"To the rare organizing and executive ability of its first Chairman, the Honorable James G. Cutler, is due the fact that the Monroe County Defense Committee more quickly took shape and began to function with a nicety of precision, we believe, than could have been effected under other leadership.

"Looking back on the first War days in which the Committee came into being, and considering the problems that were presented to it, and the tasks that had instantly to be undertaken, the Committee congratulates itself that Mr. Cutler could answer the call to this patriotic service, and pays tribute to him, not only for what he did as a Chairman, but for the advice and counsel he gave to the Committee since his appointment as head of the City Planning Advisory Board compelled him to resign the Chairmanship of this Committee. Resolution seconded by Mr. Edward G. Miner, and carried unanimously."

Dr. Ralph H. Williams offered the following resolution and moved its adoption:

"The Executive Committee of the Monroe County Home Defense Committee in this final meeting, expresses appreciation of the valued services rendered the community during the days of the War, and in the period succeeding the War, by its Chairman from June 13, 1918, Mr. Elmer E. Fairchild.

"His energy, enthusiasm, and ability to inspire others to undertake and carry through hard tasks, have impressed his associates on this Committee. No task has been too hard for him to undertake; no difficulty too great to overcome; success has also been made certain. Considerate of others, helpful, indefatigable, blessed with a pervading cheer that rose proportionately to the difficulty of the task, he has carried on the work of this Committee in a way that has commended him to us all. The Monroe County Defense Committee and the community have been fortunate in the possession of such a Chairman." Seconded by Mr. John P. Morse, and carried unanimously.

Chairman Fairchild reported that the records, correspondence, etc., of the Committee had been placed in four Y. & E. transfer cases and turned over to the Monroe County Board of Supervisors, which had filed them on the upper floor of the Court House, that the records of the Committee might be kept intact for the use of the future historian who may write the record of Monroe County's part in the World War.

On motion of Mr. Edward G. Miner, the Chairman was requested to see that all the records, correspondence, documents of all description connected with the work of this Committee be permanently preserved in some official place where they will be available for future reference. Seconded and carried. (Later, all of these records were deposited with the archives of the World War Service Record, in the custody of the City Historian).

On motion of Mr. Gordon, seconded by Mr. Morse, the Committee adjourned *sine die*.

Editor's Note: For further details as to the World War Service of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce, through its Committee on Military Affairs, see article published herein by John L. Wellington; also Editor's Note following Mr. Wellington's article acknowledging the indebtedness of the City Historian to the Chamber, and to its officers and members, for assistance in compiling the World War Service Record of Rochester and Monroe County.

World War Service of the Community Labor Board

By W. ROY McCANNE

DURING the World War period all employment questions were handled by the United States Employment Service of the Department of Labor.

Each State had a Federal Director. Cooperating with the Federal Director was the State Advisory Board composed of representatives of employers, employees and the public. Rochester's representative of the State Advisory Board was James T. Hutchings.

New York State was divided into fourteen districts, with an Employment Office in each district. The Employment Offices, which had formerly been conducted by the State of New York, were taken over by the United States Employment Service. Each Employment Office had an Examiner in charge, with a staff of employees. Working in cooperation with each district Employment Office, was a Community Labor Board, composed of three members, one member representing the employees, one representing the employers, and a Chairman selected by the United States Employment Service, representing the Government.

Ours was the Twelfth District, embracing the counties of Monroe, Wayne, Ontario, and Livingston, and our representatives on the Community Labor Board were as follows: Judge Arthur E. Sutherland, Chairman, public representative; Emanuel Koveleski, employee representative; W. Roy McCanne, employer representative.

The Examiner in charge of the Rochester office was Harry C. Taylor, who was succeeded by William C. Rugg.

The work of the Community Labor Board was to see that essential industries were manned. The Government established three plants in Rochester, viz: The Symington-Anderson Company, engaged in the manufacture of field guns; The Symington

Machine Corporation, engaged in the manufacture of high explosive shells; and The Symington Forge Corporation, engaged in the manufacture of shell forgings.

In addition to these plants operated by the Government, large Government orders were placed with plants previously existing for photographic goods, optical goods, thermometers, barometers, telephone equipment, railway signal equipment, machine tools, army uniforms, etc.

20,211 men went from Monroe County into the Army and Navy. In addition to filling their places, about 18,000 workers were shifted from their former occupations to the War-work above described. This was mainly accomplished by getting women to take the place of men in industry; by discouraging the use of chauffeurs, yard men, etc., and transferring these men onto War-work; by slowing down less-essential industries and transferring the employees they released onto War-work; by slowing down work in the building trades and transferring the employees formerly engaged in those trades to other War-time occupations; and by drawing into Rochester every man and woman who could be spared in the surrounding territory. The close cooperation of all the employers in Rochester and Monroe County was obtained. They subordinated their own need for workers to the need of the munitions plants and plants engaged on direct Government contracts, and when called upon, released skilled workers to War-work, filling their places with less skilled, or unskilled help.

After the Armistice, the needs of the United States Employment Service and Community Labor Board were reversed, and their problem became one of shifting the War-workers back into their normal peace-time occupations, and finding positions for the returning Soldiers and Sailors. That they were able to do this in about six months time, and with very little unemployment, speaks well, not only for the United States Employment Service and the Community Labor Board, but especially for the employers of Rochester and Monroe County who, even though their business was depressed, took back into their employ the men and women who left them to enter the Army and Navy or to engage in War-work.

The United States Employment Service and the Community Labor Board were greatly aided in their work by an informal group of employers in Rochester known as "The Underwrit-

ers," who for several months operated at their own expense a separate employment office devoted to securing men for the three Government plants above mentioned. James T. Hutchings was Chairman of this group, and the Secretaries were R. E. Plumbe, A. C. Rissberger and B. D. Bagley.

They were also aided greatly by the Monroe County Defense Committee, whose Secretary was John L. Wellington; and by the War Camp Community Service, whose Secretary was J. J. Carmichael.

Another great aid was the following committee of Monroe County men who served as an Advisory Committee, representing the groups of employers indicated: Mortimer Adler, Clothing; George E. Woodcock, Shoes and Leather; Frank W. Lovejoy, Photographic Goods; William A. E. Drescher, Optical Goods; M. F. H. Gouverneur, Munitions; Herbert J. Winn, Scientific Instruments; James E. Gleason, Metals, Machinery and Conveyances; William A. Hubbard, Jr., Furniture, Pianos, etc. (Wood Mfrs.); John N. Rauber, Stone, Clay and Glass Products; M. Bruce Potter, Printing and Paper Goods; Eugene M. Lowenthal, Textiles; Robert A. Badger, Food, Liquor and Tobacco; S. E. Hunting, Wholesalers; Herbert W. Bramley, Retailers; Julius Friederichs, Building Trades; James E. McKelvey, Chairman Executive Committee War Resources co-operating with War Industries Board; Clarence C. Keehn, Canandaigua; W. L. Fay, Geneva; R. A. S. Bloomer, Newark; Olin J. Garlock, Palmyra; E. L. Matthews, Brockport; Frank J. Blum, Dansville and Mt. Morris; C. D. Hess, Avon; George A. Fellowes, Fairport; J. A. Talbot, Spencerport.

EDITOR'S NOTE: For a statement covering the cooperation of the Monroe County Defense Committee with the Community Labor Board, see, pp. 291-292, herein.

World War Service of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce

Committee on Military Affairs

By JOHN L. WELLINGTON, *Secretary*

THE record of the Committee on Military Affairs of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce was one of continued patriotic service during the period of the World War. This included the stimulation of recruiting, through mass meetings; the bringing home to Rochester of the band of the 107th Regiment for a great ovation; the presentation of a stand of Colors to the United States School of Aerial Photography, and constant attention to military matters in general.

MASS-MEETINGS: Six mass-meetings were arranged. On February 5, 1918, a British mass-meeting was held in the Assembly Hall of the Chamber of Commerce, at which Brigadier General Wilfred Arthur White, head of the British and Canadian Recruiting Mission in the United States, was the principal speaker. Colonel F. C. Jamison, head of the Eastern Department of the British Recruiting Mission, and former Supreme Court Justice, Arthur E. Sutherland, also spoke.

GENERAL GUGLIELMOTTI: The visit of Brigadier General Emelio Guglielmotti, Military Attaché of the Italian Embassy and War veteran, to the Chamber of Commerce on March 6, 1918, was the occasion for a great patriotic demonstration. General Guglielmotti was in the city two days and was the principal speaker at a mass-meeting at Convention Hall on the evening of March 7. He spoke in English on *Italy in the War*, at a dinner at the Chamber. Crawford Vaughan, former Australian Minister of Education, also spoke under the joint auspices of the British and American Governments. A great ovation was given General Guglielmotti at Convention Hall; four thousand persons, unable to gain admission, were addressed at an overflow meeting.

RECRUITING FOR 27TH DIVISION: On March 29, 1918, a mass-meeting at Convention Hall was arranged to stimulate recruiting for the 27th Division, U.S.A., about to go Overseas. The meeting was preceded by a parade in which the Rochester State Guard Units, the Home Defense League, and many unattached individuals took part, headed by the Rochester Band, with Colonel Henry W. Morse as Marshal. The Park Band played in the hall, and short addresses were delivered by Major Bell, of the 27th Division and Rev. Charles H. Rust, D.D., recently returned from France. Mayor Hiram H. Edgerton was Honorary Chairman.

AMERICAN-BRITISH RALLY: An American-British Patriotic Rally conducted by the Military Affairs Committee was held at Convention Hall Wednesday, April 10, 1918, with Mrs. August Belmont, of New York, as the principal speaker. Her topic was: *With the American Red Cross in the War Zone*. Moving pictures were shown of actual combat on the Western Front. These films were supplied by British Army Officers who were present and made brief remarks. Walter S. Hubbell was Chairman.

ABBÉ PATRICE FLYNN: Abbé Patrice Flynn, the French priest, a hero of Verdun, Douaumont, Arras, Ypres, and the Champagne Sector, was heard at a mass-meeting, April 15, 1918, in a stirring address. The capacity of Convention Hall was not only taxed by Rochesterians eager to hear this eloquent orator and War veteran but an overflow meeting of two thousand enthusiastic persons unable to gain entrance was held outside in the pouring rain.

THE 108TH REGIMENT BAND: The band of the 108th Regiment, composed largely of Rochester boys, was brought to Rochester from Spartanburg, S. C., on April 24, 1918, shortly before being ordered abroad. It was entertained at luncheon by the Chamber that day, and gave a concert in the Assembly Hall. During the afternoon the band paraded the streets, and gave an outdoor concert in aid of recruiting. An evening concert and reception was given at Edgerton Park with ten thousand persons present.

RECRUITING FOR TANK CORPS: Arrangements for a brief recruiting campaign for the United States Tank Corps and the recruiting station under Lieutenant Roderick Stephens, obtained a gratifying number of recruits on May 14 and 15, 1918,

as a result of publicity secured by the Chamber, and downtown quarters provided for the station.

BASTILE DAY: The celebration of Bastile Day, July 14, 1918, the National Holiday of France, was arranged by the Chamber. The celebration took the form of a mass-meeting at Convention Hall, which proved inadequate to hold all those who wished to take part. Mayor Hiram H. Edgerton was Chairman. Lieutenant Adrian DePachmann of the French High Commission, who officially represented the French Government, told of the indomitable spirit of France. Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, as representative of Great Britain, appealed to the women of the world to pledge their very existence to perpetuate the ideals which inspire France. Rev. Clarence A. Barbour, D.D., President of the Rochester Theological Seminary, described America's debt to the French nation.

SOLDIERS' PARADE: The meeting was preceded by a parade in which eight hundred soldiers from the U. S. A. School of Aerial Photography at Kodak Park took part, headed by their own band, and as they marched up Main Street an aeroplane hovered over them. The military detail, under Captain Charles F. Betz, Commandant, was part of the escort to Convention Hall for the speakers, officials and guests. Motion pictures were taken of this and other features of the day's celebration, to be sent to France, under arrangements made by the National Security League. A formal expression of the support of America to the uttermost, as presented by George Eastman, was adopted with an unforgettable enthusiasm. Rev. Alphonse A. Notebaert pronounced the benediction.

STAND OF AMERICAN COLORS: On September 3, 1918, a stand of Colors was presented to the United States School of Aerial Photography, by the Rochester Chamber of Commerce. The military ceremony of the presentation made one of the feature events of the Rochester Industrial Exposition, devoted this year to War-time displays. The official presentation was by President Granger A. Hollister, introduced by Mayor Hiram H. Edgerton. The Colors were received by the Commandant, Major James Barnes.

ITALIAN UNIFICATION: Arrangements were made by the Chamber for the celebration on September 20, 1918, of the Unification of Italy as a mark of appreciation of Italy's gallant

share in the World War. There was a parade, followed by a mass-meeting at Convention Hall in the evening. The Hall was filled to capacity and an immense throng outside, unable to obtain admission, was addressed from a fire-escape. The Home Defense League provided ushers, and there was a concert by the Rochester Park Band. Lieutenant Colonel Americo Pio, a noted veteran of the Italian army, spoke in both English and Italian, representing the Italian Embassy in Washington.

BRITAIN DAY: Britain Day was celebrated under the direction of the Chamber of Commerce on December 7, 1918, when Sir William Howard Hearst, Premier of Ontario, Canada, addressed a mass-meeting in Convention Hall. President Rush Rhees, of the University of Rochester, presided and there were addresses by Captain Edward Tupper, organizer of the British Seaman's Union, and Joseph T. Alling, recently returned from Y.M.C.A. work abroad. The Honorary Commerce Commission of Japan, headed by R. Yamashina, Vice-President of Tokio Chamber of Commerce, occupied seats on the platform and were given a most enthusiastic reception. As at the other great meetings, the Hall could not accommodate all who sought entrance.

CHAMBER ACTION: The Chamber of Commerce went on record as favoring appropriations for the cavalry units of the State Guard; opposing the proposed wiping out of the State constabulary; favoring the adequate punishment of those engaged in disloyalty and sabotage; and favoring a universal training measure.

AGAINST SABOTAGE: The following resolution regarding punishment of those engaged in sabotage was adopted by the Chamber of Commerce on recommendation of the Military Affairs Committee:

"Germany and Austria are waging war within the borders of the United States by a wholesale destruction of industrial plants, elevators and food supplies, frequently accompanied by loss of life. The Military Affairs Committee of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce believes that the United States should recognize that enemy attempts to destroy property, whether or not successful, call for War-time penalties upon those found guilty. The Committee would urge upon the Chamber that it impress upon the United States Government, through our U. S. Senators from New York, that every effort be made to investigate these outrages and that the extreme penalty provided by law for acts of treason be imposed upon the guilty, in order that law and order may prevail and the Country be not crippled in its prosecution of the War and the feeding of its people."

UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING: The Chamber of Commerce, on January 11, 1917, adopted the following resolution concerning Universal Military Training:

"We urge that universal and free military education for the youth of the country be encouraged as fitting them to perform their functions as citizens of a Republic in defense of their Country. We believe further that the physical, moral and economic benefits of such training would not be the least of its contributions to the general welfare."

On the recommendation of the Military Affairs Committee, the Chamber, on April 9, 1917, supplemented the above by adopting the following:

"The Rochester Chamber of Commerce has been on record for several years and in many ways in favor of Universal Military Service, through action by its National Defense Committee, the Officers and Trustees, through an overwhelming vote of its members in referendum. Within the last few weeks it has sent five thousand signed pledges in favor of Universal Military Training to Washington. Today it would emphasize with all its earnestness its profound hope that in the Country's emergency all mistakes will be avoided and Universal Military Training be put into effect immediately. It believes there is ample time in which to do right this most important task and believes it would be criminal to await the results of a system discarded by every other nation."

CENSUS OF BRITISH: The Chamber aided in obtaining a census of British and Canadian subjects in Rochester; urged the formulation of a list of Rochesterians in service; and was active in carrying out the provisions of the Selective Service Law by disseminating information concerning it, and arranging for the instruction of the public.

COOPERATION OF OFFICIALS: Mayor Hiram H. Edgerton acted as Honorary President at all patriotic mass meetings arranged by the Chamber; and valuable aid was given by Park Commissioner, William S. Riley, and his assistants; also by Calvin C. Laney, Superintendent of Parks, and John Dunbar, Assistant Superintendent of Parks. The city authorities cooperated with the Chamber by giving the services of the Rochester Park Band at these patriotic rallies; and in floral decorations at Convention Hall.

THE SPIRIT OF '76': An Independence Day mass-meeting was held at Edgerton Park on the forenoon of July 4, 1917. The Mayor pledged the city's cooperation and issued a proclamation, calling upon the citizens to attend.

The meeting was an inspiring patriotic demonstration. It was estimated that more than twelve thousand people partici-

pated. Governor Charles S. Whitman delivered a masterly address that stirred his audience, and was followed by former Governor David I. Walsh, of Massachusetts, who delivered a great oration. Music was furnished by the Park Band, directed by Theodore Dossenbach. There was singing by school children, led by Mrs. Elizabeth Casterton MacDonnell, and the special chorus of many voices composed of members of choirs and singing societies, under the direction of Oscar Gareissen, led the great audience in patriotic songs. Many Rochester organizations attended in a body, others sent delegates. The Governor reviewed the Home Defense Contingent, one thousand strong, the Boy Scouts, and the Immaculate Conception Cadets.

DISABLED SOLDIER PROBLEM: After the Armistice, the attention of the Chamber of Commerce was called to the necessity for action by manufacturers in connection with the rehabilitation and placement of disabled soldiers, and a public meeting was held, addressed by a representative of the Red Cross, which resulted in the appointment of a Sub-Committee. This committee spent a great deal of time analyzing the situation, preparatory to doing intensive work. As the committee took up this work, the Government began the formation of a definite program under which the Federal Board for Vocational Education, and the United States Employment Service had a complete plan for handling the work, and the Chamber was, of course, obliged to work into that scheme. One class of disabled soldiers, namely, those who did not elect to take vocational training, was found not adequately provided for and, in cooperation with the Red Cross, a check was made of those soldiers who had returned, to find out what ought to be done. This was continued until it appeared that most of the soldiers had returned to their former occupations, or had been properly taken care of.

FACTORY FIRST AID CLASSES: At the request of the American Red Cross, the Chamber of Commerce undertook the formation of first-aid classes in such of our Rochester industries as had not made provision of that kind. Classes were formed among selected workers in some of these industries and these individuals received the training provided. This work was carried on in cooperation with Dr. S. R. Snow, local representative of the Red Cross for this work.

PERSONNEL: The personnel of the Committee on Military Affairs of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce, in the year 1918, was as follows:

Alvin H. Dewey, Chairman; Charles Slein, Vice-Chairman; William F. Strang, Secretary. Members: Mortimer Adler; Edward G. Ashley; Clay Babcock; William P. Barrows; William C. Barry; Harry S. Beardsley; Frederick E. Bickford; Carlton F. Bown; E. Frank Brewster, Jr.; James C. Bristol; Arthur Castle; Charles H. Chapin; Howard T. Cumming; A. J. Cunningham; William E. Dugan; J. W. Evans; J. Allen Farley; John C. Frankland; John B. Frey; Charles A. Green; Max L. Holtz; Fred James; Louis W. Johnston; William J. Maloney; G. Willard Rich; Lee Richmond; John A. Robertson; Kingman N. Robins; Robert C. Shumway; Ernest C. Scobell; Dean Simpson; Thomas G. Spencer; Henry H. Stebbins; Arthur L. Stern; John M. Stull; Norman Van Voorhis; E. J. Walsh; Asher P. Whipple; P. S. Wilcox; J. C. Woodbury.

Editor's Note: The City Historian acknowledges his indebtedness to the Rochester Chamber of Commerce for sympathetic encouragement and active assistance in the endeavor to compile an adequate World War Service Record for Rochester and Monroe County. Early in the enterprise Secretary Roland B. Woodward wrote:

"In answer to both of your letters, I wish to say what I know there is no great need of saying to you: namely, that I will do everything that I can to promote the cause in which you are so patriotically engaged."

On May 2, 1922, at a meeting of the Officers of the Chamber of Commerce the following resolution was adopted unanimously:

"The action of the Mayor in appointing a committee to compile an authoritative and complete record of Rochester's part in the recent War, calls for the approval and cooperation of all citizens.

"The Chamber of Commerce gladly cooperates in this work. The story of the men who went out from Rochester to fight for the preservation of Liberty must be told and their names and service recorded. The story of the supplies from Rochester Industrial plants in munitions, in necessary materials for the Army, clothing and feeding of men, in the equipping of agencies of War, must be told in detail.

"The Chamber heartily commends the action of the Common Council in appropriating all funds necessary for this work. The Officers give their hearty approval to the appointment of the following committee, by the President, to cooperate with the Mayor's committee in the undertaking: James G. Cutler, Chairman; Arthur E. Sutherland, Vice-Chairman; Howard Converse; Elmer E. Fairchild; Frank W. Lovejoy; John C. McCurdy; Major Thomas H. Remington; Robert M. Searle; Libanus M. Todd."

Honorable James G. Cutler, Chairman, and other members of the above Committee, were very helpful to the City Historian in advice and encouragement. They took the broad-minded attitude that the collection, compilation, and publication of local World War records were as important public services as were the War enterprises themselves; and that the Chamber of Commerce should be a leading agency in this undertaking.

In a letter addressed to City Historian, Mr. Cutler said:

"I have yours of the 6th inst., and have to say that I think your idea with regard to the scope of the book which you are to write is quite correct.

"Of course you do not need any assurance from me that any assistance in my power is yours for the asking."

Consequently, John L. Wellington, then Assistant Secretary of the Chamber, was assigned to serve as a Member of the Board of Cooperating Editors of the World War Service Record and rendered long-continued assistance in that capacity. Under his energetic direction, the Chamber of Commerce circularized over seven hundred industrial and mercantile establishments with a questionnaire covering their contribution in men and munitions. The responses to this questionnaire were prompt and accurate and contributed a mass of facts for the official archives. The contributions of Rochester industries toward the winning of the War were notable, and, in response to the Chamber's appeal, comprehensive reports were filed by the great producers. (See, *The Industries of Rochester and Monroe County in the World War*, published herein; with a complete *Tabulation* of all replies to the questionnaire.)

Eleven members of the Chamber of Commerce staff enlisted for active service in the World War with the Army or Navy, or with Civilian Organizations, as follows: Roland B. Woodward; A. Edwin Crockett; John L. Wellington; Charles E. Hall; Jarvis P. Robertson; Lewis B. Ermeling; Earl Tucker; Clement G. Lanni; James H. Hanson; Harold C. Harris; and George B. Schoeffel.

For further details as to the World War Service of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce, and its Committees, see the article published herein: *World War Service of the Monroe County Defense Committee*.

The Industries of Rochester and Monroe County in the World War

By EDWARD R. FOREMAN

BECAUSE of their varied character and highly skilled workmen, the industries of Rochester were very adaptable to the production of munitions for the World War, especially products of the finer kind. During the progress of hostilities the leading industries of Rochester and Monroe County were very largely on a War-manufacturing basis.

At the time of the Armistice it is estimated that about sixty percent of the volume of material produced by Rochester's industries was devoted to purposes of the World War; also there were cold storage plants, flour mills, bakeries, dairies and abattoirs, instrumental in supplying food to the Army and Navy.

After the War, the Rochester Chamber of Commerce, under the energetic direction of Secretary Roland B. Woodward, undertook to compile data for the World War Service Record of Rochester and Monroe County, covering the War-work of Rochester's industries. Therefore, Assistant Secretary John L. Wellington, sent out to seven hundred and twenty-two industrial and mercantile establishments the following questionnaire, over Mr. Woodward's signature:

"Gentlemen:

"The City of Rochester and the County of Monroe have undertaken to compile a complete history of Monroe County's part in the World War.

"A Committee of one hundred prominent citizens to assist in the work has been appointed by Mayor Edgerton; and Edward R. Foreman, City Historian, is Chairman of a Board of Editors to do the actual editorial work.

"The Chamber of Commerce has appointed a Committee to cooperate in carrying out this very desirable project, and I am asking your assistance in the following four points:

"Will you furnish us with—

- "1. A list of the men who left your employ to enter the Military, Naval or Marine service.

- "2. A list of the men now in your employ who served in the Military, Naval or Marine service.
- "3. Also the Honor Roll of Gold Star men, including record of service.
- "4. Also a brief statement of the contribution that your factory made, if any, in the production of War materials and munitions. This last information will be included in a statement of Rochester's contribution in manufactured materials to the winning of the War.

"May I ask that you give your prompt attention to this matter and furnish the above information to the limit of your ability? The whole-hearted help of everyone is needed in this very important and patriotic work, and I am very sure that we may count on you.

"Very truly yours,

"Roland B. Woodward,

"Secretary,

"Rochester Chamber of Commerce."

Later, a follow-up letter was sent to those who were slow in replying, as follows:

"Gentlemen:

"I am informed by Mr. Edward R. Foreman, City Historian, that your firm has not yet forwarded to him the names and addresses of men in your employ who went into War service during the World War.

"I am writing again to call your attention to this very important matter and urge you to give it your early attention. Every group, factory, store, social, political, business and Military and Naval organization is cooperating in this work to provide the fullest possible records of Rochester and Monroe County men who went into War service. This history is intended to be, not only a complete record of all the men, but all of the agencies, who had a part in the winning of the War, and its compilation is a work that should command the interest of every citizen. To get into permanent form these records is an obligation that we owe not only to the men, but to Rochester, and the Country as well. The information desired is—

- "1. The names and addresses of the men who left your employ to enter the Military, Naval, and Marine service, and the Military biography if it is possible for you to give it; that is, Company, Regiment, Division, etc., in which the man served, and his rank. Give the man's present address if possible.
- "2. Names and addresses of men now in your employ who served in the Military, Naval, and Marine service, together with the information referred to in the above paragraph.
- "3. Names and addresses of men who gave their lives in service.
- "4. Statement of the contribution, if any, made by your factory, in the production of War materials and munitions.

"The Chamber of Commerce is cooperating with the City Historian and the Mayor's Committee in the compilation of this history, and I am expressing the wishes of the Officers of the Chamber in urging you to do your utmost to provide the information asked for above.

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"Your cooperation will be appreciated by the Committee, the City Historian, and myself.

"Very truly yours,

"Roland B. Woodward,

"Secretary,

"Rochester Chamber of Commerce."

The responses to this questionnaire contributed a mass of facts for the official archives. Comprehensive and important reports were filed by the great producers, which are printed at length, herein, as follows: The Eastman Kodak Company; the Bausch & Lomb Optical Company; the Symington Companies; the Gleason Works; the General Railway Signal Company; the Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Manufacturing Company; and the Rochester Gas and Electric Corporation.

All the reports received are set forth in the following tabulation, made by the City Historian, which includes both munitions and men:

TABULATION

Addison Lithograph Company: No munitions made.

Number of employees serving with the Colors, 1.

Alderman, Fairchild Company: Made parts required by munition manufacturers in the making of War material.

Number of employees serving with the Colors, 12.

Allen Woolen Mills: Manufactured and delivered over 500,000 yards, 30 to 32 ounce, O. D. Melton (Overcoating) for the U.S. Quartermaster's Department.

Number of employees serving with the Colors, 12.

Alling and Cory Company: No munitions made.

Number of employees serving with the Colors, 15.

American Can Company (Fairport): During the summer of 1918, was rated as a one hundred percent War industry; filled Government orders for containers for beans and condensed milk.

Number of employees serving with the Colors, 75; 3 lost their lives.

American Laundry Machine Company: Manufactured Trench Mortars; Shell Loading Machines; Laundry Equipment for Cantonments; also, Laundry Units and Equipment on trucks for Field Service.

Number of employees serving with the Colors, 64.

American Wood Working Machinery Company: Built wood-working machines for Government shipyards. Awarded United States Certificate of distinguished service for "loyalty, energy and efficiency in the performance of War-work."

Number of employees serving with the Colors, 45.

Armstrong, D. & Company, Inc.: No munitions made.

Number of employees serving with the Colors, 36.

Art in Buttons: Manufactured goods in large quantities for the Army, Navy and Marine Corps; entire output finally pledged to the Government.
Number of employees serving with the Colors, 92.

Atlantic Stamping Company: Manufactured total of 269,883 articles for Army and Navy; galvanized pails, dishpans, coal hods, garbage cans, rubbish cans, wash boilers and field range boilers; they were shipped in quantities varying in size to practically all the cantonments and ports of embarkation in the United States.
Number of employees serving with the Colors, 6.

Babcock, H. & Company: No munitions made.
Number of employees serving with the Colors, 2.

Bantleon Bros. Company: No munitions made.
Number of employees serving with the Colors, 2.

Barnard & Simonds Company: Delivered to the Government 2,000 feet of mahogany lumber to be used in the construction of aeroplane propellers.
Number of employees serving with the Colors, 9.

Bastian Brothers Company: Made plates for aeroplanes; several million Liberty Loan, and various other Campaign buttons; thousands of metal badges for returned soldiers; special scales, etc., which were attached to War equipment; Liberty Loan metal emblems; Army ornaments and emblems; celluloid buttons with insignia of the various Divisions.
Number of employees serving with the Colors, 85.

Bausch & Lomb Optical Company: See special article published herein, covering munitions made.
Number of employees serving with the Colors, 229.

Beech-Nut Packing Company: Delivered canned food products for both Army and Navy.
Number of employees serving with the Colors, 3.

Bell Telephone Company: See Rochester Telephone Corporation.

As a reward of merit, the Bell Telephone Company received the following Citation Certificate from the United States Government:

"For especially meritorious service in the prompt and patriotic action of its organization and its associated companies, in placing its personnel, equipment and facilities at the disposal of the War Department. Through its hearty cooperation, the Signal Corps of the Army was enabled to organize, with the splendid personnel contributed, sufficient battalions of signal troops to meet the early demands of the emergency. Its loyal support and the technical ability, intelligence and superb qualities of the personnel furnished, aided in a high degree in the phenomenal results obtained by the Signal Corps in the part it performed in the World War. And, for the efficient and satisfactory manner in which it assisted in providing and maintaining the communication service at home, notwithstanding adverse conditions such as had never before existed in the history of our Country and the depletion of its technical force for Service in the Army."

Blanchard Storage Company, Inc.: No munitions made.
Number of employees serving with the Colors, 1.

Booth Brothers Company: No munitions made.
Number of employees serving with the Colors, 1.

Boucher, George T.: No munitions made.

Number of employees serving with the Colors, 1.

Brewster, Crittenden & Company: No munitions made.

Number of employees serving with the Colors, 5.

Bridgeford Machine Tool Company: Made lathes for munition plants.

Number of employees serving with the Colors, not reported.

Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway: Moved food and munitions under Government orders.

Number of employees serving with the Colors, 78.

Burritt, S. D.: No munitions made.

Number of employees serving with the Colors, 1.

C-Saw Shoe Company, Inc.: No munitions made.

Number of employees serving with the Colors, 3.

Clark, Hugh Elmer & Bros.: Furnished Safety Exit Locks to Government Nitrate plants; to Government Shell Loading plants; to E. I. De Pont De Nemours & Co., and many other factories that were manufacturing munitions or War supplies.

Number of employees serving with the Colors, 2.

Cluett, Peabody & Company, Inc.: No munitions made.

Number of employees serving with the Colors, 30.

Cobb Preserving Company (Fairport): About fifty percent of output, including canned vegetables, jams, jellies, etc., delivered to the Government for Military use.

Number of employees serving with the Colors, not reported.

Cohen, J. & Son, Inc.: Max Cohen represented the Woolen Rag Industry on Council of National Defense.

Number of employees serving with the Colors, 3.

Cohn, H. C. & Company: No munitions made.

Number of employees serving with the Colors, 3.

Colby & Ament: No munitions made.

Number of employees serving with the Colors, 3.

Comstock Lumber Company, Inc.: Supplied approximately 1,000,000 feet of fir, cypress and yellow pine lumber, shipped to San Antonio, Texas, for poles to carry telegraph wires; also supplied about 700,000 feet hardwood worked for tent stakes, 1"x1½", in short lengths.

Not any employees serving with the Colors.

Conolly, Henry, Company: No munitions made.

Number of employees serving with the Colors, 4.

Coon, W. B., Company: No munitions made.

Number of employees serving with the Colors, 24.

Cooperative Foundry Company: No munitions made.

Number of employees serving with the Colors, 26.

Cramer, Benjamin A.: No munitions made.

Number of employees serving with the Colors, 2.

Crosby Frisian Fur Company: No munitions made.

Number of employees serving with the Colors, 7.

- Cunningham, James, Son & Company: Constructed one hundred fifteen Balloon Windlasses, built to the order of the Bureau of Air Craft Production, and mounted the same on four-wheel drive trucks; also supplied large quantities of repair parts for the same.
Number of employees serving with the Colors, 27.
- Cutler Mail Chute Company: During the War period, exclusively engaged in the manufacture of Military supplies and equipment, chiefly for the United States Navy and Marine Corps.
Number of employees serving with the Colors, 3.
- Cyclomotor Corporation: Made parts for the Hispano Swinza Motors as made by the Wright, Martin Company; also designed and built starters for Handley Page Bombing planes.
Number of employees serving with the Colors, 6.
- Davis, J. G. & Company: No munitions made.
Number of employees serving with the Colors, 6.
- Davis Machine Tool Company: Made lathes and other machine tools.
Number of employees serving with the Colors, not reported.
- Democrat & Chronicle: No munitions made.
Number of employees serving with the Colors, 8.
- Deusing & Zieres: No munitions made.
Number of employees serving with the Colors, 1.
- Duffy Powers Company: No munitions made.
Number of employees serving with the Colors, 24.
- Eastman Kodak Company: See special article published herein covering munitions made.
Number of employees serving with the Colors: Main Office, 87; Camera Works, 242; Kodak Park, 525; Premo Works, 24; Hawk-Eye Works, 39; Folmer-Century Works, 30; Total, 947.
- East Side Savings Bank: No munitions made.
Number of employees serving with the Colors, 1.
- Eastwood, William, & Son: No munitions made.
Number of employees serving with the Colors, 14.
- Eberwein & Zahrndt: No munitions made.
Number of employees serving with the Colors, 2.
- Ebsary Gypsum Company, Inc.: Supplied materials used in the erection of Government houses, arsenals, Navy yards, and other buildings; ninety percent of material went to this use.
Number of employees serving with the Colors, not reported.
- Elbs, John G.: Made Star Egg Carriers and Trays, essential equipment for food-saving; also paper plugs for shells, such as the 75 m.m. shells manufactured in Rochester.
Number of employees serving with the Colors, 11.
- Electric Panelboard Company: No munitions made.
Number of employees serving with the Colors, 3.
- Electric Supply Sales Company: No munitions made.
Number of employees serving with the Colors, 1.
- Enterprise Foundry Company: Made castings for U.S. Naval Gun Factory.
Number of employees serving with the Colors, 1.

- Erie Foundry Company: Sixty percent capacity of two plants taken up in making castings furnished to munition corporations and machinery manufacturers, who sold to munition, shipbuilding and railroad people; supplied Symington-Anderson Company; Symington Forge Company; Symington Machine Company; Davis Machine Tool Company; and the Ingle Machine Company, with a large part, if not all, of their grey iron casting requirements.
 Number of employees serving with the Colors, 8.
- Ernst, Louis & Sons: No munitions made.
 Number of employees serving with the Colors, 2.
- Fearless Dishwasher Company: Furnished dishwashing equipment and water coolers to the camps and hospitals.
 Number of employees serving with the Colors, 12.
- Forman, B., Company: No munitions made.
 Number of employees serving with the Colors, 6.
- Fricker, John, Company: No munitions made.
 Number of employees serving with the Colors, 3.
- Fuller, George R.: No munitions made.
 Number of employees serving with the Colors, 1.
- Gardner Seed Company: No munitions made.
 Number of employees serving with the Colors, 6.
- General Railway Signal Company: See special article published herein covering munitions made.
 Number of employees serving with the Colors, 295.
- Genesee Bridge Company: No munitions made.
 Number of employees serving with the Colors, 12.
- Genesee Cut Glass Company: No munitions made.
 Number of employees serving with the Colors, 1.
- Genesee Glass & Paint Company: No munitions made.
 Number of employees serving with the Colors, 3.
- Gilbert, E. T., Mfg. Company: No munitions made.
 Number of employees serving with the Colors, 1.
- Gillis, George J., Corporation: Made paper boxes for optical manufacturing companies in Rochester and surrounding cities, which were used as containers for optical goods supplied to the War Department.
 Number of employees serving with the Colors, 8.
- Gillis, J. W., Company: Manufactured splints for Field and Medical Service; also special boxes for the Navy Department.
 Number of employees serving with the Colors, 1.
- Gleason Works: See special article published herein covering munitions made.
 Number of employees serving with the Colors, 49.
- Goetzman, W. H.: Made lead-lined boxes for the Navy.
 Number of employees serving with the Colors, 5.
- Goldwater & Company: No munitions made.
 Number of employees serving with the Colors, 2.
- Goodman & Suss: No munitions made.
 Number of employees serving with the Colors, 12.
- Gordon & Kaelber: No munitions made.
 Number of employees serving with the Colors, 10.

Grashof, C. H., Company: No munitions made.

Number of employees serving with the Colors, 2.

Graves, H. B. Company, Inc.: No munitions made.

Number of employees serving with the Colors, 7.

Green's Nursery Company: No munitions made.

Number of employees serving with the Colors, 1.

Gunson, L. P. Company: No munitions made.

Number of employees serving with the Colors, 1.

Hall's, Sidney Sons: Made tanks, and did repairs in all the plants which were doing such work.

Number of employees serving with the Colors, 1.

Haverstick & Company: No munitions made.

Number of employees serving with the Colors, 3.

Hayden, Company: No munitions made.

Number of employees serving with the Colors, 2.

Heilbrunn, J. & Sons: No munitions made.

Number of employees serving with the Colors, 1.

Heuman, Sol: No munitions made.

Number of employees serving with the Colors, 23.

Hickey Freeman Company: No munitions made.

Number of employees serving with the Colors, 57.

Hickok Manufacturing Company: No munitions made.

Number of employees serving with the Colors, 12.

High Speed Hammer Company, Inc.: Designed and made special hammers for assembling base-plates on British shells; also, special hammers for assembling base-plates on 155 m.m. shells; also special hammers for riveting harness with solid copper rivets; built special equipment for flanging tubes in rifle grenades; special machines for riveting firing pin in hand grenades; special machines for riveting McClellan saddles; and riveting machines for riveting cooking utensils for Field Service. Regular machines used to make War munitions for other contractors.

Number of employees serving with the Colors, 4.

Hinds, J. A. & Company: No munitions made.

Number of employees serving with the Colors, 3.

Hollister Lumber Company: No munitions made.

Number of employees serving with the Colors, 4.

Hopeman Brothers Lumber and Manufacturing Company: Furnished all the joinery work required by the Sun Shipbuilding Company, in the construction of three mine sweepers, four transports, and approximately forty tankers and cargo ships of ten to twelve thousand tons, dead weight; associate Company, A. W. Hopeman & Sons, were general contractors for photograph school at Kodak Park, the Baker Flying Field, the Red Cross Headquarters at State and Church Streets, Rochester, New York, and the Red Cross Bath House at Joseph Avenue and Ward Street.

Number of employees serving with the Colors, 4.

- Howe & Bassett Company:** Furnished and installed heating and plumbing in the Bausch & Lomb Optical Company's buildings, constructed for war production; also the heating in the Symington-Anderson Gun plant; and heat treatment buildings of the Symington Company Forge plant; supplied plumbing and heating for barracks at the University of Rochester, and plumbing and heating for Soldiers' and Sailors' Bath House near the New York Central tracks.
Number of employees serving with the Colors, 13.
- Hubbard, Eldridge & Miller:** No munitions made.
Number of employees serving with the Colors, 42.
- Hunting Company:** Furnished materials to the Eastman Kodak Company, Bausch & Lomb Optical Company, General Railway Signal Company, Symington-Anderson Company, T. H. Symington Company, and many others.
Number of employees serving with the Colors, 5.
- Ilex Optical Company:** No munitions made.
Number of employees serving with the Colors, 6.
- Industrial Electric Company, Inc.:** No munitions made.
Number of employees serving with the Colors, 5.
- International Button Company:** See M. B. Shantz, Inc.
- Johnston, John White:** Delivered large quantity of Snow White water-color, particularly to Naval Hospitals where X-Ray machines were in operation; also to architects and engineers in drafting rooms at the ship-building yards.
Number of employees serving with the Colors, 5.
- Keller, Fred L.:** Made Trench Overcoats for Army Officers.
Number of employees serving with the Colors, 13.
- Kelly, John, Inc.:** No munitions made.
Number of employees serving with the Colors, 38.
- Klatorick Optical Company, Inc.:** Supplied many pairs of glasses for men entering the service.
Number of employees serving with the Colors, 5.
- Knowlton, M. D., Company:** Seventy to eighty percent of the monthly production of this factory was against priority orders, for either direct or indirect Government work; contribution in the production of War materials covered the development of special paper tube and can machinery for food and other necessary products to displace tin, so as to leave more metal available for direct War use; supplied ball-bearings for use on machine tools; on submarines; on munition machinery; for Government experimental work; testing machinery; gas defense; Emergency Fleet Corporation; laundry machinery for cantonments; airplanes; British Imperial Munitions Board, and many other direct uses; output from ball-bearings department averaged seventy-five percent direct and indirect Government work, twenty-four percent of exceptional or National importance.
Number of employees serving with the Colors, 35.
- Kohlmetz, Charles E.:** No munitions made.
Number of employees serving with the Colors, 1.
- Kresge, S. S., Company:** No munitions made.
Number of employees serving with the Colors, 2.

Lawyers Cooperative Publishing Company: No munitions made.

Number of employees serving with the Colors, 14.

Leach Shoe Company: No munitions made.

Number of employees serving with the Colors, 16.

Lefowitz, Levin & Company: No munitions made.

Number of employees serving with the Colors, 1.

Likly, Henry, & Company: Manufactured binocular cases for Russian Imperial Government; British Government; United States Army and Navy; also, field desks, lockers and commissary chests for the United States Army.

Number of employees serving with the Colors, 7.

Lincoln-Alliance Bank: No munitions made.

Number of employees serving with the Colors, 13.

Line-A-Time Manufacturing Company, Inc.: Made spiral springs of small diameter for producers of telephone sets used by the Field Artillery. In connection with the cameras used on aeroplanes, made by the Eastman Kodak Company, the necessity arose to produce a flexible tube of coiled spring wire of a particular size, which was supplied by the Line-A-Time Company, though it was necessary to do a great deal of experimenting and make special tools in order to work the wire, (only an inferior quality of which was available at that time), into the size required. These springs ran some ten to twelve feet in length and were very small in diameter, yet they had to be continuous, no breaks or splices being permissible, which made this product very difficult to turn out with the material that was available; they were supplied, however, in large quantities; also made special tools and dies for guns manufactured by the Baker Gun Company. The regular product, the Line-A-Time, was placed on the priority list of the Government, because of the value of the service which this device rendered in Government offices, by assisting stenographers and typists to perform their work more rapidly and accurately. There was a great shortage of workers of this class, and the Line-A-Time helped to alleviate this shortage.

Number of employees serving with the Colors, 2.

Little, A. P., Inc.: Delivered to the Government, quantities of carbon paper and ribbon.

Number of employees serving with the Colors, not reported.

Lorscheider-Schang Company: No munitions made.

Number of employees serving with the Colors, 1.

Lowenthal, Max & Sons: No munitions made.

Number of employees serving with the Colors, 1.

Luitwieler Pumping Engine Company: Furnished a large number of machines and machine parts to the Davis Machine Tool Company and the Bridgeford Lathe Company, for special shell-making equipment, some being for the U.S. Government, and some for foreign governments. Part of the work at that time was machining the beds and heavier parts of 500 to 600 Davis lathes, especially equipped for modern shell machines; also built a large number of these machines complete, for the Davis Machine Company.

When the Symington Company Shell-plants were started in Rochester, we were called upon to furnish the single-purpose semi-automatic

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shell grinders. Working under their engineering force, we built all of these machines, over seventy in number, that were used in the three Symington Shell-plants throughout the War. These machines weighed approximately 3,000 pounds each. We also produced for the Shell-plants several hundred single-purpose shell lathes of their own design, and machined complete, a large number more for them to assemble in their own plants. We also repaired their grinders and other machinery from time to time, as required.

When the Gun-plant was opened, we furnished the first experimental machines for cooling the various bands or shells that went into the manufacture of gun barrels. When the Drop-Forge-plant was started, we turned a large part of our plant into the production of heavy shell punches and punching machines for the forging of three-inch shells.

Our work in connection with this plant was so necessary to the Government that the Ordnance Department refused to allow us a day off for our regular shop picnic until we agreed to work the following Sunday to make up for the time lost. We were heavily engaged in this class of work with the Symington plant, until the close of the War.

We also had a contract for 1100 automatic double valves for use on the "Eagle" boats built by Henry Ford.

We supplied a large number of pumps for strictly Government use, for training camps, supply stations, mother ships, Navy Yards, etc. A partial list of the places at which these pumps were used are Camp Beauregard, Alexandria, La.; Quantico, Va.; U.S. Government Arsenal, Edgewood, Md.; U.S. Government Arsenal, Charlestown, S. C.; U.S. Experimental Station, Lakehurst, N. J.; Government Station, Seven Pines, Va.; U.S. Quartermaster at Raleigh, N. C.; Mother ships for the U.S. Navy, shipping to Norfolk, Va.; Boston, Mass.; and New York ports. Also, a large number of our pumps were requisitioned by the Government to be sent to various railroad pumping stations, etc.

During the last few months of the War, our production for Government purposes amounted to about eighty-six percent of our total production.

Number of employees serving with the Colors, 5.

Mack & Company: For some time we were furnishing eighty percent of our product directly, or otherwise, for War purposes. The following are some of the branches of service we served: War Department: Jeffersonville Depot Quartermaster, Draw Shaves. Rock Island Arsenal: Planes, Draw Shaves, Chisels, Hand-Axes. Engineers: Fort Meyer, Va., Carving tools. Navy Department: Puget Sound Navy Yard, Chisels, Gouges. Norfolk Navy Yard: Chisels, Gouges, Cooperage Tools. Aviation: Dallas, Texas, Chisels, Gouges. U.S. Shipping Board: Ship Builder's Tools of all kinds, and accessories for Life Boats for the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

Number of employees serving with the Colors, 8.

Mathews & Boucher: No munitions made.

Number of employees serving with the Colors, 7.

Mayers Coating Machine Company: No munitions made.

Number of employees serving with the Colors, 1.

McCurdy & Company: No munitions made.

Number of employees serving with the Colors, 5.

McGraw, Benjamin, & Hays: No munitions made.

Number of employees serving with the Colors, 7.

Mechanics Saving Bank: No munitions made.

Number of employees serving with the Colors, 2.

Meier Furniture Company: No munitions made.

Number of employees serving with the Colors, 3.

Merchant's Despatch Transportation Company: Supplied the Government with Freight Cars.

Number of employees serving with the Colors, not reported.

Michaels, Stern & Company: Supplied uniforms for officers, and materials for the Red Cross.

Number of employees serving with the Colors, 125.

Mosley & Motley Milling Company: Served under the jurisdiction of the United States Food Administration in the manufacture of flour.

Number of employees serving with the Colors, 4.

Mutschler, A. & H. G., Inc.: Built three gun stock lathes; also three airplane propeller blade lathes for the Fitz Empire Company; also, twenty-two punch presses, special, for heading shells, for Symington Company.

Number of employees serving with the Colors, not reported.

National Bank of Commerce: No munitions made.

Number of employees serving with the Colors, 9.

National Casket Company: Supplied burial caskets necessary for transferring remains of soldiers from camps to their home cities; one of our factories was used by the U.S. Government for the manufacture of gas masks; another one turned over fifty percent of its products for a long period to the use of the Government.

Number of employees serving with the Colors, 7.

Naval Gun Shop: Field Glasses and miscellaneous articles for the Navy.

Number of employees serving with the Colors, not reported.

North East Electric Company: Made starting and lighting equipment for Dodge cars, which car was adopted by the Government for use at the front; also, heating and lighting generators of special type for use on aeroplanes; also a quantity of Navy couplings used on ship tackle; also, four-inch, Mark No. 12, Model 1, Magnetic Firing Devices for the Ordnance Bureau. Experiments were completed and material purchased for manufacturing a Wireless Telephone Field Set, but the signing of the Armistice ended this.

Number of employees serving with the Colors, 230.

North West Foundries, Inc.: No munitions made.

Number of employees serving with the Colors, 3.

Neisner Brothers, Inc.: No munitions made.

Number of employees serving with the Colors, 4.

New York State Railways: No munitions made.

Number of employees serving with the Colors, 204.

O'Connell Electric Company: No munitions made.

Number of employees serving with the Colors, 1.

- Oster, C. W.: No munitions made.
Number of employees serving with the Colors, 2.
- Paine Drug Company: No munitions made.
Number of employees serving with the Colors, 7.
- Patric, M. W.: No munitions made.
Number of employees serving with the Colors, 1.
- Peoples' Outfitting Company: No munitions made.
Number of employees serving with the Colors, 3.
- Pfaudler Company: Furnished equipment to the Government and other contractors for processing chemicals for the production of gases and other explosives.
Number of employees serving with the Colors, 32.
- Phillips Electric Company: No munitions made.
Number of employees serving with the Colors, 1.
- Pidgeon, William, Jr.; No munitions made.
Number of employees serving with the Colors, 3.
- Post Express Printing Company: No munitions made.
Number of employees serving with the Colors, 18.
- Powers Hotel: No munitions made.
Number of employees serving with the Colors, 13.
- Pullman Manufacturing Company: Operated as sub-contractor under the Bausch & Lomb Optical Company.
Not any employees serving with the Colors.
- Pulver Company, Inc.: No munitions made.
Number of employees serving with the Colors, 2.
- Queen City Printing Ink Company: No munitions made.
Number of employees serving with the Colors, 3.
- Reed, E. P. & Company: No munitions made.
Number of employees serving with the Colors, 86.
- Ricker Manufacturing Company: Made special machinery for U.S. Sub-marines; also machine parts for aeroplanes.
Number of employees serving with the Colors, 2.
- Ritter Dental Company: Received U.S. Certificate of Merit as follows: "The Ritter Dental Manufacturing Company rendered valuable assistance to the Country, during the emergency, having facilities to provide large quantities of operating chairs and engines. They materially hastened the organization and equipment of the Dental Department."
Number of employees serving with the Colors, 86.
- Robeson Cutlery Company: No munitions made.
Number of employees serving with the Colors, 2.
- Rochester Auto Supply Company: No munitions made.
Number of employees serving with the Colors, 1.
- Rochester Button Company: For the Army, made buttons for uniforms, overcoats and flannel shirts; for the Navy, buttons for sailors' middy suits, and leather jerkins; for the Medical Department, buttons for nurses' and hospital attendants' uniforms. Also, made buttons for the uniforms of all the War Relief Organizations, such as Red Cross, Y.M.C.A., K.

of C., Salvation Army, and Jewish Welfare Board. All of these were made with the insignia of the organization embossed on them. For many months the greater part of the capacity of the factory was devoted to this purpose.

Number of employees serving with the Colors, 2.

Rochester Can Company: Made a great many thousands of ash cans for Army use; also, steel helmets.

Number of employees serving with the Colors, 4.

Rochester Candy Works: No munitions made.

Number of employees serving with the Colors, 9.

Rochester Clay, Brick & Tile Corporation: No munitions made.

Number of employees serving with the Colors, 1.

Rochester Folding Box Company: Made paper boxes and containers for food and tobacco.

Number of employees serving with the Colors, 28.

Rochester Food Products Corporation: No munitions made.

Number of employees serving with the Colors, 3.

Rochester Gas & Electric Corporation: See special article published herein covering munitions made.

Number of employees serving with the Colors, 232.

Rochester Germicide Company: Made large quantities of antiseptics for Hospital and Field use; also disinfectants.

Number of employees serving with the Colors, 1.

Rochester Last Works: Made Munson Lasts, for Army shoes.

Number of employees serving with the Colors, 18.

Rochester Lithograph Company: No munitions made.

Number of employees serving with the Colors, 2.

Rochester Motors Corporation: Made aeroplane engines.

Number of employees serving with the Colors, 2.

Rochester Packing Company, Inc.: No munitions made.

Number of employees serving with the Colors, 4.

Rochester Savings Bank: No munitions made.

Number of employees serving with the Colors, 1.

Rochester Show Case Works: No munitions made.

Number of employees serving with the Colors, 1.

Rochester Stamping Company: Made copper driving bands, working full capacity twenty-four hours a day; these were delivered to the United States Government; also, to the British and Canadian Governments.

Number of employees serving with the Colors, 89.

Rochester Telephone Corporation: By authority vested in him by Congress, President Wilson assumed control and supervision of every telegraph and telephone system within the jurisdiction of the United States, on August 1, 1918. This supervision continued until July 31, 1919, on which date all telegraph and telephone properties were surrendered to their owners. The possession, control and operation undertaken by the President, was turned over, immediately, to Postmaster-General, Albert S. Burleson. The Postmaster-General, in turn, appointed Messrs. U. N. Bethell, F. A. Stevenson, F. M. Yorke and A. F. Adams to assume con-

trol and operation of the telegraph and telephone systems under Government control; and were known as the Operating Board. To the end that the Postmaster-General's policy relating to good service, economies, employment of standard methods and unification, be put into effect at once, and that the Independents be fully recognized and advised, the Operating Board appointed Mr. F. B. MacKinnon, Vice-President of the U.S. Independent Telephone Association, to act as Chairman of the Independent Group of the U.S. Telegraph and Telephone Administration.

On January 13, 1919, because of his activities in connection with the Independent Telephone Industry, and being a member of the Board of Directors of the National Association, Mr. George R. Fuller of Rochester, was appointed District Supervisor of Independent Telephone Systems in the Rochester District which included all of New York State east of Jamestown. The Rochester District comprised 473 operating companies; 153 companies or associations operating 100 or more stations, aggregating about 100,000 stations.

Various bulletins were issued from time to time by the Administration, including an embargo on extension of telephone lines. A new schedule of local and toll rates was also put in effect during Government operation.

Employees of the telegraph and telephone companies were urged not to leave their posts during the War and, notwithstanding they were allowed to file claims for deferred classification, twenty-five of the employees of the Rochester Telephone Company entered the U. S. Service, most of them in the Signal Corps of the U. S. Army.

Rochester Trust & Safe Deposit Company: No munitions made.

Number of employees serving with the Colors, 9.

Ruth Electric Shop: No munitions made.

Number of employees serving with the Colors, 1.

Sage, John T.: No munitions made.

Number of employees serving with the Colors, 1.

Sargent & Greenleaf, Inc.: A large portion of plant devoted to War-work; made original tools used in the manufacture of shells; some of these tools were made for the British Government before the United States entered the War. Furnished cabinet locks for Sun-Hull contracts, which was a part of the Emergency Fleet built during the War; also, furnished large numbers of padlocks under sub-contract with Bausch & Lomb, for range-finder cases, and other instruments made and cased by them; also furnished locks in considerable quantities for use in Base Camps.

Number of employees serving with the Colors, 20.

Schaefer-Ross Company, Inc.: No munitions made.

Number of employees serving with the Colors, 6.

Scheer, E. J.: No munitions made.

Number of employees serving with the Colors, 3.

Schlegel Manufacturing Company: Made cotton tape used in the manufacture of aeroplanes; also, gun swabbing material.

Number of employees serving with the Colors, 2.

Schmidt, Rudolph & Company, Inc.: No munitions made.

Number of employees serving with the Colors, 2.

Schouton, Henry, Company: No munitions made.

Number of employees serving with the Colors, 2.

Scrantom's, Inc.: No munitions made.

Number of employees serving with the Colors, 10.

Selden Truck Corporation, Rochester Division: Made Motor Trucks for the Government.

Number of employees serving with the Colors, 25.

Seneca Camera Manufacturing Company: No munitions made.

Number of employees serving with the Colors, 19.

Shantz, M. B., Inc., (International Button Company): Made and delivered approximately twenty-five million buttons for the United States Government, more than enough to supply the buttons needed for the following uniforms: Regular Army uniforms for two million soldiers, both officers and enlisted men; for breeches of one hundred and sixty-five thousand sailors in the United States Navy; and for Army overcoats of fifty thousand enlisted men in the United States Army; also, furnished special designed buttons for the United States Marine Corps.

Number of employees serving with the Colors, 23.

Shur-On Optical Company: No munitions made.

Number of employees serving with the Colors, 31.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company: No munitions made.

Number of employees serving with the Colors, 88.

Sill Stove Works: Furnished about seven hundred furnaces to heat cantonment buildings.

Number of employees serving with the Colors, 17.

Smith, J. Hungerford, Company: No munitions made.

Number of employees serving with the Colors, 14.

Smith, Beir & Gormley: No munitions made.

Number of employees serving with the Colors, 4.

Smith-Junior Company: Supplied beverages for the American Expeditionary Forces in France, working through the Y.M.C.A.

Number of employees serving with the Colors, not reported.

Smith, F. N., Manufacturing Company: No munitions made.

Number of employees serving with the Colors, 2.

Stacy, O. T., Company: No munitions made.

Number of employees serving with the Colors, 3.

Standard Auto Fire Works: No munitions made.

Number of employees serving with the Colors, 3.

Staud, C. J.: No munitions made.

Number of employees serving with the Colors, 1.

Stecher Lithographic Company: No munitions made.

Number of employees serving with the Colors, 76.

Stein-Bloch Company: No munitions made.

Number of employees serving with the Colors, 84.

Strasenburgh, R. J., Company: Supplied U.S. Army and Navy with 45,000,000 medicinal tablets; 30,000 half-pound jars of medicinal ointment; 4,000 pints of medicinal tinctures, and 2,000 pints of medicinal syrups.

Number of employees serving with the Colors, 5.

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Stromberg-Carlson Company: See special article published herein covering munitions made.

Number of employees serving with the Colors, 126.

Sturman Home Furnishing Company: No munitions made.

Number of employees serving with the Colors, 4.

Sullivan, W. E.: No munitions made.

Number of employees serving with the Colors, 1.

Symington Companies: See special article published herein covering munitions made.

Number of employees serving with the Colors, not reported.

Taylor Instrument Company: Made altimeters for airships; compasses for the Engineering Depot of the United States War Department; also aneroid barometers; furnished essential instruments in quantities to at least one hundred and fifty of the large Government contractors of the Country.

Number of employees serving with the Colors, 119.

Tierney's Sanitary Market: No munitions made.

Number of employees serving with the Colors, 2.

Todd Protectograph Company: Made 350,000 cartridge magazines, which were used in connection with the product of the Remington Arms Company; also, made and delivered 400,000 magazine tubes, as a sub-contract for Remington Arms Company. During the entire time of the operation of the Rochester Gun Plant, built upon land owned by our Company, our power plant furnished heat, for said Gun Plant.

Number of employees serving with the Colors, 126.

Traders' National Bank: No munitions made.

Number of employees serving with the Colors, 8.

Union Clothing Company: No munitions made.

Number of employees serving with the Colors, 5.

Union Trust Company: No munitions made.

Number of employees serving with the Colors, 2.

United Shoe Machinery Corporation: Made machinery for practically every shoe factory in the Country, which made shoes for soldiers, sailors and marines.

Number of employees serving with the Colors, 7.

United States Rubber Company: Rochester branch did not contribute very much in material to the Government, but the corporation generally furnished a great deal in the way of War materials.

Number of employees serving with the Colors, 8.

Vacuum Oil Company: Supplied quantities of high grade lubricating oils to the various branches of the Allied Forces. Practically all types of Naval vessels, airplanes, trucks, tractors, automobiles and motorcycles depended largely upon supplies of Gargoyle Marine Oils, and Gargoyle Mobiloils made in Rochester, for their lubrication. Returning soldiers brought back reports of vast quantities of lubricating oil barrels and cans stored back of the lines in France, and of many empty containers, bearing the name and trademark of the Vacuum Oil Company, being widely scattered over the battlefields.

Number of employees serving with the Colors, 147.

Vick, James' Sons: No munitions made.

Number of employees serving with the Colors, 4.

Vick & Hill Company: No munitions made.

Number of employees serving with the Colors, 5.

Vogt Manufacturing Corporation: Made 1,672,000 waist belts; 425,000 hat cords; 6,725,000 feet of webbing for haversacks and luggage rolls.

Number of employees serving with the Colors, 1.

Waltjen's, Painters & Decorators: No munitions made.

Number of employees serving with the Colors, 1.

Wamblu Varnish Works: Manufactured paints, varnishes and enamels for various departments of the United States forces.

Number of employees serving with the Colors, not reported.

Weed & Company: No munitions made.

Number of employees serving with the Colors, 19.

Weis & Fisher Company: No munitions made.

Number of employees serving with the Colors, 2.

Western Union Telegraph Company, Eastern Division: The Western Union Telegraph lines, offices, and employees throughout the United States were under the control of the United States Government, from August 1, 1918 to August 1, 1919. This included the telegraph offices in Rochester and Monroe County.

White Binding Company: No munitions made.

Number of employees serving with the Colors, 2.

White, J. R., & Company: No munitions made.

Number of employees serving with the Colors, 2.

Whiting, C. L.: No munitions made.

Number of employees serving with the Colors, 4.

Wilson, H. E.: No munitions made.

Number of employees serving with the Colors, 1.

Wollensak Optical Company: Made trench periscopes and battery commander periscopes, which necessitated factory extension; also, made sight-finders for aeroplanes and special lenses that the Government required. During War, employed approximately five hundred people, and nearly all output was Government work.

Number of employees serving with the Colors, 10.

Yawman & Erbe Manufacturing Company: No munitions made.

Number of employees serving with the Colors, 186.



MOSAIC

AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS
FROM NEGATIVES

TAKEN OVER

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

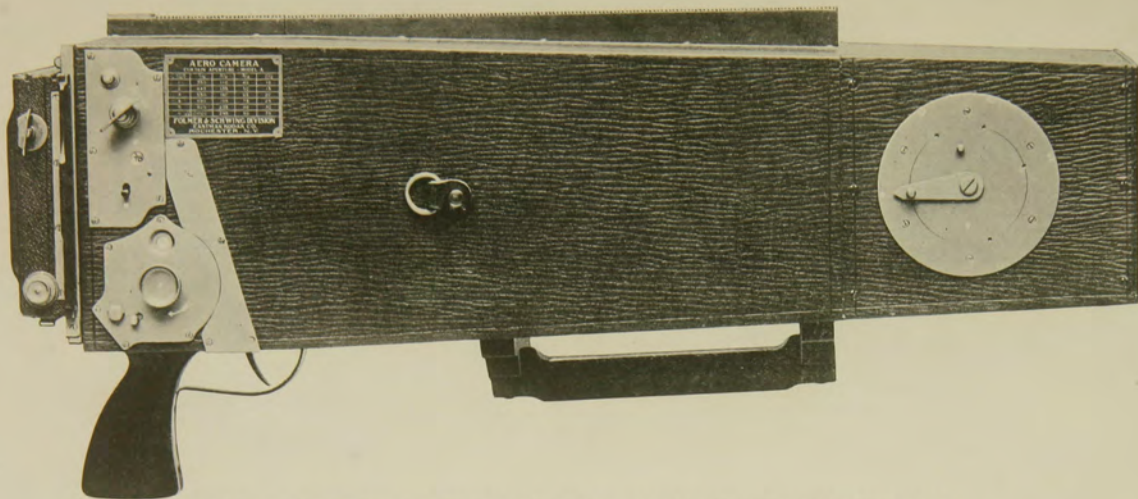
MONROE COUNTY

MADE IN ONE FLIGHT BY COURTESY OF
U. S. AIR SERVICE
OCT. 29, 1940.

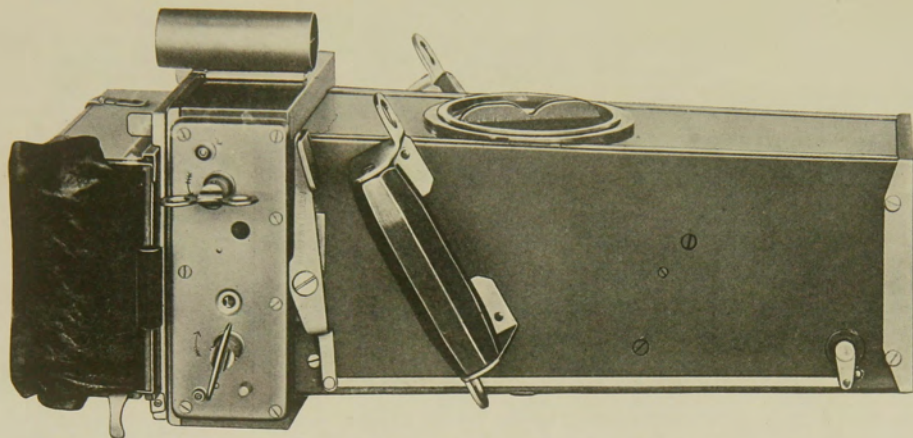
N. SCALE: 1"=660'
BY A.C.T. 1930 FT.
COPYRIGHT 1940

EASTMAN KODAK CO.

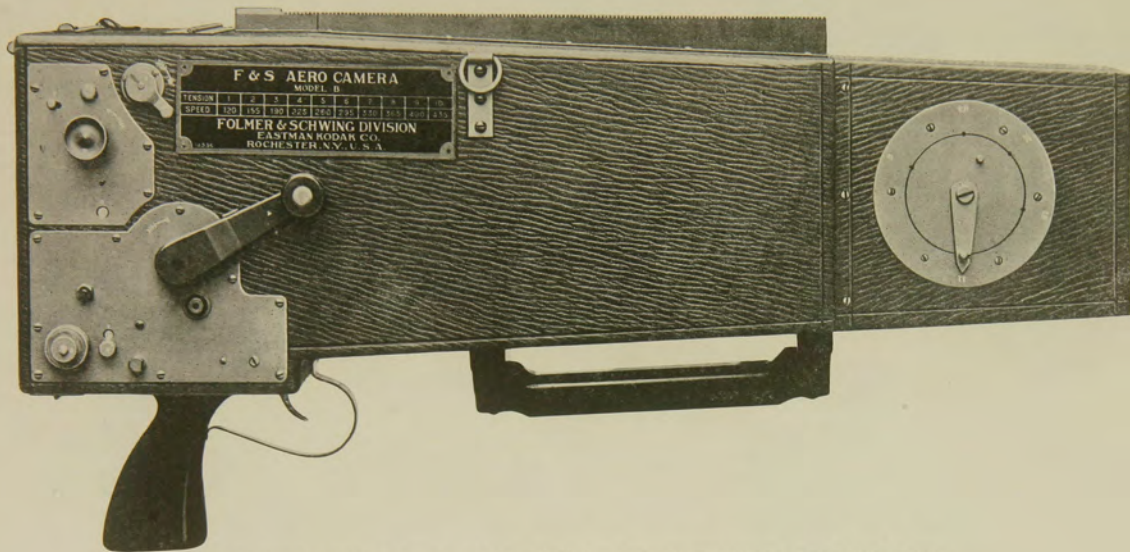
ROCHESTER, N. Y.



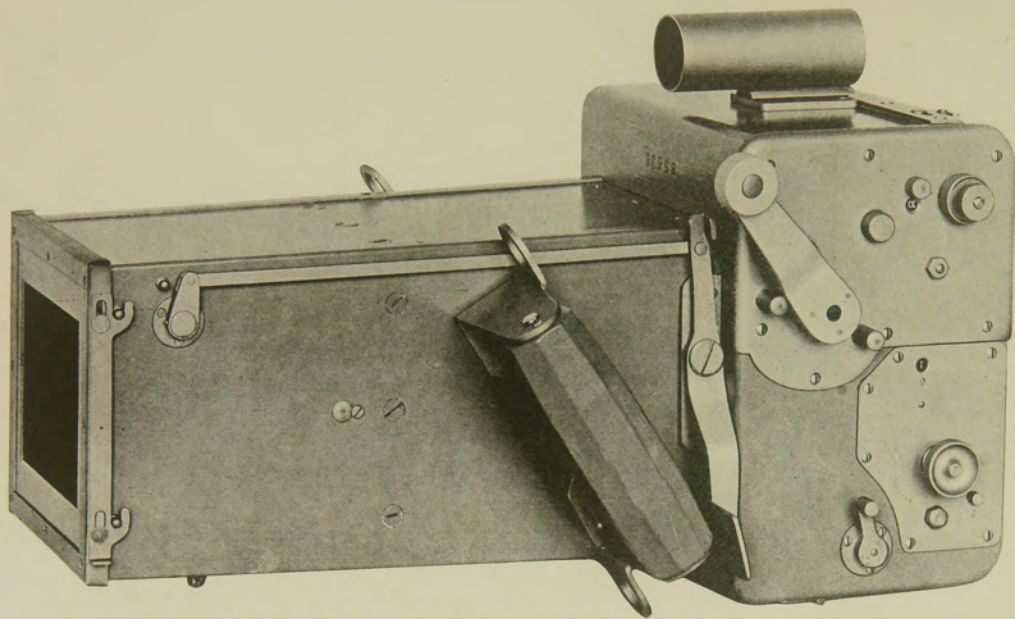
HAND-HELD AERO CAMERA, MODEL "A" DESIGNED BY THE EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY. SUBMITTED TO THE U. S. NAVY FOR TRIAL EARLY IN 1916.



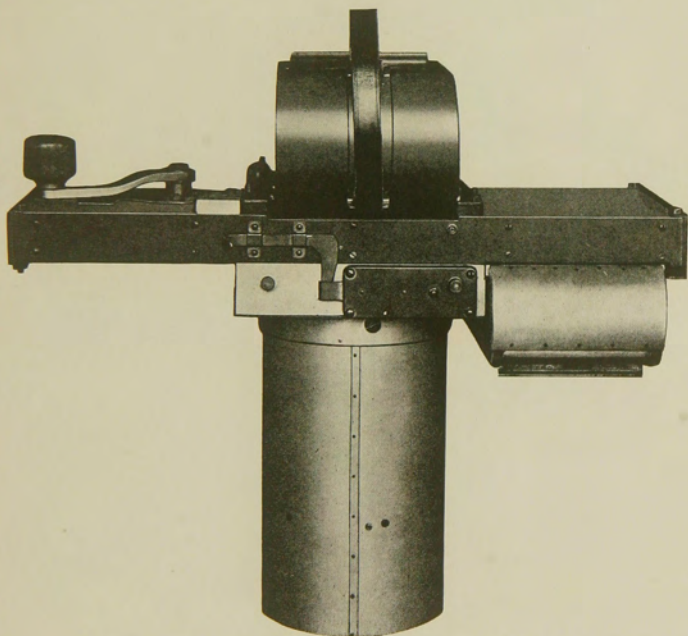
HAND-HELD AERO PLATE CAMERA "MODEL A" AS FINALLY DEVELOPED AND IMPROVED, AND KNOWN AS MODEL A-1, EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY.



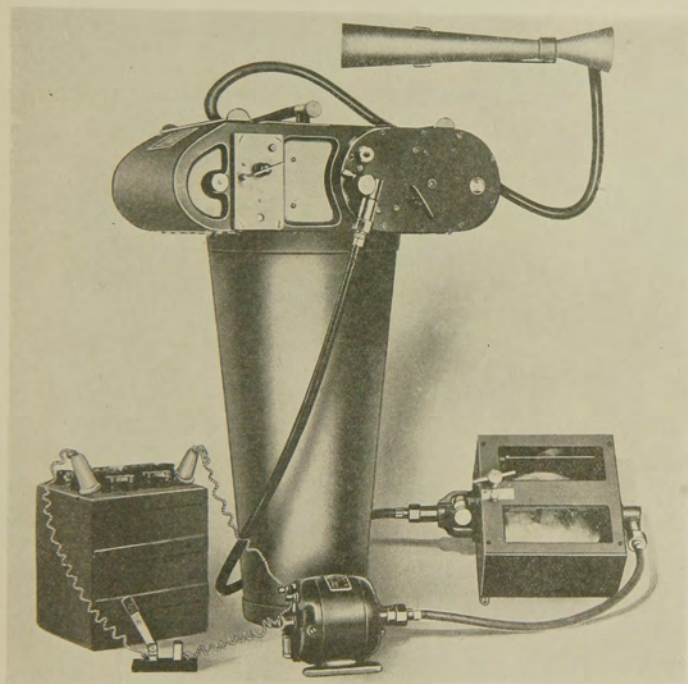
HAND-HELD AERO CAMERA MODEL "B" WHICH SUBSTITUTED ROLL FILM FOR PLATES. DESIGNED BY THE EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY IN 1916.



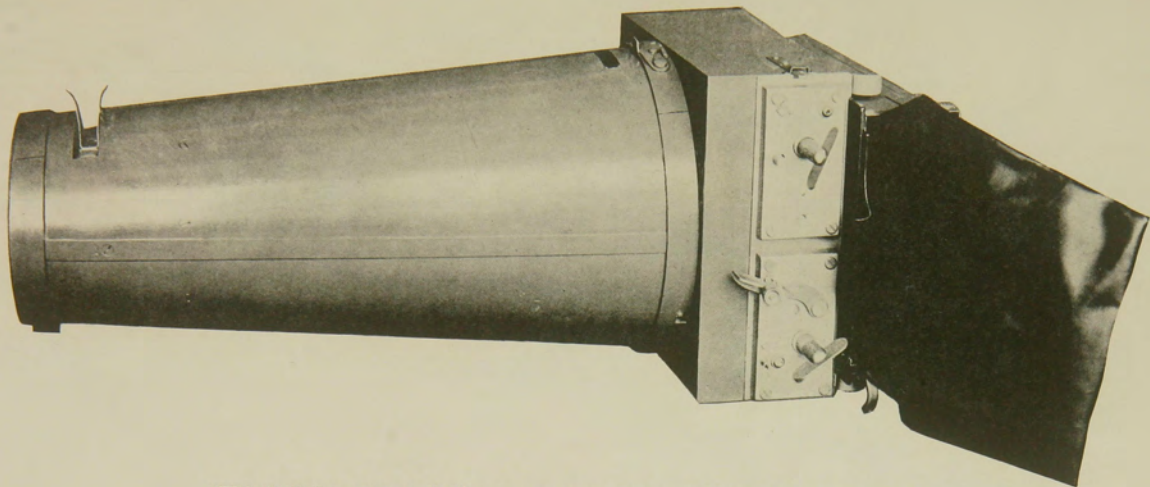
HAND-HELD ROLL FILM AERO CAMERA AS FINALLY DEVELOPED AND IMPROVED
FROM MODEL B, AND KNOWN AS MODEL B-1, EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY.



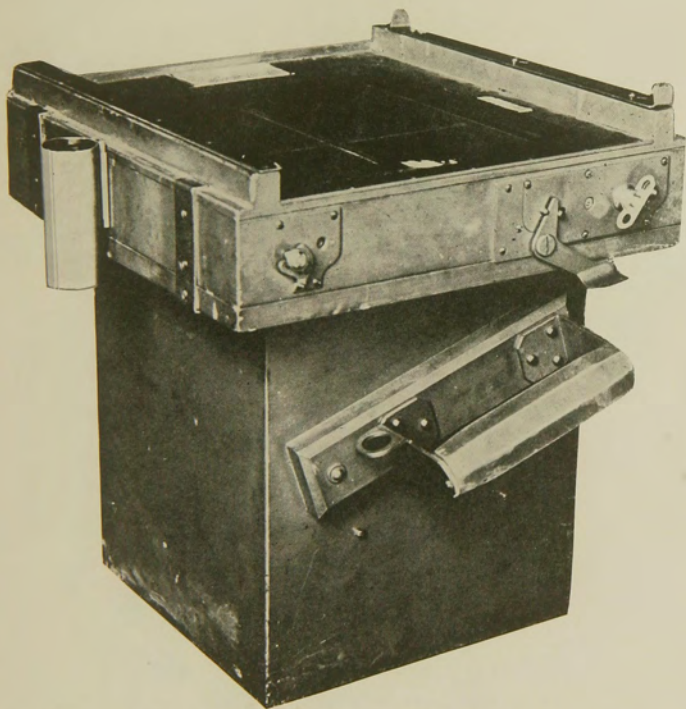
AERO CAMERA, TYPE C-2, ADAPTED FROM THE BRITISH TYPE L
BY THE EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY.



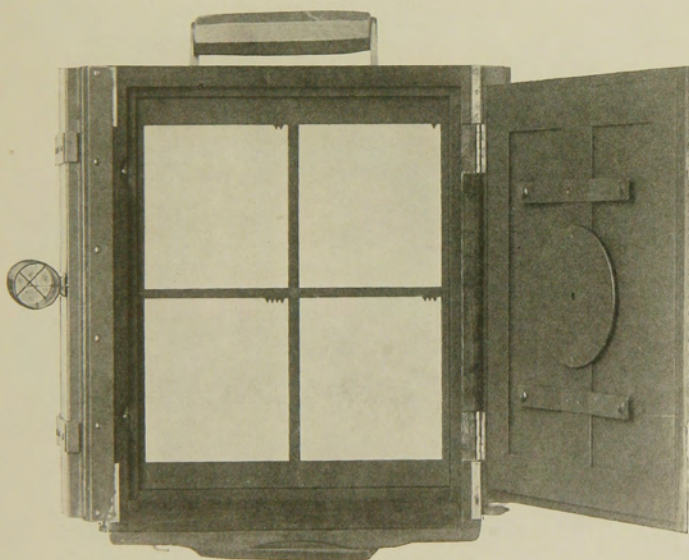
THE FAMOUS K-1 WHICH REVOLUTIONIZED MAPPING FROM THE AIR. AUTOMATICALLY DRIVEN, USING DAYLIGHT LOADING, CARTRIDGE FILM, CAPACITY 50 6 x 6 EXPOSURES AT ONE LOADING. DESIGNED BY EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY AND SUBMITTED FOR TEST IN OCTOBER, 1917.



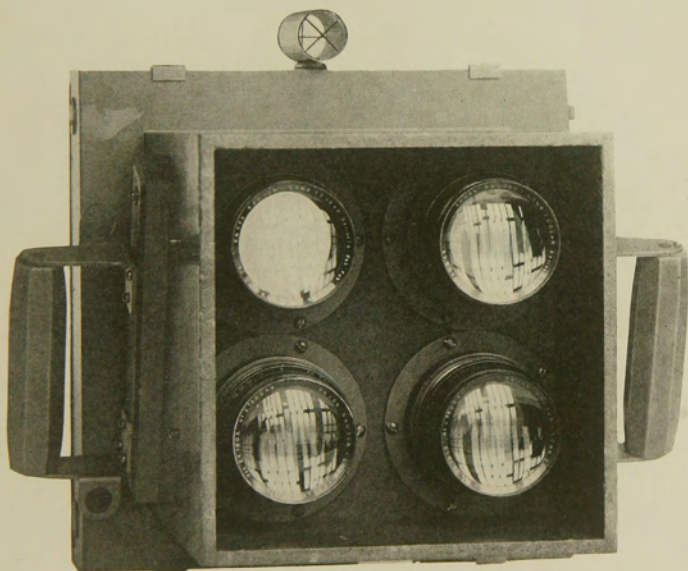
AERO CAMERA, MODEL "M" A HAND OPERATED CAMERA OF LARGE SIZE, USING
18 x 24 CM. PLATES, DESIGNED ESPECIALLY FOR "SPOTTING"
BY THE EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY.



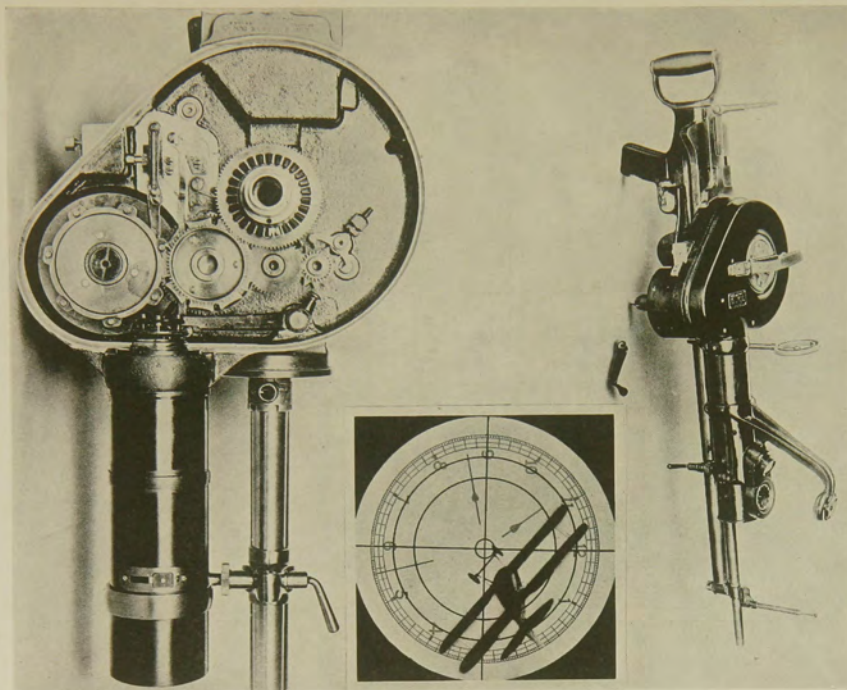
THE FOUR-LENS CAMERA USED IN THE BAKER FIELD TESTS.
MADE BY THE EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY FOR THE U. S. A.
SCHOOL OF AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY.



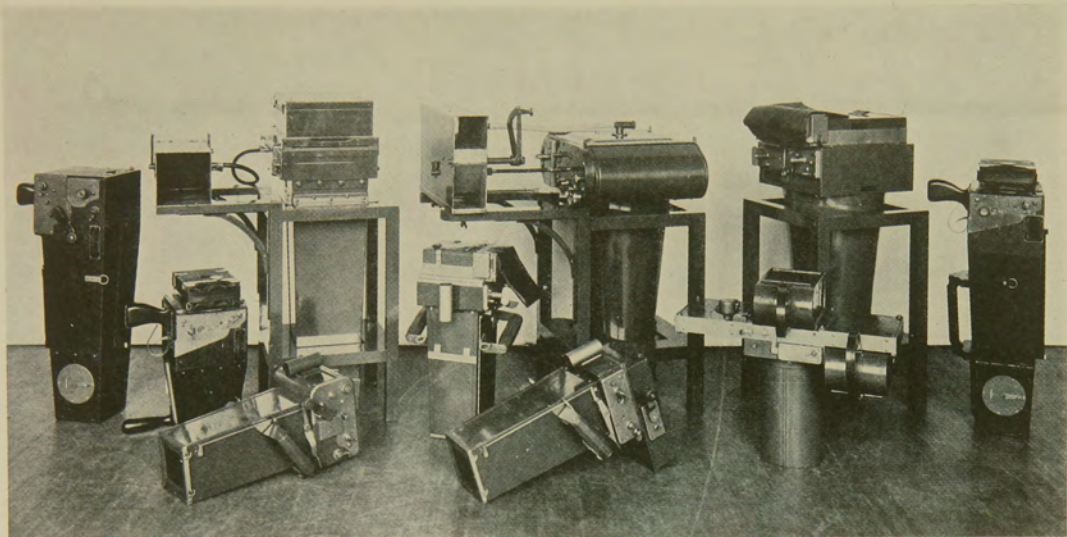
THE PLATE HOLDER OF THE 4-LENS CAMERA,
MADE BY EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY.



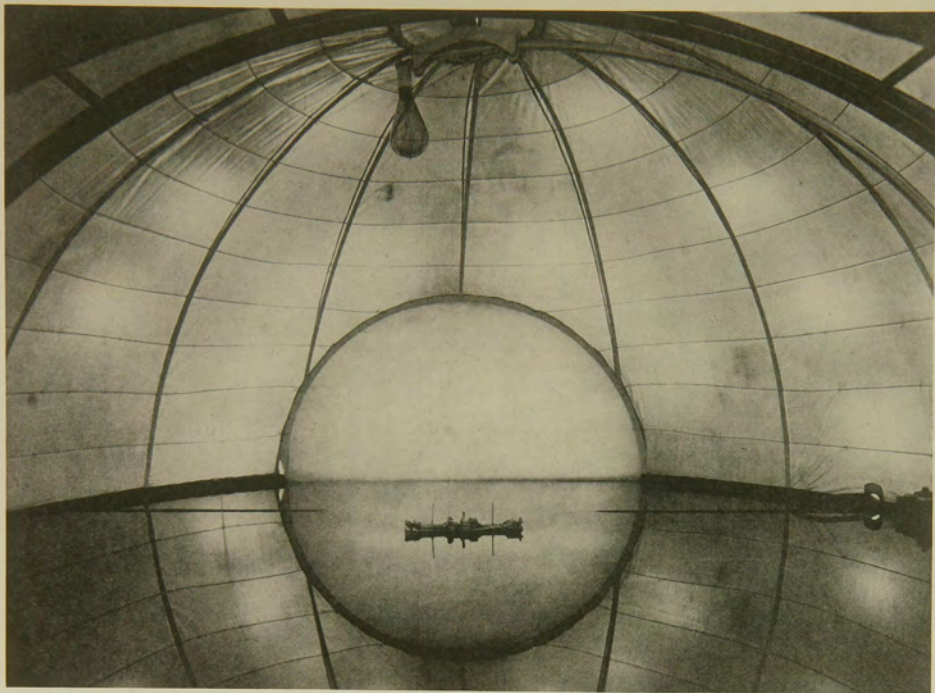
THE LENSES OF THE 4-LENS CAMERA, MADE BY
THE EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY.



AUTOMATIC GUN CAMERA FOR TRAINING AERIAL GUNNERS, ADAPTED FROM
THE BRITISH HYTHE GUN CAMERA BY THE EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY.
AUTOMATIC MECHANISM; TARGET AND TIMING DEVICE; THE GUN.



GROUP OF AERO CAMERAS—HAND-HELD AND AUTOMATIC—DESIGNED BY
EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY DURING THE WORLD WAR.



INTERIOR OF THE OBSERVATION THEATRE CONSTRUCTED AT THE EASTMAN
KODAK COMPANY RESEARCH LABORATORY FOR DETERMINING THE VISIBILITY
OF VARIOUS "CAMOUFLAGE" DESIGNS.

World War Service of the Eastman Kodak Company

By LEWIS B. JONES AND
CAPTAIN JOHN E. WEBBER

THE development of aerial photography was, logically enough, the important arm of the service which the War imposed on the Eastman Kodak Company. The specific photographic problems that called for solution may be classified as follows:

1. The adaptation, improvement and manufacture of aerial cameras of foreign design.
2. The development of aerial cameras and camera equipment of American design.
3. The development of the Gun Camera for training aerial gunners.
4. The design and manufacture of lenses specially adapted to aerial photographic work.
5. The analysis of special conditions under which aerial photographs are taken.
6. Determining, by means of laboratory tests, sensitive materials, filters, etc., best suited to photography from the air.
7. Laboratory Research work on low visibility methods of painting ships—popularly known as camouflage.
8. Training the personnel of the Air Service in photography.

For two years prior to this country's participation in the War, the Eastman Kodak Company had been making experiments on aerial cameras and had developed two hand-held models, one of which had been sent to the U. S. Navy for trial early in 1916. America's entry into the struggle naturally gave a tremendous impetus to these experiments, while the photographic experience on the fighting fronts, which it made available for the first time, pointed to the necessity for the rapid developments also of cameras of quite different types.

ADAPTING BRITISH CAMERAS

Pending the development of new models, the U. S. Air Service, in consultation with Eastman experts, decided to manufacture for training purposes, certain proved British models which had been used at the front. Three models were submitted by representatives of the British Air Force and of these, two, type C and type E, were selected for duplication. The Eastman Company was instructed to follow the British models exactly, and a considerable number of each was manufactured. While these served their purpose well they were soon superseded even for training purposes by later models of both British and American design.

The essential principles involved in these two models, C and E, were the same. Both used 4x5 plates which were loaded into the top magazine from which they fed down on to the focal plane. After exposure, the plate, through a motion of the operating handle, was pushed out of the focal plane and allowed to drop into the lower or receiving magazine. The focal plane shutter was reset during the last part of the motion of the operating handle. The exposed plate was pushed over to a position above the receiving magazine by a metal changer plate which, while the shutter was being set, covered and protected the next unexposed plate coming down from the top magazine. The return of the operating handle to its original position withdrew the metal changer plate and left the camera ready for another exposure. The magazines on these cameras held eighteen plates. The number of exposures possible on a given flight depended only upon the number of extra loaded magazines which could be carried in the available space in the plane. The type C cameras were equipped, for the most part, with 8¼ inch lenses working at f.4.5. No Iris Diaphragms were used, the lenses being at all times wide open. The type E was equipped with f.4.5 lenses varying in focal length from 8¼ to 12 inches. In this camera the lens was carried in a long tube threaded externally so as to permit of such adjustment as to allow the use of lenses of these focal lengths.

Early in 1918 a British camera, known as type L, and representing recent developments in semi-automatic types, was submitted. This also was a magazine plate camera made entirely of metal, including magazines, with a capacity of twenty-four 4x5 plates in metal septums. The mechanism was driven by a

propeller fitted to the outside of the fuselage of the plane and connected to the camera by means of a flexible shaft. The power, so transmitted, automatically changed the plates for each exposure and reset the shutter for the next. The plates were shifted from the upper magazine down on to the focal plane, where, after exposure, they were allowed to drop down to the lower or receiving magazine. The operator had only to release the shutter at the desired moment and change magazines for every twenty-four exposures. In case of failure of the power, the cameras could be hand operated.

The Air Service decided on immediate production of this type of camera, with such changes and improvements as would not actually delay delivery. The American type L, in essential principles, follows closely the British models, but many improvements were made by the Eastman experts working in cooperation with representatives of the U. S. Air Service. About 800 of this type L were manufactured and were used extensively both for training in this country and for service abroad, where their superiority over the original British type L was conceded.

DEVELOPMENT OF EASTMAN AERIAL CAMERAS HAND-HELD MODELS

Simultaneously with the adaptation and manufacture of British types of cameras, the Eastman Kodak Company proceeded with the development of models of its own design. Its activities in this direction, as already stated, go back to 1915. Plans for an aero camera model were then being formulated when the Navy Department requested the immediate construction of a camera for use in an airplane. For obvious reasons little information was available as to the development of aerial photography at the front or of the special requirements to be met. But such information as reached this side indicated a lens of considerable focal length, while the high speed of the planes pointed to fast lenses and short exposures.

The combination of a 24 inch lens with a 4x5 plate was decided upon, and, in order to make the camera as short as possible, a telephoto type of lens was selected. The F. & S. Aero Camera, Model A, was the result. The focal plane shutter mechanism is that which is familiar to all Graflex users. The back was made to take either the Graflex magazine plate holder,

the Graflex roll holder, or ordinary plate holders. In accordance with the spirit of the times, the instrument was equipped with a pistol grip, a forearm, and a trigger which released the shutter. An open rifle sight was substituted for the customary finder. A safety curtain protected the plate during the setting of the shutter, and an adjustment on the right hand side of the camera body, actuating an iris diaphragm, gave openings from f.16 to f.6.8.

Early in 1916, this model was finished and delivered to the Navy for trial at Pensacola, Florida. Much had been learned during its construction and, even before the tests were made, an improved model was undertaken and completed in a very short time. In this the body was of uniform taper from end to end and made of aluminum so as not to suffer from exposure to dampness. An improved method of adjusting the diaphragm was also developed, and a better form of safety shutter devised. Two light metal doors closed the opening in the forward end of the camera body. These doors opened by depressing the trigger which was given a longer throw. Having opened these safety doors, the last portion of the movement of the trigger released the shutter. Upon releasing the trigger, the doors, which were spring-actuated, closed automatically, not only excluding light from the lens during the setting of the shutter, but keeping out all moisture, oil or other foreign matter. This camera proved quite satisfactory and some forty of them were delivered to the Navy.

At the same time that the improved Model A was being made, a similar camera to handle film instead of plates, and known as Model B, was put under way. This camera applied the roll film idea to aerial photography. It incorporated with extreme ease and rapidity of operation, all of the manifold advantages accruing from the use of daylight loading cartridge film. Between exposures the film was wound and the shutter set by a quick motion of the operating lever. After twelve exposures had been made, the film was rewound on to the original spool and removed from the camera. A new roll could then be inserted. The possibility of carrying aloft film sufficient for an almost unlimited number of exposures, and the ability to reload as easily as the ordinary Kodak, were the obvious advantages of this type of aerial camera.

Experience proved that, because of the large surface presented to the wind, these two cameras, Model A and Model B, were too large to be conveniently handled. The fitting of lenses of 8½ inch focal length instead of 24 inch was a very effective step toward making them easily manageable in the highest speed planes.

AUTOMATIC MODELS

As early as 1917, information forthcoming from the front had emphasized the need for automatic cameras of large capacity. The multitudinous duties of the observer, the fact that his plane must be prepared to fight as well as map—for an escort was not always available—pointed the need of cameras requiring the minimum of the observer's attention. The increasingly high altitude from which mapping was done, due to the longer range and increased effectiveness of anti-aircraft fire, likewise pointed the necessity for lenses of greater focal length and for larger plates. To the design of a type of camera meeting these conditions, the Eastman experts gave their attention, and October saw the completion of the first model of the Folmer Automatic Film Camera.

This model was the direct forerunner of the famous K-1 which was destined to revolutionize mapping from the air. In this model, daylight loading cartridge film was used, the film being 6 inches wide and 25 feet long, permitting the making of fifty 6x6 exposures at one loading. The camera, driven by a wind motor, was mounted on the outside of the fuselage of the plane, the power being transmitted to the mechanism by a flexible shaft. The film was wound from the loaded spool over the recording plane on to the receiving spool. In order to obtain a perfectly flat recording plane, the film was drawn, by means of suction, against a flat plate, the suction being applied through numerous small holes in the plate. This suction was furnished by a venturi tube incorporated with the wind-motor in the driving unit. The focal plane shutter was set and released by the power at proper intervals as the film was fed from one roll to the other. During the setting of the shutter, light was excluded from the lens by a safety shutter fitted to the front of the cone. This safety shutter automatically opened just before the exposure was made by the focal plane shutter.

This type called for special mounting in the fuselage of the airplane and was designed for making vertical or oblique photographs of extended areas. In mapping areas on the ground, the frequency with which photographs are taken with an automatic camera depends upon the speed of the plane, the altitude, and the overlap desired between successive pictures. For this reason some means of controlling the speed of operation of the camera is necessary. Such provision was made by placing in front of the wind motor, a damper which could be opened to varying degrees.

This camera was submitted to the Military Authorities for test in October, 1917.

Notwithstanding the development of aerial photography in the direction of larger cameras of the automatic type, hand-held cameras had a wide variety of uses up to the end of the War. They are, for instance, specially adapted to the "spotting" of definite objectives, are convenient to carry, since they take up little space in the plane, and as they do not require special installation, can be taken on expeditions not necessarily photographic.

The Eastman Company consequently continued the development of their hand-held models and early in March, 1918, submitted their Model A-1 to the Air Service. The interval had given opportunity not only for the examination of British and French hand-held models, but for further experiment and test of their own. The Model A-1 consequently embodied the most advanced ideas as to what a hand-held plate camera should be. The mechanism is, in essential details, that of the original Model A. The external form was decided upon in consultation with the U. S. Air Service as a result of tests made on this side and upon the recommendation of foreign experts and advisers. The handles on the sides afford a steady support and easier control than the pistol grip first used. The shutter release is so located as to be easily operated by the observer's right thumb. The focal plane shutter has one aperture only, the speed variation being given by changing the tension. During the winding of the shutter, which permits of exposures from 1/100 to 1/400 of a second, the plate is protected from fog by a safety shutter on the front of the cone as in the automatic type. The magazine, which takes twelve 4x5 plates in metal septums, is a slight modification of the well known Graflex type. The modifications

consist of the addition of a counter and an increase in the stroke of the draw rod. This allows the plate to be completely withdrawn into the bag, making for a very quick change. Three operations are required to put this camera through a complete cycle; the changing of the plate, the setting of the shutter, and the release of the shutter. A short, tubular finder is used, having a pair of cross wires at either end.

This camera, after being subjected to severe tests in the hands of both experienced and inexperienced operators, was pronounced by the Air Service eminently satisfactory. It was also submitted to the Navy Department where it met with equal favor. An order was received from the Navy, and altogether one hundred and fifty cameras of this type were delivered to that branch of the service. The Air Service later placed orders for Type A-2 cameras which are identical with Type A-1 except for the shutter, which is equipped with a two-aperture, instead of a one-aperture curtain. Each aperture can be used with the series of tensions available, thus giving a great range of speeds.

A still later development, type A-3, the first model of which was finished in the summer of 1918, represents the last word in ease and facility of operation as regards the hand-held plate camera. The magazine is divided into two compartments, each capable of containing twelve 4x5 plates in septums. Twelve plates are loaded into the off set half of the magazine when it is placed on the camera. The motion of the operating lever moves the lower plate over into the focal plane and sets the shutter. After exposure another unexposed plate is shifted into the focal plane under the one just exposed, the shutter being set at the same time. It will be seen that the operation of plate changing consists simply in transferring unexposed plates from the bottom of one compartment to the bottom of the other compartment where they are exposed. This transfer is accomplished by a quick motion of the operating handle which at the same time sets the shutter. The only other operation required is a pressure of the thumb to release the shutter. The catch, which holds the magazine on to the camera body, interlocks with the magazine and shutter mechanism in such a way that it is impossible to unintentionally remove the magazine with the dark slide open, or to accidentally operate the shutter mechanism when the magazine is not in place. This makes it certain that,

when the magazine is replaced, the magazine mechanism and shutter mechanism will be geared together in their proper relation.

This model was subjected by the Air Service to very severe tests, all of which it passed in a creditable manner. The camera functioned perfectly, even in the hands of inexperienced operators. It may safely be said that, for ease, rapidity and certainty of operation, this camera, in its class, stands alone. Orders had been placed with the Eastman Kodak Company and production was about to be started when the Armistice was signed.

The hand-held film camera was also remodeled about this time so as to conform with the hand-held plate cameras in external details. This remodeled type, known as B-1, is essentially the type B so modified as to be in accord with the most advanced ideas in this respect. The Navy was supplied with a number of these cameras and reported them to be excellent. Looking toward the peace time development of aviation, these hand held cameras, Models A-1 and B-1, make a strong appeal to the civilian aviator. The Model A-1 is the ideal camera for those who prefer plates, while Model B-1 possesses all of the advantages so well known to Kodak enthusiasts the world over. The convenience of daylight loading cartridge film is combined with focal plane shutter efficiency. The 10" lens works at full opening, f.4.5, and, as on all the hand-held cameras, provision is made for quickly attaching color filters should they be needed.

Prior to the manufacture of the American Type L, already described, the Eastman Company submitted to the Government for test, the F. & S. Aero Camera, Type C-2. This camera was an outgrowth of the British Type C, the advantages of the original being retained and the disadvantages eliminated. Aluminum was used throughout, combining strength and light weight. The plate was shifted and the shutter set by a quick, easy motion of the operating crank which left the operator's hand in position to release the shutter. The all-metal magazines were developed for use on an earlier modification of the Type C, and were later adopted for the Type L. This camera gave excellent satisfaction during extended use at Langley Field.

MODEL K-1

On the Eastman Model K-1 the fame of America's War achievements in aerial photography will probably most securely rest. This model was the direct outcome of the Folmer Automatic Film Camera submitted to the Government in October, 1917, and already described.

Early in the summer of 1918, the Air Service decided on the production of a large automatic camera of this type with certain modifications worked out in cooperation with them. The width of the film was increased to 24 cm. so that the photographs should be approximately 18x24 cm. in size. The film roll length was also increased to 75 feet, or enough for 100 exposures. A "standard cone" was fitted carrying a 20 inch Hawk Eye Aerial Lens working at f.6. This cone was one adopted by all the Allies and was interchangeable among all the American 20 inch cameras. Provision was also made for the easy adjustment of color filters. These filters, which are gelatine film cemented between glass flats, are mounted in a metal frame which slides through an opening in the cone below the lens where it is retained by an automatic catch. These filters can be quickly and easily changed or removed. As in the original model, the film in this camera feeds from the loaded spool across the recording plane to the receiving spool. Since the film is held by suction against a cloth covered metal plate, a perfectly flat focal plane is afforded. The entire operation of the camera is automatic. The power is supplied either by an electric motor or by a wind motor, the latest type of which is shown in the figure. As the film feeds from one spool across the focal plane on to the other spool, the shutter is set and released at appropriate intervals. Obviously, the interval between exposures must be regulated in accordance with the speed and altitude of the plane and the amount of overlap desired between successive pictures. The speed of the wind motor is regulated by a hinged damper in front of the motor fan. The extent to which this damper is opened determines the speed of the fan. With the electric motor a friction drive is employed which permits of wide variation in the speed of operation of the camera. The loaded camera complete with all attachments, including the wind motor, weighs but forty-four pounds.

This is the camera par excellence for extended photographic reconnaissance or mapping, while the ease with which the lec-

tric or wind motor can be started and stopped adapts it well to spotting smaller areas or objects of interest. Flying at an altitude of 10,000 feet with this camera and a 12" lens, one roll of film will cover an area on the earth about one and four-tenths of a mile wide and 112 miles long, if the pictures cover adjacent areas with no overlap. Taking into consideration the fact that rolls can easily be changed in the air, the tremendous possibilities of this camera are realized. Rolls of the film weigh only four pounds each so that film in almost any amount may be taken up; in fact, it is quite easy on a flight of some two hours duration, using three or four rolls of film, to completely map a city of three hundred thousand inhabitants. Several of these cameras were delivered out of the one hundred which were on order when the Armistice was signed. Had the War continued, undoubtedly the Model K-1 would have exerted a tremendous influence on aerial photographic reconnaissance.

Turned to peace pursuits, this camera, which promised so much in time of War, is already assured of great usefulness. In the mapping of coast lines, forest areas, aerial postal routes, arid areas for reclamation, large construction works, railroads, cities and towns, it is proving its usefulness and has been adopted by both the U. S. and Canadian Governments for such work.

The question of handling the long lengths of film used in this camera during manipulation, is one which early engaged the attention of those interested in these developments. The problem was very satisfactorily solved by the Research Laboratory of the Eastman Company where a developing machine, capable of taking a 25 foot roll of film 6 inches wide, was made and put into operation. When the Model K-1 Camera was ordered it was, of course, necessary to enlarge this machine to take all or a considerable part of the 75 foot rolls of film 24 cm. wide.

The undeveloped film is wound on the lower reel with the sensitive side out. This reel will take, at one time, one-half of the 75 foot roll of 24 cm. film. The developer is contained in a trough closely conforming to the shape of the reel, and, as the reel is rotated, the film passes through the developer, of which only six quarts are required for one operation. When development is complete, the solution is drained off and the washing and fixing done. After the washing is complete, one end of the strip of developed film is unfastened from the lower reel and

attached to the upper. It can then be wound from the lower on to the upper reel where it is dried. There is a cover to the upper reel which, when closed, completely encases it in a hollow metal cylinder. During the drying process, the upper reel is rapidly rotated, while two fans force warmed air through the enclosing cylinder. Provision is made for rotating the upper reel either by hand or by power, an electric motor being supplied for use where current is available.

While the one length of film is drying on the upper reel, another may be developed on the lower, so that both reels are kept in operation if necessary. It is possible, with this apparatus, to turn out one length of film developed, fixed, washed and dried in about thirty minutes.

One other camera, the Model M, was developed by the Eastman Kodak Company during the last months of the war. This camera supplied a very real need for a simple hand-operated plate camera of large size. It is composed of three units; the standard cone, the camera body, and the magazine. The cone is identical with the cone used in the Model K-1 and takes the same lenses, and needs no further description, while the magazine follows closely the lines laid down in the Model A-1. It takes twelve 18x24 cm. plates in septums. The camera body is a metal shell into which slides the shutter unit which can be removed or inserted like a drawer. The curtain has one slit only and a series of twelve tensions gives an exposure range from about 1/90 to 1/275 of a second. A safety blind protects the plate from fog during the setting of the shutter. This safety curtain, which is a unit with the shutter, is withdrawn during the first part of the motion of the release lever. In operation this camera is essentially the same as the Model A-1, though it is much larger and is mounted on a special suspension inside the fuselage of the plane. As distinguished from the Model K-1, the Model M is essentially a spotting camera. It is used for the most part in the photographing of camouflaged batteries, dug-outs, and machine gun emplacements, where detail is important.

THE GUN CAMERA

The problem of training aerial gunners—that is, giving them target practice under actual combat conditions—had always been a difficult one. Attempts had been made to solve it by trail-

ing kites, balloons and pennants from one plane and firing at them from another. This involved the use of living targets and in addition to the element of risk, was not very satisfactory.

The British had developed what was known as the Hythe Gun Camera which substituted for hits on a target, an image of the target itself—to wit, the opponent's plane—on the photographic film. The position of the enemy plane in the field determined the accuracy of the gunner's aim. The Hythe Gun Camera was more or less a replica of the Lewis Gun equipped with a photographic camera in place of the cartridge pan, and with a single achromatic lens and shutter mechanism incorporated in the barrel. The gunner took aim as in actual firing and the pressure of the trigger made the exposure.

This ingenious piece of mechanism, however, had its limitations. It did not, for instance, reproduce exactly the firing conditions of the Lewis Gun. The Lewis Gun, being gas operated, will continue to fire as long as pressure is maintained on the trigger. With the Hythe Gun Camera the cocking handle had to be pulled back after every exposure. This meant that the gunner had only one opportunity to hit an opposing plane, whereas the Lewis Gun, firing in bursts of five or ten shots, materially increased the probabilities of a hit. The Lewis Gun, too, had a capacity of 47 rounds while the Hythe Gun Camera could be loaded for only 12 exposures.

The Eastman photographic device, which is on the principle of a motion picture camera, takes the place of the magazine on the Lewis Gun itself. It has a capacity of 97 exposures, practically doubling the capacity of the automatic gun. A spring attachment duplicates the recoil action of the gases, making continuous firing possible.

A timing device was also added to show the precise moment of firing the shot. The precedence of hits was thereby established. This timing device consisted of a stop watch with special dial which was reflected in a mirror through optical combination, so that the actual time was recorded on the film in fractions of seconds.

The Eastman Gun Camera speedily replaced the Hythe and over 1200 had been delivered to the Government here and Overseas when the Armistice was signed. The chief credit for this ingenious invention goes to Mr. John A. Robertson, Manager

of the Eastman Camera Works, while in the design of the Aerial Cameras already described, Mr. William S. Folmer, manager of the Century Division of the Eastman Company, took a prominent part.

DESIGNING AERIAL LENSES

The lens designers of the Eastman Kodak Company were at work on the design of aerial lenses as early as April, 1917. By October they had completed and submitted to the service the design of a special aerial lens of 10" focal length working at f.4.5 and covering a 4x5 plate. This, it will be recalled, was the size lens and plate on British hand-held cameras submitted for duplication on this side immediately after America's entry into the War.

Flying at moderate altitude, pictures taken with a 10" lens on 4x5 plates and enlarged to $6\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$ as was the British practice, give sufficient detail for study. When it became necessary to mount to higher altitudes and photography had to be done at a height of fifteen or twenty thousand feet, lenses of greater focal length—20" or more—came more into favor. The U. S. Air Service also recognized early the desirability of standardizing on both lenses and plate sizes, and adopted the following:—

FOCAL LENGTH	APERTURE	PLATE SIZE
10"	f/4.5	4x5
20"	f/6.3 to f/4.5	18x24 cm.
48"	f/10 to f/8	18x24 cm.

These plate sizes it will be noted are small relative to the focal length of the lenses, considerations of space dictating the minimum of bulk in photographic apparatus. On the other hand, while the covering power required of aerial lenses is small, definition of the highest order is of the utmost importance.

The 10" Hawk-Eye Aerial lens submitted by the Eastman Kodak Company to the Air Service proved admirably suited for use on hand-held and other cameras taking lenses of this focal length. The company's designers then turned their attention to the computation of a lens of 20" focal length working at f.6 over an 18x24 cm. plate. By the beginning of 1918 the 20" Hawk-Eye Aerial was an accomplished fact. This lens was

a distinct achievement for American skill, especially when it is remembered that prior to the War, optical skill of this high order was supposed to belong exclusively to Germany.

This 20" lens was followed in a few months by an equally successful achievement—the Hawk-Eye Aerial of 48" focal length, probably the first of this size and type designed especially for aerial work. Those in use abroad were for the most part portrait lenses of considerable focal length pressed into air service by the exigencies of war. With a lens such as the Hawk-Eye 48", objects can be photographed from the highest altitude with utmost fidelity to detail. Mounted in specially large cameras in special planes, they were used on "spotting" expeditions of great military importance.

THE EASTMAN RESEARCH LABORATORY

PHOTOGRAPHIC PROBLEMS

While the inventive minds of the company were responding to the urge of War with characteristic American initiative and energy, the scientists of the Kodak Research Laboratory were attacking fundamental problems connected with aerial photography. These problems resolved themselves into—(a)—An analysis of the special conditions under which aerial photographs are taken, and (b)—The selection and development of the sensitive materials and filters best adapted to meet these special conditions.

HAZE CABINET

One of these special conditions is the presence of haze of varying density which has the effect of lessening contrast and, at its densest, renders objects invisible. For the investigation of this haze problem two coordinated lines of experiment were undertaken, one in the laboratory, the other in the field. For the laboratory test a special haze cabinet was designed by which an artificial haze could be produced and test objects photographed under conditions simulating those to be met in the air.

Figure 1, shows the exterior of the haze cabinet, with the camera, the method of introducing the haze, and the control for both the interior cabinet lights and the haze light. Figure 2, shows in detail the means of producing the haze. The light

source is a 250 watt stereopticon tungsten lamp above which is placed a parabolic reflector focusing the image of the filament on the ground glass inclosed in the collar shown. The oblong encasement contains a wedge of dyed gelatine by which the intensity of the light falling through the second piece of opal glass and thence on the mirror, is controlled. The air blower is simply a means of protecting the wedge from the heat of the lamp. The diffused light is reflected from the semi-transparent and reflecting mirror into the camera. The light from the test objects inside of the cabinet passes through the aperture and mirror and thence into the camera. The test objects may be photographed unhazed or, by introducing the haze light, the image may be hazed as desired, the amount depending on the setting of the wedge. The color of this haze, also, can be controlled by placing a filter over the second piece of opal glass. The camera is fitted with a multiple back so that several pictures may be taken on the same plate. Thus one can photograph the subject clear and with various amounts of haze on the same material, thereby minimizing the photographic error.

In order to obtain quantitative data regarding the conditions under which work is carried on in the cabinet, the apparatus was calibrated. The light transmitted by the wedge, determined at the plane of the plate when the camera was focused on the test objects, was measured and the neutrality of the wedge ascertained. This done, the amount of exposure in candle-meter-seconds given by each centimeter of the wedge, i. e., the amount of haze exposure, was determined.

Next, it was necessary to know something of the contrast in the subject in order to see how its range is disturbed by the known amounts of haze superimposed. If a sensitometric strip is impressed upon a plate by light of the quality that is reflected from the test objects, so that a characteristic curve is obtained of which the relative exposures given to obtain each density are known, then the effective exposure creating any other density by light of that quality can be determined. Practically, a series of photographic deposits whose transmissions and neutrality have been established, is printed in contact with the plate by light reflected from a white screen in the cabinet; this screen is then raised, the image of the strip just exposed covered, and the test objects photographed.

After development, the series of densities are read and plotted against logarithmic exposures, and the densities of the test objects read. These, when referred to the curve and thence to the exposures given, make it possible to determine the range of the subject. This was done with various amounts of haze superimposed and the new positions of the subjects found.

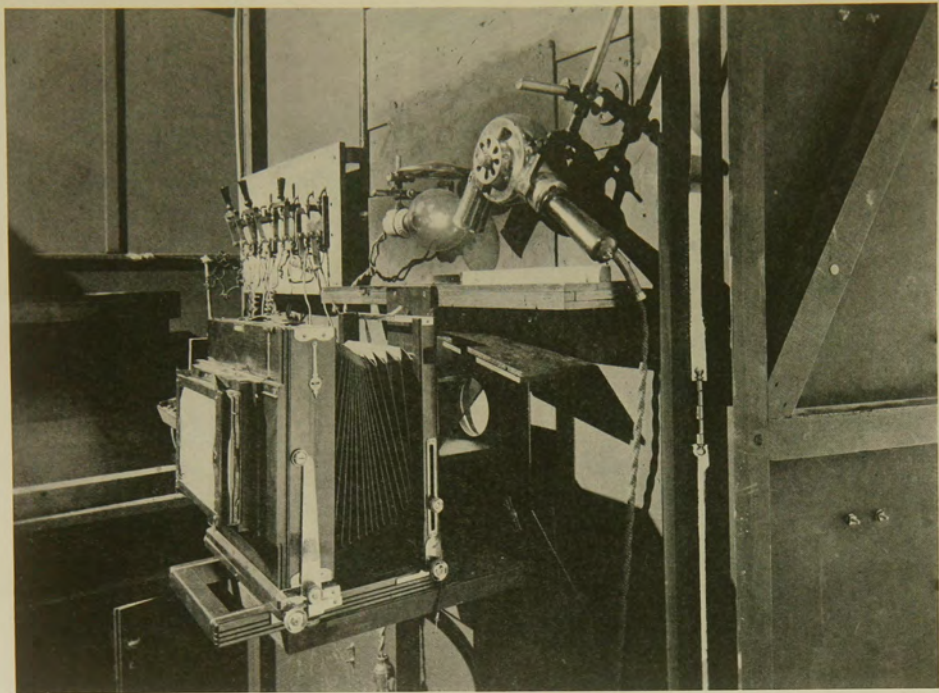
In this way it was possible to study the manner in which haze reduces contrast and how various photographic materials behave under identical haze conditions.

The data resulting from such a study was plotted as contrast of subject against haze over the range permissible under cabinet conditions, and the relative behavior of the various types of materials determined. Data as to exposure and development for securing the best results under haze conditions, was also obtained in the course of this investigation. The sensitometric characteristics of the plates best suited for air work were thus studied and methods devised by which suitable sensitometric methods would give all possible information concerning the usefulness of a plate in the air.

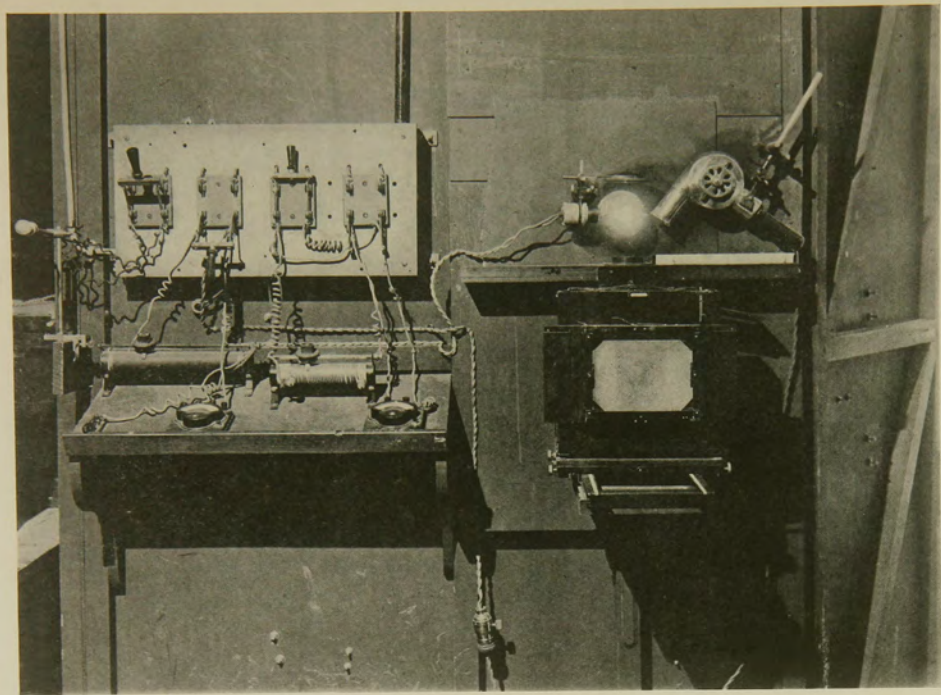
FIELD TESTS

In order to make the cabinet strictly applicable to actual air conditions, it was necessary to know the quantity and quality of haze at various altitudes under various weather conditions, and thereby calibrate the cabinet in terms of actual aerial conditions. To determine this, large test objects, similar to those used in the cabinet, were photographed from the air at various altitudes, and by measurement of the resulting photographs the quantity and quality of haze determined. In this way the amount and color of haze necessary to simulate aerial conditions was established.

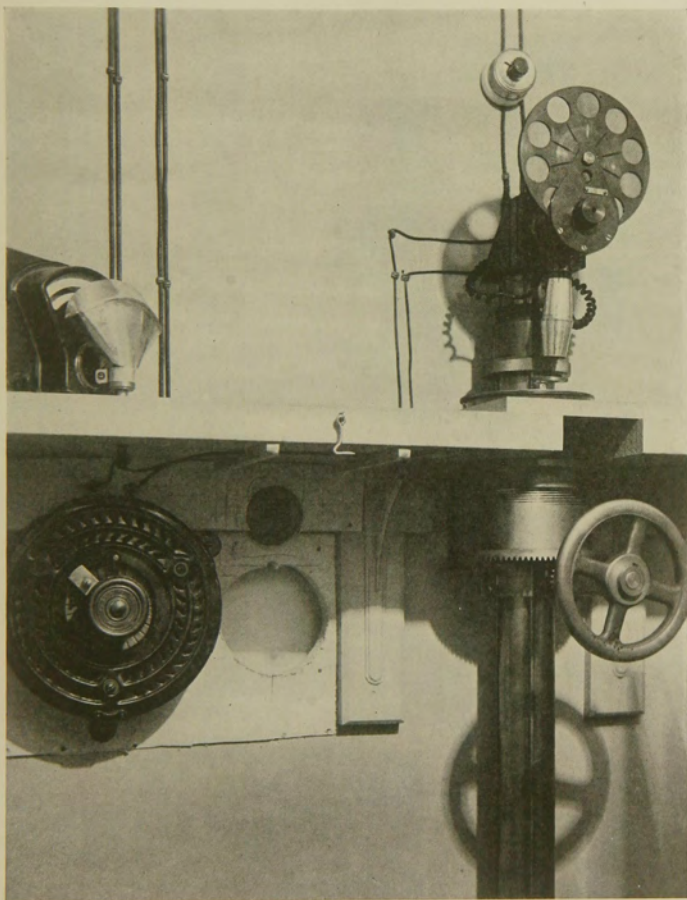
This phase of the investigation constituted the field work. The data was obtained by means of a four lens camera over each lens of which was placed a color screen of definite cut to give transmissions in several regions of the spectrum. The shutter, of the focal plane type, was carefully calibrated and the diaphragms so set that the four exposures produced equal densities of a non-selective surface. The test objects at Baker Field, Rochester, and at Langley Field, Va., were photographed with this camera at various altitudes and in all types of weather. Sensitometric strips were printed on these plates, the range of



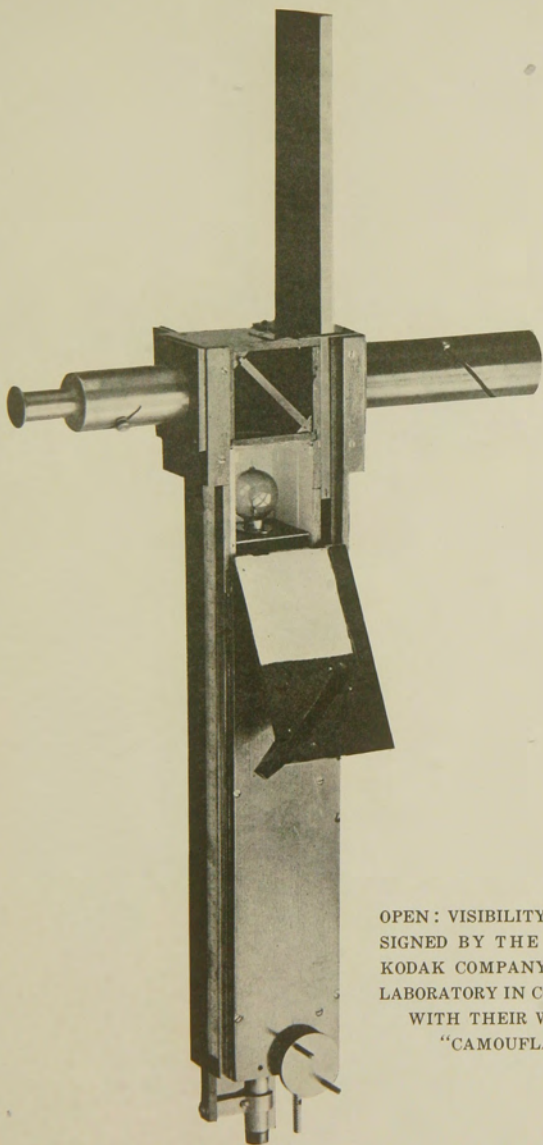
EXTERIOR OF HAZE CABINET DESIGNED AT THE EASTMAN KODAK
COMPANY RESEARCH LABORATORY. FIG. I.



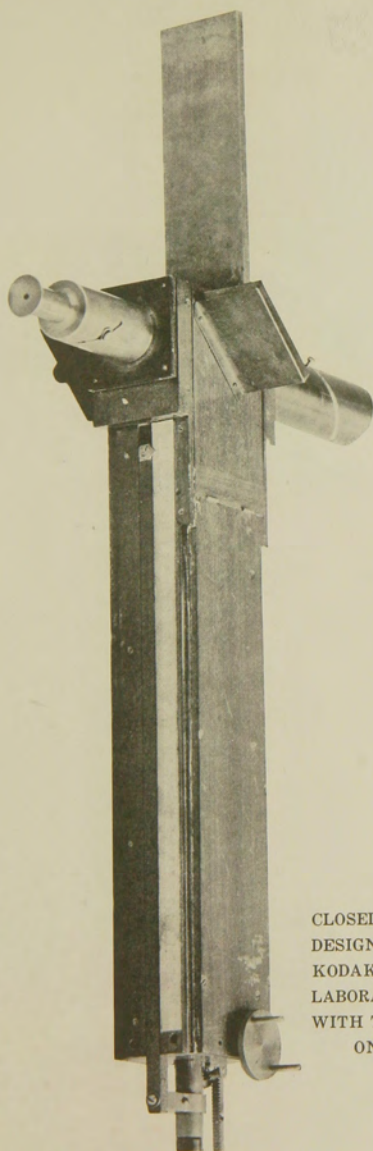
EXTERIOR OF HAZE CABINET DESIGNED AT THE EASTMAN KODAK
COMPANY RESEARCH LABORATORY. FIG. II.



UPPER PART OF THE PERISCOPE USED IN THE OBSERVATION
THEATRE AT EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY
RESEARCH LABORATORY.



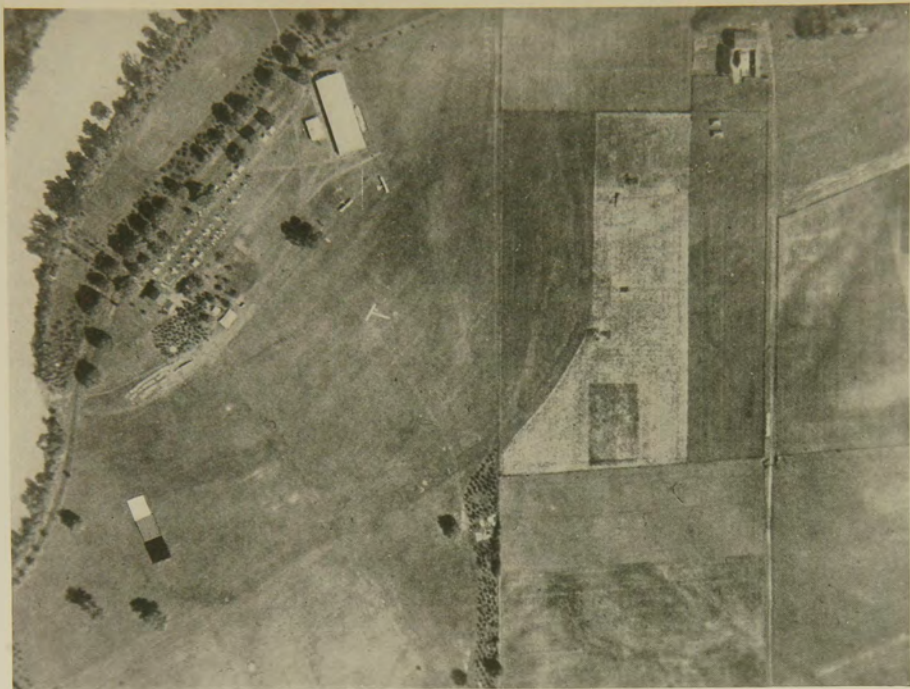
OPEN : VISIBILITY METER DE-
SIGNER BY THE EASTMAN
KODAK COMPANY RESEARCH
LABORATORY IN CONNECTION
WITH THEIR WORK ON
"CAMOUFLAGE."



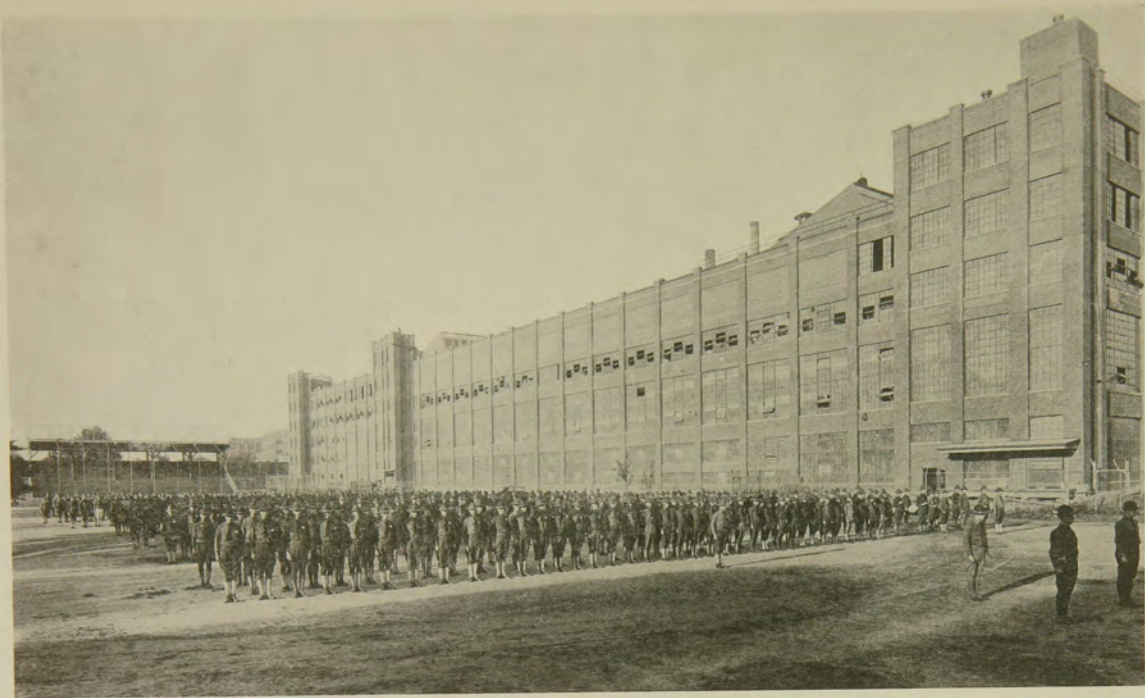
CLOSED: VISIBILITY METER
DESIGNED BY THE EASTMAN
KODAK COMPANY RESEARCH
LABORATORY IN CONNECTION
WITH THEIR RESEARCH WORK
ON "CAMOUFLAGE."



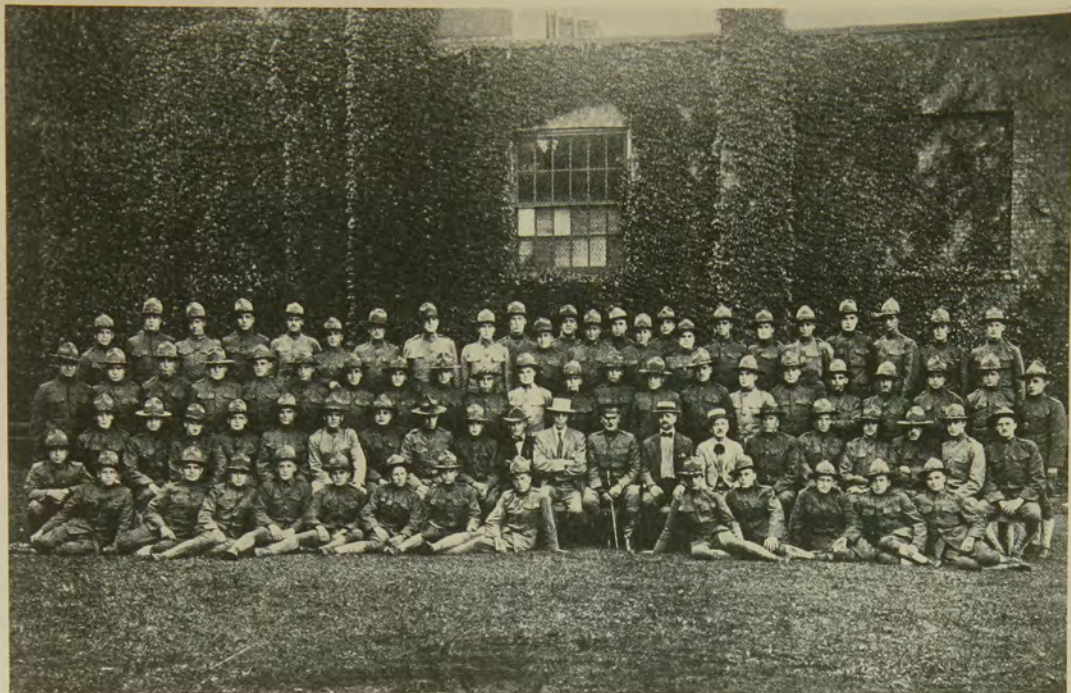
INSTRUMENTS USED FOR WEATHER OBSERVATION IN CONNECTION WITH
"CAMOUFLAGE" RESEARCH WORK OF THE EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY.



AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH OF BAKER FIELD, SHOWING TEST OBJECTS.
U. S. A. SCHOOL OF AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY.



SOLDIERS OF U. S. A. SCHOOL OF AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY AT KODAK PARK,
ROCHESTER, ON THE PARADE GROUND DRAWN UP FOR INSPECTION.



MILITARY INSTRUCTORS, MAJOR JAMES BARNES, COMMANDANT, IN CENTER,
U. S. A. SCHOOL OF AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY, KODAK PARK.



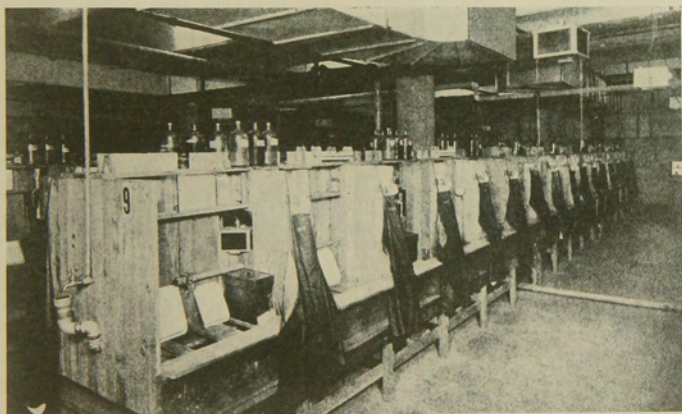
CAPTAIN CHARLES BETZ AND OFFICERS, U. S. A. SCHOOL AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY, KODAK PARK.



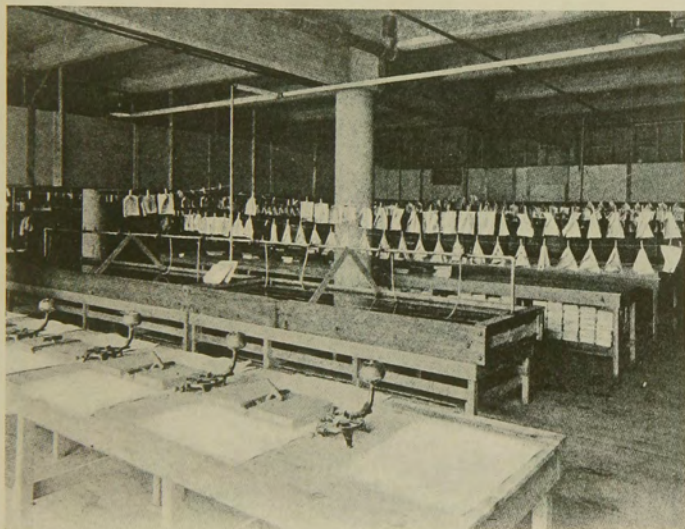
MAJOR JAMES BARNES, COMMANDANT, AND OFFICERS OF THE U. S. A. SCHOOL
OF AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY, KODAK PARK.



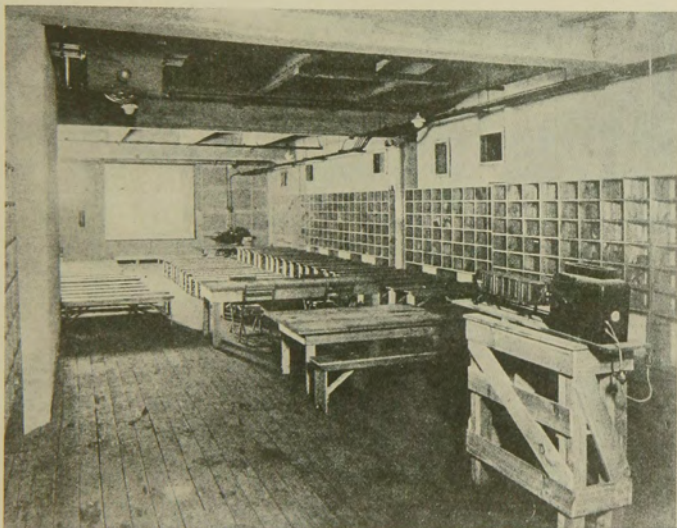
STAFF OF PHOTOGRAPHIC INSTRUCTORS, LOANED BY THE EASTMAN KODAK
COMPANY TO THE U. S. A. SCHOOL OF AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY,
KODAK PARK.



DEVELOPING ROOM, U. S. A. SCHOOL OF
AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY, KODAK PARK.



FINISHING ROOM, U. S. A. SCHOOL OF
AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY, KODAK PARK.



A LECTURE ROOM, U. S. A. SCHOOL OF
AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY, KODAK PARK.



ROCHESTER CELEBRATION OF ARMISTICE DAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1918.
SOLDIERS OF THE U. S. A. SCHOOL OF AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY,
KODAK PARK, PARADING ON MAIN STREET EAST IN
FRONT OF REYNOLDS ARCADE.

Photograph by Stone

the subject in each case determined, and the value of haze through the several filters computed from the densities resulting. This haze value, plotted against the altitude at which the photographs were taken, gives an evaluation of the various colors present in haze. Thus the quality and the quantity of the haze were determined from the same measurements. The resulting data was utilized in the cabinet for screening the haze light to proper quality and calibrating the wedge in terms of haze for various altitudes. Having established this, an investigation of the filters best suited to combat haze, and the spectral sensitiveness of materials to meet these conditions was undertaken.

From the foregoing the manner in which haze decreases the contrast in aerial photographs has been learned, and with that knowledge, information was derived concerning the type of material, both as regards sensitometric characteristics and the spectral sensitiveness it should possess in order to have as low a filter factor as possible with the filters best suited to combat haze, and thereby produce the best results from subjects of low contrast. These characteristics can be listed as specifications to be of service in the future. From the data in the cabinet it is possible to form a rough guide as to exposure and procedure in the air, and in subsequent processes to obtain best results.

It has been possible through this study of haze to obviate the necessity of actual flight or cabinet study to determine whether or not a plate is suitable for air work, since the sensitometric tests give all the information necessary, including those relating to exposure and subsequent treatment.

NEW SENSITIVE MATERIALS, FILTERS AND DYES

In addition to the testing of plates and films, and the examination of filters for aerial photographic work, the Eastman research laboratory undertook development of new sensitive materials, dyes, filters, etc., with a view to better photographic results.

PLATES

When the British system of aerial photography was adopted by the War Department, it was decided to use the Wratten red sensitive plate then in favor with the British. These the Eastman Company were able to produce in large quantities. In the

course of the work at Langley Field, however, the desirability of a plate much more sensitive to color,—especially to red,—became evident. Experiments were immediately undertaken and shortly before the Armistice the Eastman experts had succeeded in producing a highly sensitive panchromatic plate specially adapted to aerial photography, which was adopted by the Bureau of Aircraft Production.

SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CHEMICALS

Prior to 1914, America was largely dependent upon Germany for its supply of synthetic organic chemicals used in research and experimental work. The allied blockade of German ports at the outset of the War naturally cut off this supply, and research work in both University and industrial laboratories on this side was seriously threatened. Research already undertaken had to be abandoned or postponed and, in the case of University laboratories, curricula had to be modified so as to employ for instructional purposes only such substances as could be obtained in this country. By the beginning of 1915 these had diminished appreciably. The situation was rendered all the more acute by the initiation of new chemical industries for which research chemicals were urgently needed.

Attempts to meet the situation in part had been made,—notably by the University of Illinois, but the results were by no means adequate to the needs of the country, and in 1918 the Eastman Kodak Company decided to undertake the preparation of the much needed organic chemicals.

It was a more or less patriotic undertaking, for its difficulties were considerable and the prospect of any immediate pecuniary returns, remote. The preparation of a large number of pure chemicals on a small scale is very costly, especially in America where labor, even in 1914, was much higher than in Germany, and by 1918 had practically doubled. Most of the materials necessary for the work had increased in cost and in some cases were unobtainable. To complete the difficulties, chemists of the required calibre were practically unobtainable owing to the prior claims of the military authorities.

The offer of the Kodak Company had the enthusiastic co-operation of the American Chemical Society and all the more important organic chemical manufacturing firms placed at the

disposal of the undertaking not only their finished products, but intermediates prepared exclusively for their own use.

The undertaking was attended with such success that of the 800 such chemicals available in this country in 1920,—according to the report of the American Chemical Society for that year,—600 had been prepared in the research laboratory of the Eastman Kodak Company.

DYES AND FILTERS

The organic research laboratory of the Kodak Company was likewise able to avert a dye famine that threatened serious consequences to aerial photography. The question of an adequate supply of filter dyes, for which this country had been dependent upon Germany, was a very important, and at times anxious one, throughout the War. One of the most important of these German dyes was known as "Filter Yellow," the formula for which had never been published, and was unknown. From this dye the Kodak Company had made the K filters which had been adopted as standard by both the British and French Air Service. Attempts to analyze the dye having failed, efforts were first turned toward finding substitutes. These were successful and from the substitutes, substitute K filters made, which, in the case of K 1½, K 2 and K 3, were entirely satisfactory. This released the company's entire stock of the original dye for the manufacture of the light K 1 and sky filters for which substitutes could not be used, and, at least, postponed a threatened shortage.

This position was, however, not satisfactory to the company and the laboratory began an exhaustive search for new yellow dyes with a view to making filters that would be superior to K filters, at least for aerial work. A new group of dyes was finally discovered which could be prepared from derivatives of phenylhydrazine by coupling them with glucose. One of these dyes was, in April, 1918, adopted under the name of Eastman Yellow and from it a new series of filters, known as E K filters, made. Their superiority was proved by the adoption of two of the series, by the Bureau of Aircraft Production, as standard yellow filters under the titles U. S. Aero No. 1 and Aero No. 2 filters.

CAMOUFLAGE RESEARCH

Prior to this country's entry into the War, the submarine menace to shipping led to the formation, in New York, of an organization known as the Submarine Defense Association. This organization, which was purely civilian in character, undertook the development of methods for combating under-sea craft.

In connection with this work the Physics Department of the Kodak Research Laboratory was called upon to investigate problems having to do with protective coloration—popularly known as camouflage. Later on, when the Navy decided to establish a department of camouflage and the Submarine Defense Association ceased to function, this department of the Kodak laboratory was practically turned over to the Government for continued research, the chief physicist, Mr. Loyd A. Jones, remaining in charge with the rank of senior naval lieutenant.

Various methods of protective coloration had been evolved, but the fundamental laws dealing with the general subject of visibility had not been investigated or determined. The task that devolved upon the Kodak laboratory, therefore, was the working out, from a theoretical standpoint, of these fundamental laws and the devising of an instrument for quantitatively measuring visibility under any conditions.

At the time this work was first undertaken by the laboratory the low visibility type of "protective coloration"—i. e. the paint color or combination of paint colors which most successfully merged the object with the background,—seemed to be in favor. Deceptive coloration which came later into favor involved the application of paint or the modification of structural details, or both, in such a way as to deceive the observer as to the vessel's course, speed, range, or even the nature of its construction.

Numerical data had not been compiled on either method and the choice of color or design was largely a matter of personal judgment of the observer.

The first achievement of the Kodak laboratory was the design of a "visibility meter" by which the visibility of an object could be measured in numerical terms under varying weather conditions approximating as nearly as possible those existing in nature.

The cause of lowered visibility in practically all cases is the presence between the observer and the object which he is trying to see, of finely divided material such as dust, mist, or water

vapor. The light coming from the sky or sun strikes these small pieces of matter and is reflected from them into the eye of the observer. When the air is filled with a multitude of such particles, the light thus reflected forms what is termed a "haze," and interferes with the clear vision of things at great distances.

This material also stops some of the light which would normally come from the object being viewed and in this way also interferes with clear vision. There are, therefore, two things which happen under such cases. Some of the light which normally would come from the object is absorbed and some light which normally would get to the observer is scattered by fine particles in the air and forms a haze through which it is difficult to see. The visibility meter produces artificially this same condition. A semi-transparent mirror, that is, one which reflects part of the light and transmits a part of it, is placed between the observer and the object. A piece of opal glass which is illuminated by a small electric lamp is placed in such a position that the image of it is formed between the observer and the object which he is trying to see. By changing the distance between the small lamp and the opal glass, the brightness of this image can be adjusted to any desired value. The observer, therefore, looks at the object being measured through what is effectively a haze exactly similar to that existing in nature, and the brightness of this haze can be varied to any desired extent. A neutral gray wedge is also placed between the observer and the object. Thus, by moving this wedge up and down, the amount of light reaching the observer from the object can be controlled. The instrument, therefore, includes two elements, one which cuts down the amount of light coming from the object to the observer and one which introduces a bright haze between the observer and the object.

The two natural causes of low visibility are therefore duplicated in the instrument. In making a reading of visibility, the observer adjusts the position of the lamp illuminating the opal glass and the position of the neutral wedge so that the object considered is just visible. The amount of haze required to accomplish this and the opacity of the wedge give a numerical specification of the visibility of the object under the existing conditions.

With the completion of this instrument, a station was established on Lake Ontario and practical tests made on models

painted according to various designs. When the best low visibility results had been obtained from these tests, practical trials were made at sea on the submarine chaser "Gem" painted in accordance with these results. All these trials proved satisfactory, the boat exhibiting low visibility in all the conditions under which observations were made.

The work had reached this point when the Navy Department decided to establish a department of camouflage and, as already stated, the research laboratory continued its investigations under the direction of the Government. Mr. Ernest E. Smith, of Cornell University, and several others were assigned to duty under the direction of the chief physicist, now Lieutenant Loyd A. Jones.

By this time opinion among workers along these lines had changed from protective to deceptive coloration and the so called British "dazzle system" had come into favor. The designs evolved, however, as far as could be determined, were not based upon any practical principles and the research laboratory was called upon to determine which designs were most efficient.

Owing to the difficulty of controlling natural light, it was decided to build a theatre in the laboratory in which the models for examination would be lighted entirely by artificial means. In this lighting, attempts were made to simulate as closely as possible conditions existing at sea. For instance, a ship at sea may be lighted entirely by diffused light—in case the sun is obscured by clouds, or by a mixture of diffused and direct light in case the sky is cloudless or only partially obscured by clouds. To further simulate conditions of reflected light, the theatre was constructed over a large tank in which the model could be floated. Over this tank was erected a canopy covered with muslin so stained that the light transmitted was equivalent in quality to the light from the sky.

In order to simulate as closely as possible conditions surrounding an observer in a submarine, a light tight cabinet in which illumination could be adjusted to any desired intensity, was constructed, while, to vary the range, this cabinet was made movable and mounted on a track. To vary the angle of view the model was mounted in such a way that it could be rotated, and the periscope used was similar in every optical respect to the periscope used in a submarine.

With this apparatus conditions were so well simulated that the data obtained from an observer's decisions in regard to camouflaged models could be applied to actual operating conditions.

UNITED STATES SCHOOL OF AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY

Early in 1918, a United States School of Aerial Photography, with facilities for the training of one thousand enlisted men at a time, was established at Kodak Park. This School quickly developed into one of the most important War activities of the City. The importance that aerial photography had assumed in the course of the War created an urgent need for the rapid training of personnel in this branch of the service, and to meet this need the Eastman Kodak Company, through Mr. George Eastman, generously placed their unique facilities, together with a corps of photographic experts, at the entire service of the Government.

The terms in which this offer was made are stated in the following letter:

"January 16th, 1918.

"Lieutenant Colonel E. Engel,
"Signal Corps, United States Army,
"Washington, D. C.

"Dear Sir:

"Replying to your letter of January 14th concerning the establishment of a school of aerial photography at the Eastman Kodak plant, when Captain Williams was here on the 7th and 8th instants, he brought this subject up, and in response to a letter received from him on his return to Washington we outlined a plan for a photographic school at Kodak Park. We enclose herewith a copy of our letter outlining this plan, dated January 14th. This plan contemplates the use of an unoccupied plant near Kodak Park for the instruction part of the work. Since writing this plan we have put on foot some inquiries in regard to this plant and have reason to think there will be difficulty in getting possession of it; hence, in order to save time, we have made substitute plans and now offer the Government the use of the fourth floor of our building No. 50, just being completed, (see photographs herewith), for a period not exceeding six months from February 1st, free of charge. This floor is ample to provide both for the instruction part of the school and the housing of one thousand men (see blue print herewith). The expense of fitting up for the barracks would be less in this building than in the restaurant building and it would be more desirable in many respects. The ground floor of the restaurant building can be used for feeding the men and for a club room in the evening, in accordance with the terms of our letter of the 14th inst. before referred to. By taking the barracks out of the top floor of the restaurant building, which is approximately 75x175 feet, the Govern-

ment might if desired avail itself of that floor for indoor exercises. If so, the use of the floor is offered for that purpose without charge, the only condition being that the Government will make good any injury resulting from their use of it.

"We fully realize the urgent necessity of this school and it is our desire to aid the Government in every way possible without emphasizing in any manner the burden which will be assumed by carrying out these plans.

"Yours very truly,

(Signed) "EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY,

"By George Eastman,

"Treasurer."

"SUMMARY OF PLAN:

"House and instruct one thousand men. 4th floor Building No. 50.

Commissary. Use kitchen and men's restaurant.

Evening Club Room. Men's restaurant.

Indoor exercise. Top floor restaurant building."

The Government promptly accepted Mr. Eastman's offer and the fourth floor of the company's photographic paper mill, then nearing completion was rapidly fitted up for barracks, lecture room, studios and work room. The Assembly Hall was used for indoor exercise and recreation; the men's dining room for mess purposes and the athletic field as a drill ground.

The first Commandant of the School was Captain Charles Betz, succeeded on July 30, by Major James Barnes. Officer in charge of instruction, First Lieut. (later Captain), Fred Place, U. S. A. A. S. S. C., who was transferred Overseas July 8, and was succeeded by Lieut. D. R. Furness. Capt. Harry A. Wilsdon, R. F. C., acted in an advisory capacity.

The staff of civilian instructors loaned by the company included Dr. C. E. Kenneth Mees, Director of the Research Laboratory, Messrs. J. C. Capstaff, J. I. Crabtree, C. L. Bouton, M. V. Bacon, C. L. Brown, E. S. Campbell, F. H. Commander, T. Chappell, C. C. Denton, J. DiNunzio, H. J. Devine, S. M. Fernald, M. C. Griswold, Harris D. Hineline, C. C. Henry, E. B. Hall, W. Haskell, A. V. Harmount, A. Hargreaves, R. Johnson, F. M. Johnson, G. F. Knittel, G. W. Kellogg, C. F. Lewis, F. C. Martin, E. H. McNamara, J. C. Neely, F. E. Penny, J. A. F. Penfold, D. Pittinger, L. J. Rogers, H. T. Rydell, D. Rupert, W. F. Spurling, De Forest Stamp, T. D. Tennant, L. V. Tournier and E. Washburn.

These experts carried on for several months until a sufficient number of enlisted men had qualified as instructors, when all

but Messrs. Capstaff, Martin, Di Nunzio, Devine, Furnald, Commander, Haskell and Penny were released. Of these, Messrs. Furnald and Devine received commissions as Second Lieuts. in the Air Service, Lieut. Devine becoming assistant officer in charge of instruction in the School, and Lieut. Furnald assistant officer in charge of instruction at Baker Field. Mr. A. Hargreaves later enlisted as a sapper in an Overseas regiment of the Royal Engineers.

Two courses of training were organized in the School, one in photography and one in camera repairs. The course in photography covered at first a period of four weeks, three weeks being devoted to instruction and one week to examination. This period of instruction was afterward extended to five weeks, with a further week at Baker Field when the School Flying Field was established there in August. At Baker Field the students had instruction in the photographic hut and lorry under conditions approximating those in actual service.

The schedule as finally worked out by Dr. Mees and the photographic staff of the laboratory in collaboration with Captain Harry A. Wilsdon, R. F. C. and Lieut. Fred Place, U. S. A. A. S. S. C., was as follows:

1st week	Dept. 1	Camera loading, maps, reverse lettering, stereos and mosaics.
2nd "	" 2	Contact printing.
3rd "	" 3	Negative making.
4th "	" 4	Copying lantern slides.
5th "	" 5	Formulae, enlarging.
6th "	" 6	Hut work at Baker Field.

From the photographic course 1995 students were graduated between March 25, 1918, when the classes were started, and the end of the year. These, with the 182 graduates from the Camera Repair course, made a total of 2177 men trained in the nine and one-half months of the School's existence.

Classes for the camera repair course were selected from those qualified as instrument-makers, watch-makers, or those with mechanical training or aptitude. This course, which was of three weeks duration, was taken in the camera factories of the company under four company instructors.

The following bulletins representing the greater part of the School text book were prepared by members of the Kodak Research Laboratory:

BULLETINS FOR U. S. A. SCHOOL OF AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY

NEGATIVE MAKING

1. Introduction to Development
2. Formulae for Developers
3. How to mix a Developer
4. The fixing Bath
5. Effect of Time of Development on Density and Contrast
6. Effect of Concentration on Time of Development
7. Effect of Exposure on Appearance of Negatives
8. Explanation of Standard Set of Negatives
9. Development of Under-Exposed Plates
10. Development of Over-Exposed Plates
11. Principles of Tank Development
12. Panchromatic Plates
13. How to Handle Quantities of Plates
14. Developing at High Temperatures
15. Rapid Fixing
16. Intensification and Reduction
17. Defects in Negatives.

PRINTING

18. Introduction
19. Enlarging
20. Classification of Negatives for Printing
21. Finding the Exposure in Printing
22. Finding the Exposure in Enlarging
23. How a Paper Develops
24. Hints in Contact Printing
25. Defects in Contact Printing
26. Contact Printing from Wet Negatives

COPYING AND LANTERN SLIDES

27. Copying—No. 1. The Camera
28. Copying—Lighting
29. Copying—Focus and Scale
30. Copying—Exposure
31. Lantern Slides

GENERAL BULLETINS

32. Photographic Optics
33. Weights and Measures
34. Dark-Room Illumination
35. Storing of Plates, Paper and Chemicals
36. Rapid Washing of Plates and Paper
38. Blisters and Frilling
39. Fog on Plates and Paper
40. Stains on Negatives and Prints
41. Chemical Poisoning

Considerable experimental work relating to instruction in aerial photography was carried out in the laboratory by Army photographers from the School, the necessary apparatus and chemicals being furnished by the company. Plates developed by students were also exposed in the laboratory, using for the purpose apparatus designed and made by the company at Kodak Park.

The manufacturing resources of the Company were likewise available for the production, on a War scale, of film, plates, chemicals, dyes, photographic papers, cameras and cellulose acetate, a non-inflammable varnish that was utilized in large quantities for aeroplane wings.

World War Service of the Bausch & Lomb Optical Company

By KERN F. LARKIN AND
LAWRENCE STERLING

CONSIDERING conditions at the time of our own Civil War and those of the World War, we discover what an important part optical glass and optical instruments play in modern warfare. Contrasting present-day artillery operations with those of 1865, we can understand the important relation existing between the gun, the shell, and the optical instruments used in directing fire. In the Civil War gunners used pieces of artillery with which they took aim at some nearby target, generally in plain sight, and fired point-blank, rarely selecting a target over two and one-half miles distant. The guns were aimed partly by instinct and partly by sighting along the barrel, none of our modern instruments for determining the range of distant and unseen objects were thought of at that time. Only a few guns were rifled, high-powered explosives were yet to be discovered, guns were generally loaded by hand from the "business-end," and high-angled fire, such as is used today, was in its earliest stage of development.

In the World War we had some remarkable feats exhibited, such as the bombardment of Paris from a distance of about seventy miles. Daily, batteries of heavy Naval guns covered enemy-works, and threw shells a distance of ten miles or more, into targets which were completely screened by camouflage, or hills and trees; in many cases, with one concentration, wiping out artillery emplacements covering as small an area as fifty or sixty square yards.

Prior to the World War no profitable high-grade optical glass manufacturing had been conducted in America. Such glass had been obtained, very largely, from factories in Germany, Belgium, France and England. After the World War had been going on for nearly three years, the available supply of imported glass in the hands of the American manufacturers had become depleted seriously, in fulfilling our War contracts for

the Allied powers, then engaged. Practically all of the high-grade optical glass in this country already had been manufactured into optical instruments, and future importations from Europe were very nearly impossible.

In those countries where optical glass had been produced before the World War, the essential processes had been conducted in absolute secrecy by the manufacturers. When the French Liaison Commission visited this country, subsequent to the entry of the United States into the War, it did not give out any important details regarding optical glass-making. England, also, maintained strict silence as to their methods of manufacturing the higher type of glass. Germany, our chief source of supply before the War, was of course, an enemy country with which all trade relations had been severed. Thus, America was forced to proceed, unaided, to develop in a few months time an industry in which well-known European scientists had been occupied during the preceding fifty years.

Fortunately, our dependence upon the European nations for this material had for some years been the cause of considerable concern, and for two or three years before the outbreak of the World War, experiments had been conducted by the Bausch & Lomb Optical Company in a group of buildings on the Genesee River flats, adjacent to our main plant. These experiments, we hoped, would eventually lead to our independence in the matter of optical glass. This work was carried on largely through the cooperation of Mr. William Bausch, and a staff of assistants which he had collected. Experimental furnaces had been built, different types of fuel were tested, and considerable progress had been made in the matter of obtaining sand and various other necessary constituents from domestic sources. It was found to be vitally necessary also, to control all of the materials entering into the manufacture of the pots or crucibles in which the glass was melted.

Up to the beginning of 1914, several pots of glass had been made successfully, and the staff of workmen were becoming experienced in the mixing, melting, and handling of the glass material. Unfortunately, just at this time, we were severely handicapped by the complete destruction of our glass plant by fire, with a loss of all of our equipment, and the valuable records which had been collected.



PART OF THE OPTICAL GLASS PLANT OF THE BAUSCH & LOMB OPTICAL COMPANY, BUILT ON THE BANK OF THE GENESEE RIVER, TO MEET THE DEMANDS OF THE WORLD WAR.

The success of the venture so far had been such that it was thought advisable to go into this manufacture in a much larger way, and the new buildings which were designed and built at this time were suitable for the immediate production of considerable quantities of both optical and ophthalmic glass, and provided for the easy expansion of this production to meet the increasing needs of the industry. Several workmen experienced in the manufacture of optical glass were obtained from Europe, and soon after the seriousness of the situation in Europe was realized, aid was obtained by the firm from the Bureau of Standards in Washington, which assigned ceramic engineers and scientists permanently to our plant to work with us in developing the necessary types of optical glass.

With this cooperation, success was obtained, gradually, and several of the immediately necessary types of glass were made available during the next year or two. By the time the United States had entered the War, and the need of fire-control and other instruments had grown to tremendous dimensions, we had available in our glass plant most of the necessary types of glass.

In connection with the glass plant itself a new building was erected, adapted to the making of optical glass pots, and since that time all of the pots used in the manufacture of our optical and ophthalmic glass have been made here of materials which have been found available in the United States. For the purpose of handling the glass after the first rough annealing, a new method of casting into rough sheets was developed and considerably expanded. A complete plant for converting these rough sheets into the blanks or pressings ready to put on the grinding machines was developed, and was considerably expanded during the course of the World War.

So far as the optical glass supply was concerned, America's position upon entering the World War, was very bad. It was necessary for Government officials to turn their attention to this problem in order that our Army and Navy might have those instruments absolutely necessary to operate successfully against an enemy which had for years led the world in the manufacture of high-grade optical glass, and optical instruments.

To meet the situation the Government immediately made a survey of all possible sources in America from which optical glass could be procured, with the view of concentrating the energies of such industrial organizations, and developing as

rapidly as possible quantity and quality production of optical glass which would meet with our Army and Navy requirements.

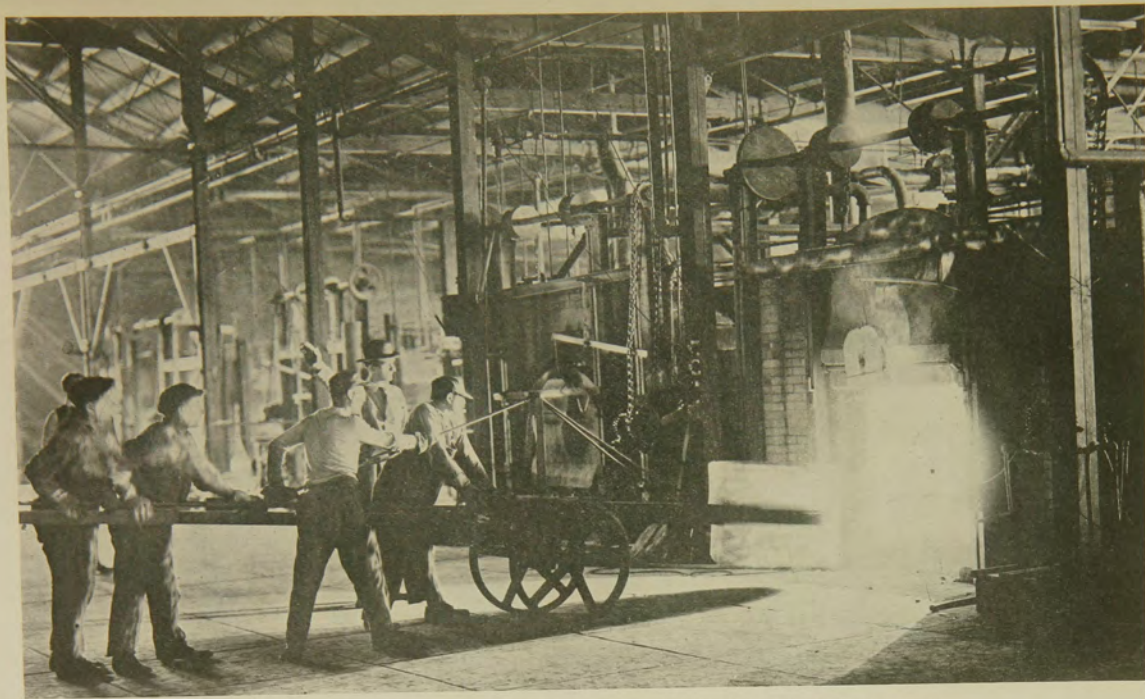
Expressed in figures, the actual situation at the time our country entered the War was this: The Bausch & Lomb Optical Company's plant was producing optical glass at the rate of about 2,000 pounds per month; one other large plant was available but had never produced glass of a strictly optical quality; and four other plants, including the Bureau of Standards Laboratory, were very small manufacturers, still in their experimental stage. Thus, the total output of real optical glass in America at that time amounted to something over 2,000 pounds per month, while the estimated requirements of the general Munitions Board in April, 1917, amounted to about 2,000 pounds per day.

These facts picture the seriousness of the situation upon which the fire-control of the guns in our Army and Navy depended. They served, also, to give Bausch & Lomb employees some idea of the importance of our plant during this crisis, for it appeared that Bausch & Lomb, owing to their untiring efforts in optical glass making since 1912, were the only people in America who had attained quantity and quality production combined up to our entry into the World War.

Following a series of conferences of the National Research Council, the President of the Carnegie Institution of Washington was induced to allow the Geophysical Laboratory to apply its energies to the colossal task. Twelve days after the Declaration of War by the United States, the Institute directed its staff of able chemists to occupy themselves with the problem of developing the manufacturing of optical glass suitable for all War requirements. From this time on, until the Armistice was signed, the Institution placed at the disposal of the Government practically all of the resources of its laboratory free of compensation.

At the close of the year 1917, the Bausch & Lomb Optical Company was producing 40,000 pounds per month of good optical glass—twenty times the amount manufactured at the beginning of the same year.

These figures briefly sum up the first eight months progress made by our organization in the work the management set out to do, but give no idea of the tremendous amount of experimental work, and the untiring efforts set forth in overcoming most discouraging difficulties.



TAKING A POT OF MOLTEN OPTICAL GLASS FROM THE FURNACES OF THE
BAUSCH & LOMB OPTICAL COMPANY'S PLANT, ROCHESTER,
DURING THE WORLD WAR.

As a factor in the great mobilization of industry, both at the time of the original outbreak of War in Europe, and at the time the United States joined forces with the Allies, the Bausch & Lomb Optical Company was better equipped, perhaps, than most of the industries whose products were required by the belligerents. Its products were, for the most part, of that class known as fire-control instruments, upon the accuracy of which depended the effectiveness of fire under actual battle conditions. These instruments were needed by all branches of the service, being used to control infantry and artillery fire on the land as well as the big guns and torpedoes of the Navy. Many types of instruments for observation were likewise included in the list, as well as instruments for air and water navigation, aerial photography, and for the illumination of distant objects.

In addition it was necessary, of course, that the demands of those in service, as well as those at home, should be met in the matter of ophthalmic lenses and other products incidental to the visual welfare of the people during the course of the War.

The nature of all these products required highly-trained personnel, equipment of a very specialized type, and a supply of material, both of glass and metals, suitable for these special requirements.

In the matter of personnel, Bausch & Lomb had a very large body of highly trained workmen and executives; a nucleus capable of being expanded rapidly to a large, efficient organization. Many of these workmen had been imported from abroad where for many years previous the best of the optical products required for our special purposes had been made. These workmen had for the most part joined our organization permanently, and had obtained their citizenship here; and being incorporated into the various departments of our factory, they served as a means of training our own workmen to a degree of skill, and to an understanding of precision, accomplishments which would otherwise have been very difficult to obtain.

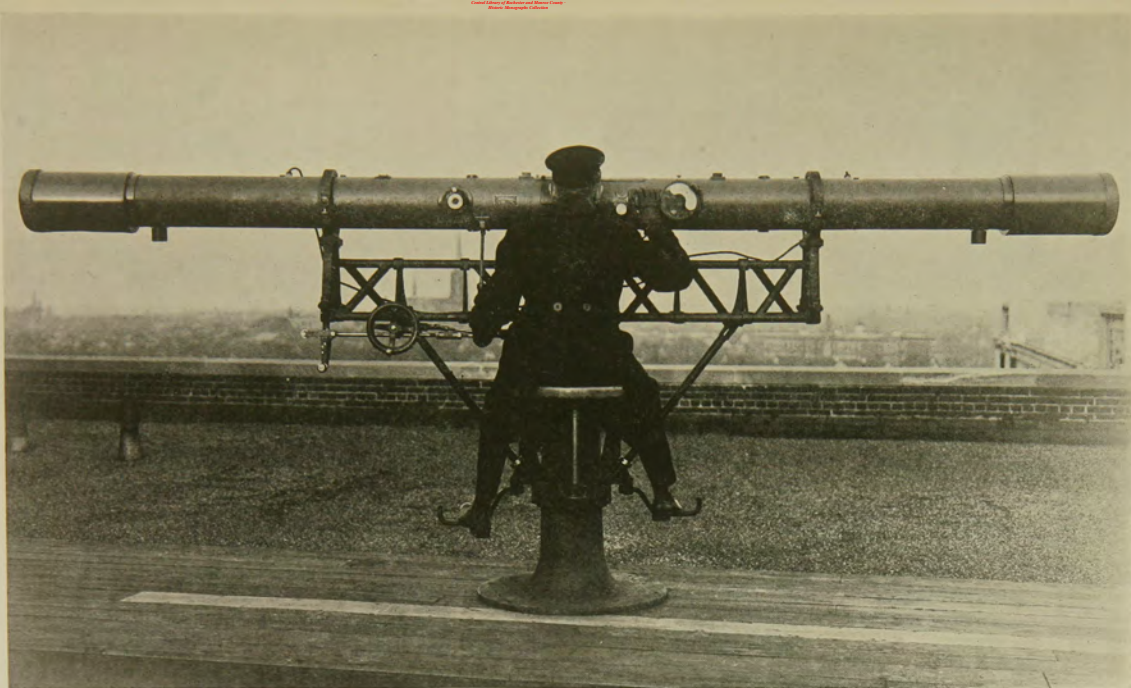
In the matter of equipment we were not so fortunate, as the greater part of our machinery was of a special type unobtainable in the market and built in our own plant. In this matter, however, we were able, gradually, to expand our facilities, so that at no time were we seriously handicapped by lack of equipment.

The matter of space also offered a considerable problem, which was later solved by the addition of new buildings of a type suitable for our needs. These were made possible through the cooperation of the Federal Government.

The real problem encountered in our attempts to expand our production of Military instruments to meet the requirements of our own Government and those of our Allies was the question of material; particularly that of optical glass, which has been discussed above. It is not generally understood by laymen that the glass required for use in instruments of various types is of an entirely different nature from that ordinarily used in the manufacture of ophthalmic lenses, window glass, glass utensils, and other glass products. The production of a complete line of optical instruments requires dozens of varieties of glass of different types, each of which is chosen for a definite combination of both optical and physical characteristics, all of which are very closely specified, and must be held within very narrow tolerances.

Optical glass is the highest type of clear glass known in the art of glass-making. For instance, ordinary spectacle glass, in its conventional use, appears clear and white, but if held so as to permit looking through the glass edgewise, color can usually be detected, so that it might occur to one as doubtful whether it would be possible to see clearly through the same glass if the thickness were actually the width of the glass, rather than its shortest dimension. For optical purposes, for instance, in the case of prisms used in range-finders and periscopes, much greater thicknesses are common, and a glass for such purposes must be optically perfect throughout its thickness.

To produce glass of this quality the purest materials had to be obtained and used. Almost at every turn the optical glass-maker met a new problem which had to be solved and overcome. For example, it was only after a search was made from the State of Washington to the State of Florida, that the proper sand for optical glass was located. A number of sources of potash were canvassed before it could be satisfactorily procured. Special experiments, covering months of preparation, had to be made before the proper containers or pots could be manufactured, which could stand the intense heat in which the glass must be prepared without injuring the contents with impurities. Each of these important factors, as well as many



NAVAL INSPECTOR TESTING A RANGE-FINDER BUILT BY THE BAUSCH & LOMB
OPTICAL COMPANY, ROCHESTER, FOR USE ON VESSELS OF THE UNITED STATES
NAVY DURING THE WORLD WAR.

others, such as fuel, etc., presented problems that required study, research, and numerous experiments. In the development of glass-making methods, and in the search for the proper raw materials, great credit must be given to the Geophysical Laboratory of the Carnegie Institution, the Bureau of Standards, the General Munitions Board, The National Research Council, the Naval Consulting Boards, as well as other Governmental and patriotic organizations. It was the close-working harmony and the whole-hearted cooperation on the part of these various groups, especially in the Geophysical Laboratory, that made it possible for the Bausch & Lomb Optical Company to develop optical glass-making with such phenomenal rapidity.

To sum up briefly, the total supply of optical glass received by the United States Government from American sources from April 6, 1917, to November 11, 1918, the United States World War period, was approximately 650,000 pounds; of this amount Bausch & Lomb Optical Company supplied approximately 450,000 pounds, or about seventy percent. Besides providing the raw material, optical glass, this company produced for the United States great quantities of finished optical instruments for our Army and Navy, as well as for our hospitals, and the War research work carried on by the Government.

At the time that the group of buildings was being developed on the Genesee River flats for the manufacture of optical glass, another building was erected devoted to the manufacture of search-light reflectors. These reflectors varied in size for service use from about eleven to sixty inches in diameter, and were very accurately ground and polished to parabolic curves. New methods of grinding, polishing, and testing were developed, and a considerable production was made possible during the later years of the World War. These huge reflectors were very interesting in appearance and the testing laboratory in which they had their final inspection was one of the show-places of the plant. A great many Military and Naval celebrities saw this process and were much impressed with it. These reflectors are really the vital factor in a successful search-light, as they collect the rays of light from the light source and project it in a parallel-beam to distances almost unbelievable.

The most important instruments from a standpoint of fire-control are the range-finders and gun-sights. The former are, without doubt, the most complicated and precise pieces of

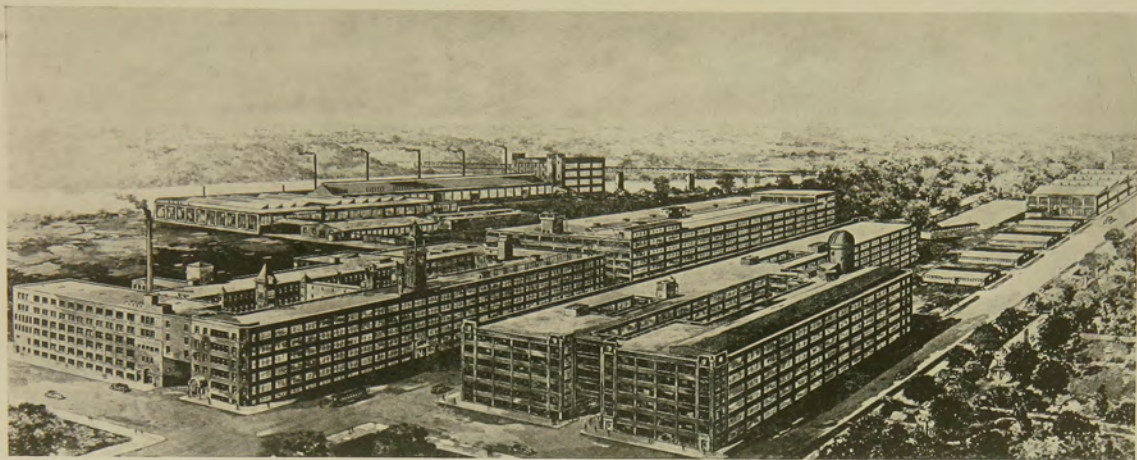
optical apparatus made, and involved a degree of accuracy in the workmanship, assembling and testing that taxed the capability of even our own workmen and equipment. Bausch & Lomb was the only firm in this country at the time of the World War who had made range-finders of the extremely long-base type successfully. Instruments having a working base of eleven meters were made for the Navy and some instruments of even longer working base were made to add to the defenses of the Panama Canal. Some of our instruments having a working-base of from eighty centimeters to one-and-a-half meters were made for infantry and artillery control, while types ranging from this size to the very largest were for the most part demanded by our Navy and coast defense units. Prior to the World War when all of the optical glass for those complicated instruments had been obtained from abroad, our own computations and design had been based on the available types of glass. With the addition to our facilities of our own glass-plant, new types of glass were made use of which permitted a much more practical optical system for this group of instruments.

Gun-sights were made of several types; those used for attaching to the great guns parallel to the barrel for accurate pointing; others to be inserted into the bore and used for aligning the barrel with the sighting-telescope before mentioned; these were known as bore-sights.

Successful work was done, also, on a large and complicated plotting-board for the use of artillerists in laying out ranges, elevations and lands of fire.

The building of periscopes for use on our submarines was undertaken early in the War; the earliest designs coming from our own staff experts, working together with Naval Engineers. These designs were developed, later, and perfected to some extent through comparison of our own instruments with those captured from the enemy.

Another very important item was the observation instruments used very extensively both on land, and by the Navy. These consisted of binoculars and telescopes, and the so-called periscopes or indirect-vision telescopes. Many of these instruments were of very complicated design, and, being fitted with range-finding or sighting devices, required an extreme degree of accuracy in their workmanship.



GENERAL VIEW OF THE ROCHESTER PLANT OF THE BAUSCH & LOMB OPTICAL
COMPANY AS IT APPEARED AT THE CLOSE OF THE WORLD WAR, 1918.

During the course of the War practically all activities of the Company were devoted to the production of military instruments, and nearly all work of a development nature on ophthalmic and scientific instruments was laid aside. The only peace-time activity that functioned as usual, was the production of eyeglass lenses, a very large quantity of which was absorbed by our forces in the field, and the demand for which, of course, was continuous throughout the country, as in normal times. During the years 1917 and 1918, the personnel of the company was expanded to approximately double its normal number. The new buildings were taxed to their capacity in the production of War materials, and by this time, the production of optical glass had reached very large proportions.

The experience gained, and the equipment provided, during this period was of inestimable value to the country as well as the Company itself, and indicated the adaptability of the organization to meet emergency requirements of very special nature. In addition, the development of the glass plant had freed us from dependence on the European nations for a material which is vital to the needs of our Army and Navy. Fortunately peace-time requirements make a very great demand upon the products of this plant, and it is possible, therefore, to maintain an organization both as to equipment and personnel in regular production which can be called upon at any time to meet the needs in time of War.

World War Service of the Symington Companies

By PIKE P. MEADE

Treasurer

IN the fall of 1915, the Symingtons formed the Symington Machine Corporation for the purpose of manufacturing shells for the Allied Armies under sub-contracts from Bethlehem Steel Company and the Baldwin Locomotive Works. They rented a plant on Leighton Avenue known as the John Hoffman plant, and continued the manufacture of shells for the Allies until the United States declared War in April, 1917. Thereafter, the above mentioned plant was devoted entirely to the manufacture of shells for the United States Government. The plant was enlarged as much as the available real estate would permit.

In the summer of 1917, the Ordnance Department of the United States Government requested the Symingtons to build, equip and operate a plant for the manufacture of 75 M.M. guns. They then formed a Company known as the Symington-Anderson Company and erected a plant for the manufacture of guns on University Avenue. This plant was gotten into production the latter part of 1917, or early 1918.

In the summer of 1917, the Symingtons also were requested to build an additional plant for the manufacture of 75 M.M. shrapnel and high explosive shells. This plant was built and equipped, and started the manufacture of shells in the early part of 1918.

Again, in the summer of 1917, the Symingtons were requested to build, equip and operate a plant for the manufacture of 75 M.M. forgings, so that the two shell-plants mentioned above could be provided with sufficient forgings to carry out their contracts.

All of the above mentioned plants, with the exception of the one known as the John Hoffman, were the property of the United States Government, and reverted to it after the Armistice.

In the spring of 1918, the Symingtons were requested to build, equip and operate a Duplex plant for the manufacture of forgings and the machining of shells of the 155 M.M. high explosive type, but due to labor conditions existing in Rochester at that time, the Government ordered that this plant should not be erected in Rochester. After investigation of various plant-sites, a site was selected in Chicago, and on July 5, 1918, work was begun on the construction of a plant. This plant was constructed and was to have been operated by a Company known as Symington-Chicago Corporation. At the date of the Armistice, the buildings had been about ninety-five percent completed and about seventy-five percent of the equipment had been installed. This plant did not get into operation.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Mr. Roland B. Woodward, Secretary of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce, served as Assistant to the President of the Symington Companies, at Chicago, during 1918.

World War Service of the Gleason Works

By JOHN O. WILLIAMS

THE Gleason Works devoted ninety-five percent of its capacity to the production of War supplies during the years 1917 and 1918. This included machine tools, gears, tools, and castings, all of which were of vital importance in the munitions program of the United States and the other Allied powers.

Machine tools for cutting bevel and spiral bevel-gears were shipped to various parts of the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan. This machinery produced gears for motor trucks, artillery, airplanes, tanks, tractors, steel mills, all types of machinery used in munition plants, and many other uses. Special machinery was made for producing breech-block handle-gears for anti-aircraft guns, very accurate segmental wheels for coast artillery rifles and range-finders, and parts for the famous French 75 millimeter guns. A large number of machines were made for the American Expeditionary Forces' repair shops in France. This last item, sixty machines in all, was completed and shipped within ten weeks from the date of the order, and was an important factor in the maintenance of the American Army's Service of Supplies.

Another important contribution was the manufacture of gears and tools for a variety of purposes. The Gleason Works supplied the master-gears for use in other plants producing gears for the famous Liberty Motor, which was used in airplanes, motor trucks, and tractors. A process was developed for grinding the teeth of bevel gears which were used by munitions manufacturers requiring great accuracy. Spiral bevel-gears were produced in large quantities for use by the French Government in making Renault airplanes. Bevel and spiral bevel-gears were supplied for submarine engines, tanks, Diesel engines, canning machinery, and all kinds of machine tools.

The foundry produced grey iron and semi-steel castings for the gears and machine tools produced in the plant. In addition,

the foundry made a large number of bed-castings for large gun lathes. The Gleason Works made a record for both quality and quantity on this work.

Another phase of War-work was the development of special methods, tools and processes. Methods were developed and equipment manufactured for the heat treatment and quenching of airplane motor camshafts. Globular and hourglass hobs were developed for cutting internal and external worm wheel sectors for use in gun training mechanisms. Other important developments were an improved method of lubricating high speed turbine engines in submarine chasers, and the production of special screws for loading shells with high explosives.

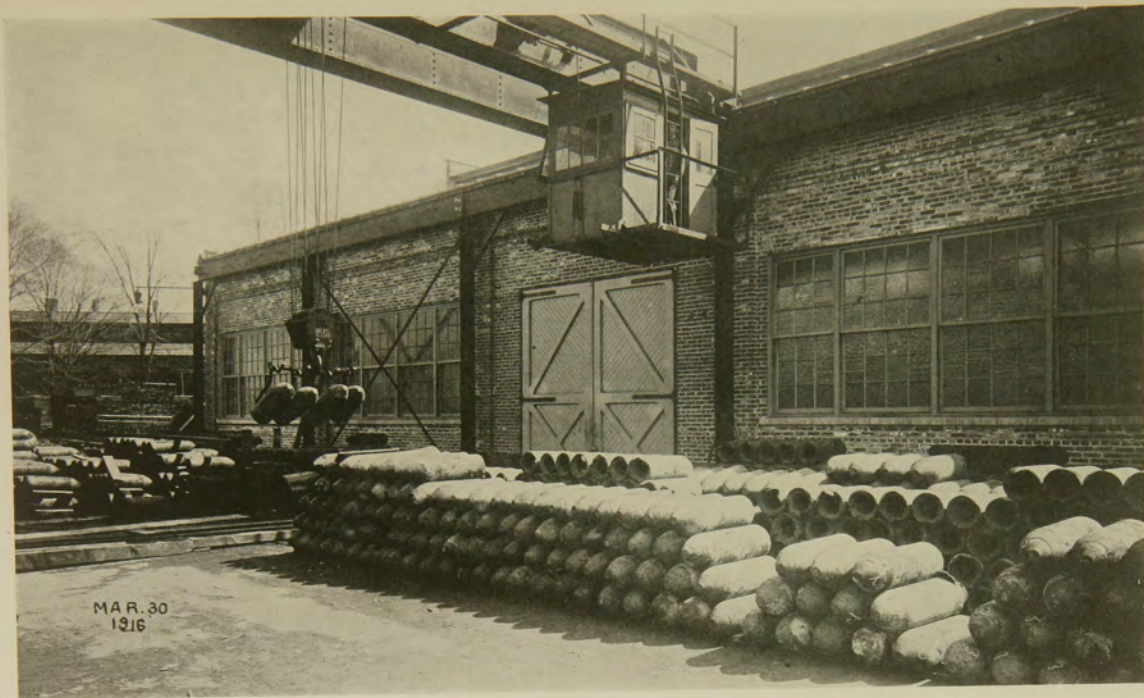
An interesting sidelight on War activities was the truck-train camp located in the rear of the plant. To expedite the shipment of much needed supplies, trains of motor trucks being driven through to New York and other ports for shipment abroad, were encamped over night, and loaded with machines, gears, and other material for the American Expeditionary Forces and the Allied Governments.



PHOTOGRAPH A: SITE BELONGING TO THE GENERAL RAILWAY SIGNAL COMPANY, ROCHESTER, AS IT APPEARED NOVEMBER 10, 1915, UPON WHICH WAS ERECTED THE BUILDING SHOWN BELOW, TO MAKE SHELLS FOR THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.



PHOTOGRAPH B: BUILDING OF THE GENERAL RAILWAY SIGNAL COMPANY, ROCHESTER, COMPLETED ON DECEMBER 4, 1915, HAVING TAKEN ONLY FIFTY-FIVE DAYS, TO ERECT. IN THIS BUILDING 80,000 SHELLS WERE MADE FOR THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.



PHOTOGRAPH C: SHELLS IN THE ROUGH, AS THEY APPEARED UPON DELIVERY BY THE BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANY TO THE GENERAL RAILWAY SIGNAL COMPANY, ROCHESTER, FOR FINISHING.

World War Service of the General Railway Signal Company

By GEORGE D. MORGAN

Vice-President and Treasurer

ON November 10, 1915, the General Railway Signal Company broke ground on their own premises and started a building in which to make eighty thousand shells for the British Government. This building was completed on December 24, 1915, having taken only fifty-five days, including Sundays, to erect. Photographs "A" and "B," herein, illustrate the rapidity of construction.

The rough forging as furnished to them by the Bethlehem Steel Company was made from a steel billet weighing about three hundred pounds. This billet was heated to 2000°(F), shaped by means of a powerful hydraulic press and then annealed. The shell was then shipped to the General Railway Signal Company. On its arrival at the manufacturing plant, it was removed from the car by means of an electric crane, as shown in photograph "C," herein, and either stored until required or placed in line for its first operation.

OPERATION 1. CUTTING OFF BASE OF FORGING: Due to the fact that large shell-forgings are rough and the bases uneven much surplus material was allowed for finishing and approximately four inches of the metal had to be cut from the base as shown on plan SD-232. The shell was then placed on a conveyor to be moved for operation two, as shown in photograph "D," herein.

OPERATION 2. DRILL FACE AND COUNTERSINK NOSE OF SHELL: This operation was performed on a large radial drill-press as shown in photograph "E," herein.

OPERATION 3. ROUGH-TURN OUTSIDE OF SHELL: Approximately one-half inch of metal was allowed for finishing. The rough-turning was performed on a large motor-driven lathe as shown in photograph "F," herein, and finished within a few hundredths of an inch of the required size.

OPERATION 4. BORE AND TAP NOSE OF SHELL: The result of this operation is clearly shown on our plan SD-404, (on file in the City Historian's office), over the caption "Alternative Head without Bush." Attention is called to the precision of machining required in this operation.

OPERATION 5. FINISH TURNING OUTSIDE OF SHELL: This operation was performed on the same type of lathe as was used in rough-turning. Only two hundredths of an inch variation in diameter was allowed.

OPERATION 6. WAVE AND UNDERCUT FOR COPPER BAND: In the detail of the plan SD-404, (above referred to) entitled, "Part Development of Shell Showing Waved Ribs," will be seen the undercut and waving ridges around the periphery. The object in this design is to prevent the copper band from rotating on the shell, as the shell is being fired from the gun.

OPERATION 7. PRESS ON COPPER BAND: In order to place the copper band on that portion of the shell which was smaller in diameter than the body over which it had to pass, the band was heated to 1450° (F), forced to position, and then pressed into its groove by means of a twelve cylinder hydraulic press.

OPERATION 8. COUNTERBORE AND THREAD BASE OF SHELL.

OPERATION 9. FIT ADAPTER TO SHELL.

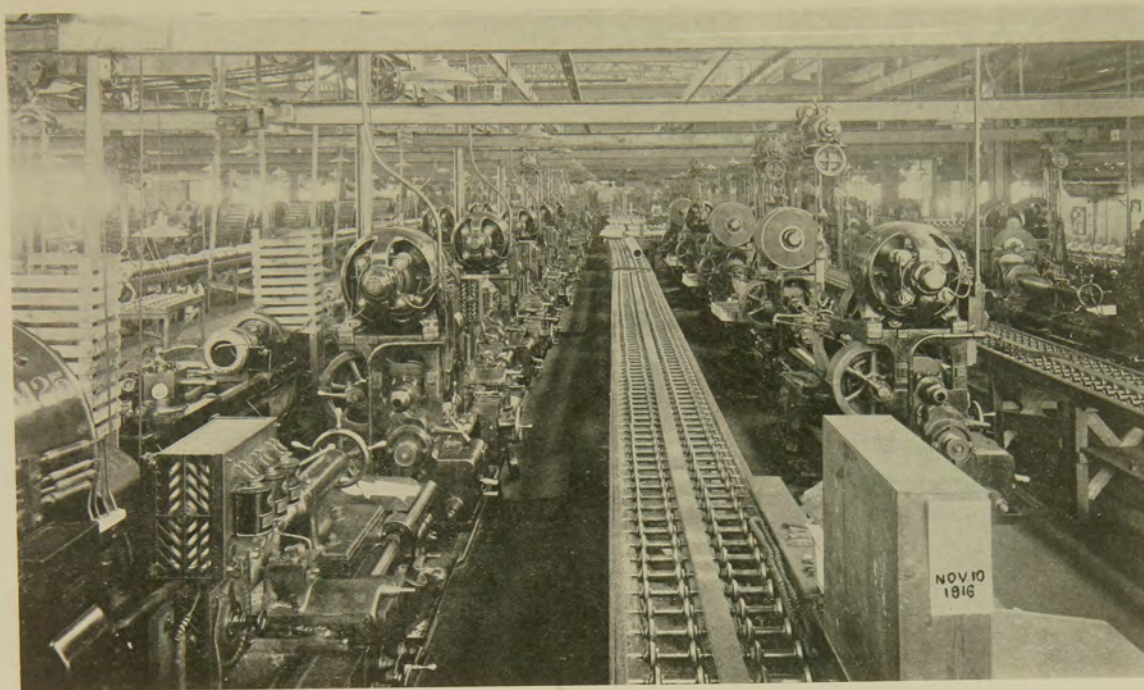
OPERATION 10. RIVET ADAPTER TO SHELL: The result of operations eight, nine and ten can be seen by referring to said plan SD-404, although it is not visible on the shell itself.

The only object in using an adapter or base-plug in the design was to facilitate machining the inside of the shell, as the explosive charge was inserted through the nose and the base-plug was never removed after being riveted.

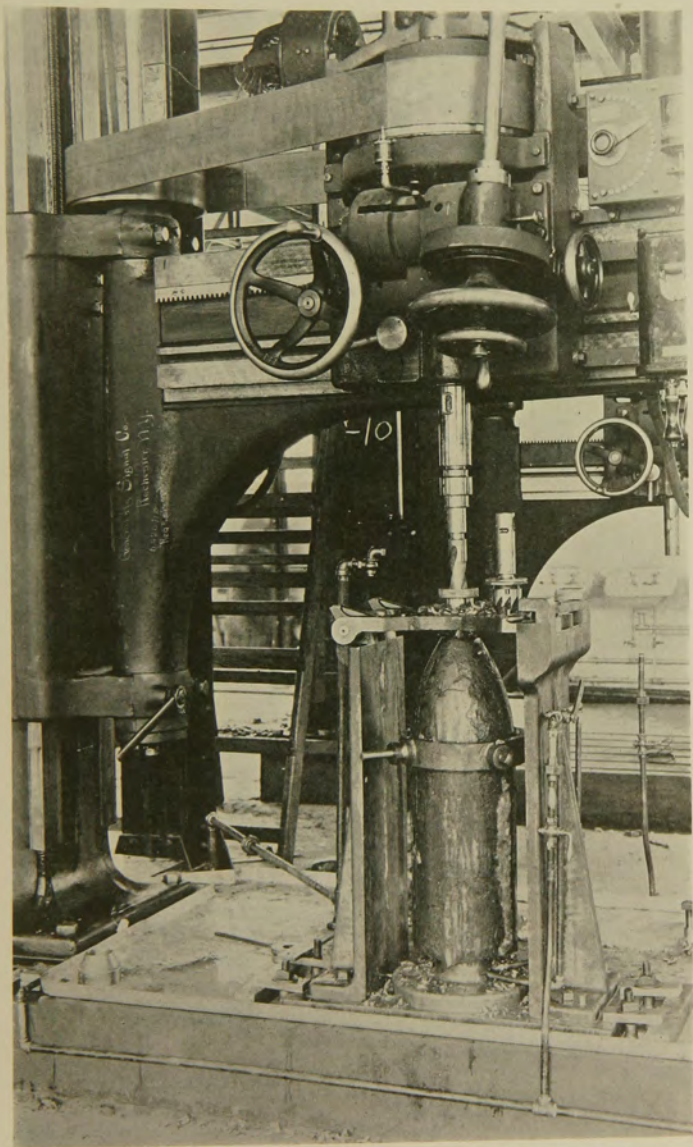
The operation on the adapter consisted of:

- (a) Rough turning;
- (b) Finish turning;
- (c) Threading;
- (d) Drilling wrench holes.

OPERATION 11. VARNISH INSIDE OF SHELL AND BAKE IN OVEN: As the base-plug was riveted into the shell during operation ten, the varnishing was performed through the hole in the nose by means of an air-spray as the shell was rotated. It was then baked for several hours.



PHOTOGRAPH D: CONVEYOR FOR MOVING SHELLS IN THE WORLD WAR PLANT
OF THE GENERAL RAILWAY SIGNAL COMPANY, ROCHESTER.



PHOTOGRAPH E: RADIAL DRILL PRESS FOR DRILLING FACE AND COUNTER-SINKING NOSE OF SHELLS AT THE WORLD WAR PLANT OF THE GENERAL RAILWAY SIGNAL COMPANY, ROCHESTER.

OPERATION 12. TURN COPPER BAND ON SHELL: The result of this operation can be clearly seen on the shell itself. The object of the copper band on the base of the shell is to produce compression on firing and also rotate the shell by means of the rifling in the bore of the gun.

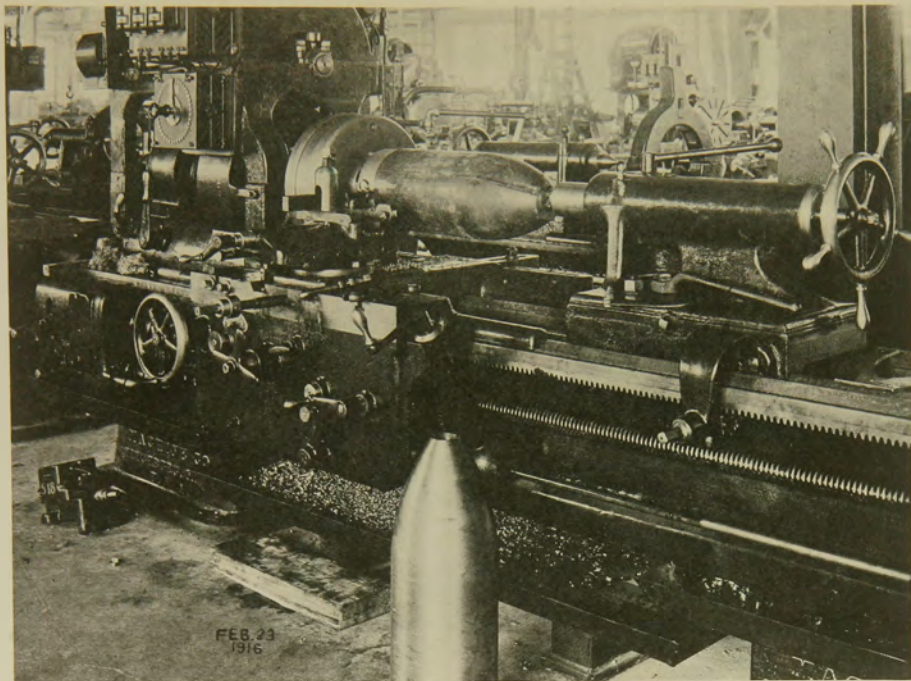
OPERATION 13. FACE BASE-END OF SHELL: This was the last machining operation, and consisted of only a slight cut on the base, to assure it being of the same diameter as the body of the shell.

OPERATION 14. MARK AND WEIGH SHELL: Each shell was marked upon the flat surface of the base for identification in the field. The weight of the finished shell was kept within very close limits.

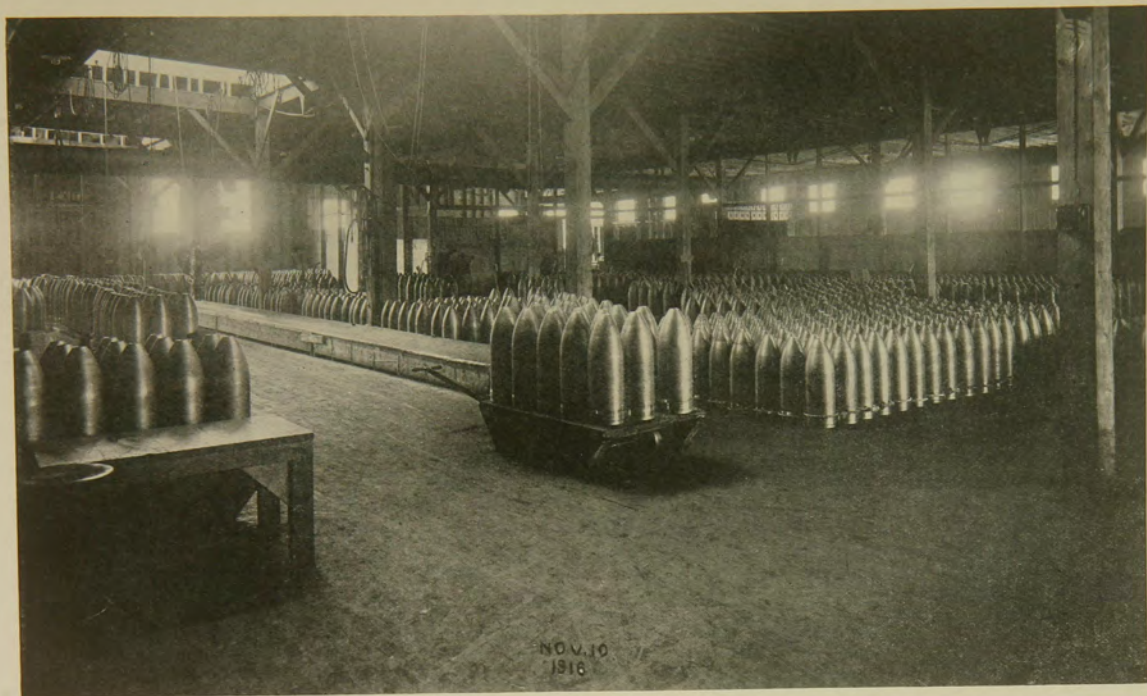
OPERATION 15. FINAL INSPECTION OF THE SHELL: Although the shell was inspected during various stages of operation and gauged for accuracy of machining, it received a final inspection by the British Government Inspectors. Photograph "G," herein, shows the finished shell for Overseas.

As the explosive charge was put into the shell by the British Government only a transit plug was provided for the nose by the manufacturer.

The General Railway Signal Company also made a number of screw-machine parts, forgings and castings for concerns that were engaged in work on War materials, such as aeroplanes, trucks, tractors, etc.



PHOTOGRAPH F: SHOWING THE LARGE, MOTOR-DRIVEN LATHE FOR ROUGH-TURNING SHELLS AT THE ROCHESTER PLANT OF THE GENERAL RAILWAY SIGNAL COMPANY, DURING THE WORLD WAR.



PHOTOGRAPH G: FINISHED SHELLS READY FOR SHIPMENT OVERSEAS AFTER FINAL INSPECTION BY BRITISH GOVERNMENT AGENTS AT THE WORLD WAR PLANT OF THE GENERAL RAILWAY SIGNAL COMPANY, ROCHESTER.

World War Service of the Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Manufacturing Company

By W. ROY McCANNE
President

AS manufacturers of telephone equipment the Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Manufacturing Company had occasionally supplied the Army, and to a much lesser extent the Navy, with telephone equipment prior to the World War. Most of this was made from special designs drawn by the engineers of the Signal Corps.

Therefore, it was natural, at the entrance of the United States into the World War, that Government officials should turn immediately to us in seeking a source of supply for the additional material they knew they were going to need; and all through the period of hostilities we were called on to furnish telephone equipment for our forces in the field, in continuously increasing quantities.

Most of the material which we built was identical with the equipment which we had previously made, or represented but slight modifications thereof, and all of it was allied to the kind of equipment which we were regularly making for telephone operating companies, so that the emergency required little variation in our regular line of work. It was necessary, however, to increase our force somewhat, particularly when the first orders were filled. As our employees became increasingly familiar with the material being manufactured, and with the necessity for prompt action, and as more and more of our employees were called for service with the Colors, we were able to reduce the number of workers somewhat, while still being able to furnish all of the material which we were called on to manufacture.

This occurred, largely, by reason of the fact that, after the Government took over the operation of the telephone companies of the country, practically all new construction work, which could be avoided, was stopped. In consequence, we were called on for less and less telephone material by our regular customers,

and were able to devote more and more of our facilities to Government work until approximately eighty-five percent of our product was directly for the use of the forces in the field.

It is worth mentioning, that with the return of the telephone companies to private management and operation following the end of the War, a demand at once came again for telephone material to take care of the extensions which had been postponed for many months; in consequence, we were able to re-employ all of those of the service men who had gone out from this Company, and who returned to seek employment with us again; and it became possible, also, to employ a number of ex-service men who had not previously been connected with the Company.

We took a good deal of pride in seeing that new circles were added from time to time around the stars in our Service Flag to indicate a new group of men returned to work once more, until this practice became so common that it ceased to have any special significance.

During the course of the World War we furnished (in addition to numerous smaller lots), the following larger orders to the Signal Corps of the United States Army: 20,000 Field Service Buzzers; 4,500 Artillery Type Head Sets; 15,000 Monocord Switchboard Units; 4,950 Magneto Telephones; 10,000 Army Buzzers; 10 One-hundred-Line Switchboards; 10,000 Head Receivers; 50 Artillery Switch Key Sets. We likewise furnished the Marine Corps with 600 Field Service Buzzers.

World War Service of the Rochester Gas and Electric Corp.

By A. C. RISSBERGER

WITHIN one month after the declaration of War by the United States, a light oil recovery plant, to be used in connection with the gas manufacturing department, was contracted for with the Pittsburg By-Products Coke Co. and was put in operation on July 19th, 1917. During the succeeding months coal and water gas were scrubbed, crude light oil was recovered therefrom and shipped to refineries, where its benzol, toluol and other constituents were refined for munition purposes. Up to December 1st, 1918, 650,000 gallons of crude light oil were so produced, yielding more than 250,000 gallons of benzol and more than 150,000 gallons of toluol, the latter forming the basis for T.N.T.

During this period the Company's new coal gas plant was pushed to completion under pressure and was put in operation December 29th, 1917. Its contribution to War activities consisted not only in the production of light oil, but in relieving the local fuel situation through the production of coke, and in supplying tars, ammonia and other by-products much needed for War activities. This gas manufacturing department produced from May 1st, 1917, to December 1st, 1918, the following products, all of which entered more or less directly into War needs:

Coal gas	1,503,343 M. Cu. Ft.
Water gas	2,307,583 M. Cu. Ft.
Total gas produced	3,810,926 M. Cu. Ft.
Coal tar	1,966,605 gallons
Coke	100,000 tons
Ammonia	815,528 pounds
Oil tar	1,121,682 gallons

The utilization of these products necessitated considerable reconstruction and addition to the Company's gas distribution system, much of which was done on nights and Sundays. Many of the materials for this work were shipped by express and in some cases special work in welding was necessitated. The utilization of the gas used for munition purposes also necessitated

the construction and installation of many large and special industrial appliances which were designed and installed under the supervision of this Company's engineers.

At the time the United States entered the War, the Rochester Railway and Light Company's electric plants were supplying the City of Rochester and the surrounding territory with light and power to practically plant capacity, including 2,500 K. W. to local concerns who had shell and munition contracts from the British and French governments. Immediately after the declaration of War, the local munition concerns were in need of practically 10,000 K. W., together with additional feeder and plant equipment. The Rochester Railway and Light Co. immediately placed orders for additional boilers, a 10,000 K. W. turbo-generator, feeders, cables, switchboard equipment, etc. These were, through the cooperation of the Government, placed on the priority list and the delivery was sufficiently satisfactory so that the Company was at all times able to furnish the munition concerns with the power required.

In addition to supplying the City of Rochester and the War industries, the Buffalo district was supplied with additional power, through the cooperation of the Niagara, Lockport and Ontario Power Company. The Rochester Railway and Light Company not only released the Niagara Company from its contract to supply the Rochester district with 6,000 K. W. but also made a further arrangement, whereby the Niagara district was supplied with from 6,000 to 10,000 K. W. from Rochester. This arrangement continued through the year 1918 in a very satisfactory manner and until after the Armistice was signed.

The Rochester Railway and Light Company assisted in the War activities of a great number of local concerns, notably the following:

- Symington Anderson Co.—Manufacturers of 75 mm. rifles.
- Symington Forge Corporation—Manufacturers of shell forgings.
- Symington Machine Corporation—Manufacturers of 75 mm. shells.
- Bausch & Lomb Optical Co.—Makers of optical glass, optical instruments including range finders, telescopes, field glasses, searchlights, etc.
- Naval Gun Shop—Makers of Field glasses and miscellaneous articles for Navy use.
- Taylor Instrument Co.—Makers of various kinds of aeronautical instruments, thermometers, surgical instruments, etc.
- Eastman Kodak Co.—Makers of military cameras, photographic supplies and chemicals for warfare.
- Rochester Motors Co.—Makers of aeroplane engines.

Cyclemotor Corporation—Makers of aeroplane engines.
 Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Mfg. Co.—Telephones.
 Todd Protectograph Co.—Makers of automatic rifle parts.
 Gleason Works—Gears for aeroplane engines and trucks.
 Selden Motor Vehicle Co.—Liberty trucks.
 Bridgeford Machine Tool Company—Lathes for munition plants.
 Davis Machine Tool Co.—Lathes and other machine tools.
 Merchants Despatch Trans. Co.—Freight cars.
 General Railway Signal Co.—Railroad signaling devices.

A great many other machine shops, foundries and manufacturing plants having important War contracts were supplied with gas or electricity, or both, while such concerns as railroads, water companies, street railways and interurban roads, cold storage plants, flour mills, bakeries, dairies, slaughter houses and other concerns vital to the sustenance and welfare of the population of the city and instrumental in the supplying of food for the Army and Navy, were supplied with continuous and satisfactory service. As part of the work performed for munition manufacturers, a very complete and thorough survey to correct low power factor resulted in saving, approximately, 2,500 K. W. which would otherwise have been wasted.

A general perspective of the magnitude of the Company's contribution to the needs of the Nation can be obtained from the following tabulation as of January 1st, 1918:

Number of gas customers using 10,000 cubic feet or more per month	1,400
Total number of cubic feet used per year by these customers	700,000,000
Amount of bills per year	\$500,000
The largest customer used 30,000,000 cubic feet per year	
Number of electric customers having bills of \$100 per month or more	550
Kilowatt-hours consumed per year by these customers	130,000,000
Amount of bills per year	\$2,000,000.

It is important to note in connection with the activities mentioned that the Rochester Railway and Light Company, now the Rochester Gas and Electric Corporation, in common with other public service corporations, operated under very great difficulty in supplying continuous service, due to shortage of labor, difficulty in getting coal and overloaded condition of plants. These difficulties did not prevent the Company's furnishing adequate and continuous service. As a matter of fact, at the end of the War Rochester was very largely converted to manufacturing for War purposes, 60% of the Company's K. W. output of 196,000,000 K. W. H. being applied directly to this work.

The Company's staff contributed very materially to assist the munition manufacturers, the city government and the public officials of the state and nation in furnishing estimates and information along multitudinous lines. The Company arranged for the delivery of pipe, cable and other materials needed by munition manufacturers, through governmental and other co-operation. Two hundred and fifty of the Company's employees were engaged in War-work, Government Service, Army, Navy, and other units. Two hundred and thirty-eight men served with the Colors, either by enlistment or draft. Many of the Company's executives worked on committees of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce, the city, state and federal boards, and several were loaned directly to the local staff units, acting under the War Department. Then the President of the Company, Mr. James T. Hutchings, was instrumental in directing the activities of several important councils and boards, having to do with the supply of power, gas and materials for the Government and the mobilization and distribution of labor. The Company took back into its service, in former positions, or positions equally as good, all men who left its employ to take up service with the Colors.

The cooperation of this Company with the local authorities and with other concerns vitally interested in the well-being of the City, in the matter of employment, wages, plant police protection and other matters, assisted in stabilizing the labor market and in promoting public order.

The Rochester Gas and Electric Corporation was able to meet the unprecedented demand for its products and its services without a single shortage or serious interruption, due to the fact that it had planned and practically completed very material extensions in its gas and electric properties prior to the War, and the further fact that its personnel contained a large number of trained and experienced men who were able to take advantage of every possible circumstance which would speed up munition work.

The Rochester and Monroe County War-Savings Stamps Committee

By *ELMER E. FAIRCHILD, Chairman*

THE Monroe County Division of the Government Loan Organization, originally the Monroe County War Stamps Committee, was formed in 1918 to promote the sale of savings stamps as a means of raising revenue to carry on the War. Harper Sibley was appointed to take charge of the work of raising Monroe County's quota, but soon after his appointment he resigned to take up Red Cross work in England, and Elmer E. Fairchild was appointed Chairman. During the next two and a half years more than \$3,000,000 worth of stamps were sold, the exact amount as reported by the Rochester Post Office being as follows:

	1917	1918	1919	1920
January		\$19,861.20	\$122,080.75	\$31,320.75
February		49,220.00	38,475.00	20,371.75
March		91,630.00	46,592.12	14,386.50
April		106,800.00	69,833.25	15,790.00
May		90,760.00	59,965.00	11,959.20
June		176,750.00	36,883.00	14,610.00
July		489,360.00	30,647.70	7,733.00
August		212,600.00	25,424.40	
September		246,600.00	25,502.60	
October		215,770.00	49,694.61	
November		283,660.00	52,412.64	
December	\$20,900.00	258,754.59	95,145.81	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$20,900.00	\$2,241,765.79	\$652,656.88	\$116,171.20
Total				\$3,031,493.87

The success of savings stamps as a means of raising revenue for the War was fully justified, and after the signing of the Armistice the Division continued sales through organized savings societies. How these societies succeeded as revenue-raisers is demonstrated by the fact that during 1919, the gross sales of savings stamps in Monroe County exceeded those of any other county in New York outside of Greater New York. In per capita sales, Monroe County led all the counties of New York and New Jersey, not excepting the city of New York.

The campaign was directed mainly to the establishment of societies in factories, the introduction of savings systems in schools, the promotion of contests among fraternal societies, clubs, firemen and policemen. More than five hundred agencies for the distribution of stamps were established in all parts of the city and county. Through the township organizations established, approximately 700,000 pieces of advertising matter emphasizing the value of thrift were distributed.

The Rochester plan was adopted by the state organization and put into effect in other cities. Rochester, however, led in the work with 238 separate savings societies with a membership of nearly 10,000 men, women and children. On the disbandment of the Committee these societies were turned over to the Government Loan Organization and the plan became a part of the Federal Reserve System.

Among the accomplishments of the savings stamps movement in Rochester may be mentioned, the emphasizing of the value of Government securities to adults, the persuading of holders not to part with their stamps, with the result that comparatively few were cashed in Rochester, and finally the raising for the Government an immense sum of money, a large percent of which representing the savings of men, women and children who had not previously practiced systematic saving.

At the time of its disbandment, (August 3, 1920), the Committee included the following members:

Elmer E. Fairchild, *Chairman*; Joseph L. O'Connor, *Secretary*; Clinton Rogers; L. M. Todd; Rev. J. F. O'Hern; Arthur L. Stern; Henry D. Quinby; George C. Staud; Charles J. Brown; Richard Curran; Louis S. Foulkes; John A. Robertson; Rev. A. W. Beaven, D.D.; Herbert W. Bramley; William W. Hibbard; Herbert S. Weet; Harry T. Tinney; Rabbi Horace J. Wolf; William Corris; George W. Brown; Shindel G. Case; James P. B. Duffy; Joseph P. MacSweeney; Joseph C. Wilson; Charles G. Lyman; Albert H. Wilcox; Rev. John B. Sullivan; Fred Swan; Fred Miller; Mrs. Sherman Clarke; Fred Slater.

EDITOR'S NOTE: For details as to the Savings Stamps plan, see the brochure issued by the United States Treasury Department (1917) entitled: *United States Government War-Savings Stamps: What they are and Why you Should Buy Them.*

Mr. Elmer E. Fairchild, Chairman of the War-Savings Stamps Committee, also served as Chairman of the very important Monroe County Defense Committee, succeeding Hon. James G. Cutler, who was the Chairman at or-

ganization. Prior to assuming duties as Chairman of the County Defense Committee, Mr. Fairchild had served as a member of one of its Sub-Committees, that on Organizing the War Service Corps. During the entire World War period, Mr. Fairchild gave his time and energy to unselfish patriotic service. Resolutions in appreciation of his work as Chairman of the Monroe County Defense Committee are printed elsewhere herein (page 299).

Cross-reference: For a complete statement as to World War Loan Campaigns in Rochester, see pages 441-458, this book.

World War Service of the Rochester Board of Instruction

By WILLIAM F. DURNAN
Chairman, Local Board No. 4

DURING the World War very little was known, locally, of the Rochester Board of Instruction. Purposely, its work was not brought to public notice; but, during the few months in which it functioned, the Board was responsible for very marked beneficial results.

Under the Draft, in the beginning, men were physically examined in groups of one hundred and fifty or two hundred, and there was complaint of what the men considered rather harsh and unnecessary methods. The members of the Board of Instruction became of great assistance to the Draft Board and to the men who were sent to the Front, in relieving the tension.

Later, representatives of the Board were always present at the physical examinations, at the Armory where the men assembled before entrainment, and at the station when the men departed. The Board members always had words of cheer and encouragement for the men, which meant a great deal.

When the War was over, and our Soldiers, Sailors and Marines returned to Rochester, seventeen banquets were held to welcome them home. At these dinners the men were each presented with an honor medal issued by the City of Rochester in commemoration of their patriotic services. Members of the Rochester Board of Instruction attended all of these functions to greet the men. In this they were assisted by a Committee of two hundred and fifty women of the War Service Corps who served as waitresses.

The personnel of the Rochester Board of Instruction was as follows:

Herbert W. Bramley, Chairman; Roy C. Draper, Secretary; Members: Mark Adler; James J. Atkinson; Theron E. Bastian; Charles C. Beahan; Charles E. Bostwick; Frederick F. Church; Herman C. Cohn; Alvin H. Dewey; W. D'Orville Doty; Eugene J. Dwyer; Hon. Joseph M. Feely; Edward R. Foreman; Louis S. Foulkes; Isaac Friedlich; Hon. Willis K. Gillette; James E. Gleason; Harry C. Green; Max L. Holtz; William A. Hubbard; Walter S.

Hubbell; Dr. J. M. Ingersoll; Mark Kochenthal; William E. Maloney; Haskell W. Marks; J. D. McCarthy; George G. Morehouse; Henry W. Morgan; Henry W. Morse; John O'Calaghan; Charles S. Owen; George T. Roche; Harry Robinson; Gustav A. Schaub; Charles P. Schlegel; Joseph D. Steefel; Simon N. Stein; Hon. Arthur E. Sutherland; Everett K. VanAllen; Dr. W. Douglass Ward; Herbert S. Weet; Dr. Ralph R. Williams; Charles S. Wray.

The United States Provost Marshal General described the work of Boards of Instruction generally, as follows (Second Report to the Secretary of War, 1919, pp. 298-303) :

"In a letter from this office dated July 4, 1918, Local Draft Boards were advised to select and organize Boards of Instruction, one for each Local Board.

"The measure had its origin in suggestions made to the Secretary of War, personally, and by him transmitted with approval to this office in June, 1918. The suggestions originated with a group of Cleveland men, whose experience in dealing with some 35,000 selectives sent to Camp from that region, had developed available methods of pre-induction preparation in military morale. In many other regions, Local Boards had taken various measures for the better preparation of the young men in their jurisdiction, who were to become soldiers. But the peculiar efficacy of the Cleveland method was that it approached the young men as individuals, secured their confidence, and was thus enabled to exercise a stronger influence on their views and their conduct.

"The proposal to appoint Boards of Instruction received a hearty response in a large majority of the States and Local Boards. Representatives of the Cleveland Committee traveled throughout the country, gratuitously contributing their patriotic services, and attended meetings called for the purpose, either by the State Adjutant-General or by Board members in various localities, or by the Selective Service Associations in some of the larger cities. The Boards appointed numbered 2,952, representing a personnel of more than 16,000 men. The most representative citizens of the community were found on the Boards. And not the least of the benefits secured was the welcome opportunity thus afforded to many older men to take a direct part in helping to make a better Army. The gratitude of these men for this privilege of rendering effective service has been notable; and their appreciation of its value to the young men is testified by the frequent suggestion, received since the Armistice, that a similar work could be conducted voluntarily for civic purposes."

The general object, in the appointment of Boards of Instruction, was stated to be as follows:

"To put the Selective Service men into camp, willing, loyal, intelligent, clean, and sober, and thus to fit them better for rapid progress in becoming good soldiers.

"And to accomplish this by systematic personal instruction given beforehand to each selective by members of a local committee of reputable citizens in each Board-area, acting under the auspices of the Local Board."

Very few selectives had seen any military training before reaching camp. A larger number had some intelligent idea of what awaited them and why they were to go. A still larger number were loyally, though ignorantly, willing to go. But, after all

these allowances, there remained many men, represented in every Local Board area, who were neither willing, nor intelligent, nor loyal, nor fit, in the proper degree. Moreover, the family surroundings often tended to emphasize this condition; family sentiments affected the drafted man, and might make him less ready to go. All this was especially true in the cities where foreign-born populations abound. Further, camp surgeons reported that the man's mental attitude affected his physical condition. Any one of a score of small ailments might develop into a cause for discharge, if nurtured by a wrong mental attitude, or might become negligible, if the man had the will and the motive to overcome them.

The report of the Provost Marshal General says:

"The foregoing elements of inefficiency could be removed largely, by personal instruction. Experience demonstrated this conclusively. To send a contingent of men who had been put into fit condition mentally and morally was to gain at least a month, and often more, in time, for the readiness of the Division to leave for the battle-field of human freedom.

"For this reason, the work of such instruction required to be organized, and on a large scale. To accomplish this, in the existing peculiar conditions cited, required a group of men that would devote themselves unselfishly and unreservedly to the immediate elimination of the obstacles, and to the presentation of the patriotic inducement in terms such as all types of American youth could comprehend. Recognizing that not numbers alone, but also the morale of the American Army was a conquering factor, this group of men, by using their personal influence on the mental and moral make-up of the selectives, would be able to invoke and strengthen that fundamental patriotic impulse which every true man possesses. The proven methods by which the results could be accomplished called for the most patriotic devotion by men whose only compensation would be the consciousness that they were contributing to that spirit in the American soldier which was to win the War."

The general program faithfully followed by the members of the Rochester Board of Instruction was as follows: At the time of the medical examination the registrants were assembled in small groups, for a personal interview, with a Board member, in which information was given, perplexities cleared, and encouraging suggestions made as to the personal value of military training, the chances for promotion, and the aid and friendly support of the Red Cross, the Y.M.C.A., K. of C., Jewish Welfare Board, and the Commission on Training Camp Activities. This personal talk established a relation of initial importance between the Board member and the drafted men. The Board member was recognized as a friend, the one encouraging personality in a system which to many represented only compul-

sion. The power of this man to influence the drafted men's estimate of the service and their patriotic ideals could not be overestimated.

During the pre-induction period the selected men were called together, occasionally, for instruction as to the provision which the Government had made for the protection and welfare of disabled soldiers and, in event of death, of their families or dependents, through its War Risk Insurance Bureau; this information assisted in neutralizing the family opposition due to ignorance of such safeguard; also as to the Government provision for allowances and allotments to soldiers' dependents, this information relieved apprehension in the soldiers' homes.

In some cases there were discussions of timely topics: Why America Entered the War; Why America Must Win the War; The Necessary Character of the American Soldier; Sexual Restraint and the Avoidance of Liquor as a Patriotic Obligation; Camp Life. Free discussion of these subjects developed the principles of American democracy, personal character, conduct, personal habits, patriotic abstemiousness, and soldierly ideals and obligations.

There can be no doubt that the work of the Board of Instruction was a most effective means of improving the pre-induction morale of the selectives, thus making more effective the organized Army.

As a result of World War experience, morale work is now being carried on as part of the Army and Navy establishments. The Report of the United States Secretary of War, (1919), said:

"While the part that morale plays in any organization, military or otherwise, has always been recognized in the abstract, it was not until the World War that its development and maintenance was made the subject of practical scientific study and application.

"The organization of this work, which finally culminated in the creation of a branch of the General Staff charged with the improvement of the efficiency of the soldier through the betterment of morale, was to a certain extent the natural outcome of the welfare-work carried on by various organizations in which the morale element was a by-product; but this was carried out by them separately, usually uncoordinated and lacking any direct relation to military efficiency. But the scope of morale work went far beyond the field of activity of these agencies with every branch of the Army. The readjustment necessary was duplex, implying not only that of persons but of things. It pervaded the entire service. For this reason and in the light of European experience it was realized that maintenance of military morale was strictly a problem for solution by the Army itself.

"It may be noted that the Navy has instituted a morale organization which in many particulars follows the plan developed by the morale branch of the Army and that the idea of stimulation of spirit is also being applied to a constantly growing extent in industrial and commercial organizations."

World War Service of the Rochester National Defense Contingent, Inc.

By HENRY LAMPERT

THE Rochester National Defense Contingent was an ante-war organization which had its beginning in the attendance of eight well-known business men of Rochester at the first citizens' Military Training Camp at Plattsburgh, New York, in 1915. This Training Camp was started through the efforts of General Leonard Wood, U.S.A.

Early in 1916, the men mentioned above, having had the benefit of thirty days intensive training in Military Drill and the life of a soldier, invited friends to join with them in a company drill; and the first meeting was held in the basement of the Assembly Hall, at Exposition Park (now Edgerton Park). Although the columns of the building interfered with a successful marching drill, nevertheless the temporary discipline under which they had placed themselves, was exhilarating, and another drill was called for the next week. About thirty men attended the first drill. The second meeting drew nearly seventy-five and from then on, large numbers of young men presented themselves, until there were over four hundred men drilling weekly. The first two drills were under Henry B. Allen, formerly Captain of Troop H, Cavalry, National Guard of the State of New York. Captain Louis C. Trimble, formerly Commander of Co. G, 3d Regiment, National Guard of the State of New York, became instructor in drill at the third meeting. So many men presented themselves for instruction that a self-appointed committee took charge of the work and decided to form the men into a battalion, with the number of Companies necessitated by the number of men who should be enrolled. Captain Trimble was appointed Major in command, and under his spirited leadership the instruction of all the men in the duties of the soldier moved on very rapidly.

The organization was incorporated under the Laws of New York State as the Rochester National Defense Contingent, Inc., and citizens were invited to join and support the objects of the Contingent by the payment of yearly dues of \$1.00. Over thirteen hundred became members, among them such men as Mayor Hiram H. Edgerton; former Mayor James G. Cutler; Pharellus V. Crittenden; George Eastman; Hiram W. Sibley; Harper Sibley; and Wm. A. Hubbard, Jr. A complete uniform, consisting of service hat, khaki blouse, shirt and trousers, canvas leggings and army-type shoes) was furnished to each marching man. The Contingent joined the National Rifle Association as a member of the Rifle Club, and as such received from the Federal Government 360 Krag Jorgensen rifles and 40,000 rounds of ammunition. Under the terms of its incorporation the Contingent could own real property, and a farm was procured at West Rush covering forty-six acres, for the establishment of a rifle-range. The land was admirably adapted to its purpose, with the regular slope of a long hill running nearly northwest and southeast on one side, and a large hill at the westerly end; the hill being well covered with woods. All the work of building the range was performed by the men in the several companies. Three double targets were erected with firing points at 200, 300, 500 and 600 yards. This took care of the instruction of about fifty men per day. The men were instructed in the School of the Soldier, the use and care of the rifle, Interior Guard duty, how to take care of themselves while on the march and in camp, etc. The ceremonies of parade and review were held each drill-night and the men took on a new respect and love for the Flag. The Contingent was now using Buildings 3, 4 and 5 and all of the grounds at Exposition Park, through the interest and support of Mayor Edgerton.

After the National Guard was taken over by the Government during the World War, the Contingent was the only armed body of men in the State outside of New York City. Mayor Edgerton was instrumental in forming a Home Defense League for police purposes, and the Contingent joined this League as an auxiliary body. The men became proficient in soldiering and it was often remarked, after the United States entered the War and men began to enlist, or were drafted, that the men from the Contingent were so well schooled that many were picked immediately for non-commissioned officers, and many of the Battalion and Company officers received commissions in the Army.

Shortly after the departure of the National Guard for Training Camps in the South, Governor Charles S. Whitman ordered the formation of a State Guard to protect the people and property of New York State. G Company, 3d New York Infantry, with a full membership of one hundred, was formed immediately from the marching members of the Contingent, and enlisted in a body. In order that the work of the new State Guard might not suffer from any activities of the Contingent, the latter body ceased active drilling, keeping up only the instruction in the use of the rifle, and having done its entire duty the Contingent slowly faded from view. One hundred rifles with some ammunition were turned over to New York State with the new G Company, and the rest on order from the U.S. Ordnance Department were sent elsewhere.

The Contingent Battalion acted as escort to the National Guard when they went to and returned from the Mexican Border; paraded on Memorial Day, and also in the great Preparedness Day Parade.

The Battalion was inspected by Major General John F. O'Ryan, commanding the National Guard of New York, and its work was highly complimented by him.

Although it was illegal to wear the uniform of the U.S. Army unless a member, or for an armed body of men to meet and drill, still in the stress of the times, these acts were not frowned upon by the authorities and the Contingent was urged to carry on the good work that it was doing.

World War Service of the Old Guard of Rochester

By WILLIAM M. SCOTT

Recording Secretary

THE Old Guard of Rochester is an organization consisting of honorably discharged members of the National Guard and the Naval Militia of the State of New York.

During the World War, the Old Guard, under Henry W. Morse, Commander, took an active part in the Liberty Loan drives and various parades, and started the relief work for dependents of men leaving the city for the military service; this relief work being carried on by a Committee from the Old Guard until such work was taken over by the local Chapter of the Red Cross.

The Old Guard purchased supplies and different articles which were sent to the local companies while in camps in this country, and large quantities of tobacco and cigarettes were sent to the Rochester organizations while in France.

The Old Guard of Rochester also assisted the Home Defense League in the erection of the service flag at Convention Hall.

World War Service of the Knights of Columbus

Rochester Council, No. 178

By JOHN J. MCINERNEY

A GREAT and beneficent organization, which did effective work during the World War, is the Knights of Columbus, an organization of Catholics devoted to the moral, religious and social welfare of men of the Church. It has now (1930), a membership of nearly half a million in the United States.

When America entered the World War, the Supreme Officers of the Knights of Columbus tendered the services of their organization to the Government, which at once accepted them. Funds to begin the War-work were obtained by an assessment of two dollars per capita on the membership, and with the funds thus obtained the work of organization was begun. The object of the War-work was primarily to represent and promote the temporal and spiritual welfare of Catholic soldiers and sailors. But, while in origin and concept Catholic, the Knights of Columbus worked in harmony with the Young Men's Christian Association, and the Jewish Welfare Board, and welcomed those who wore the uniform and fought under the flag of the United States without distinction of faith or creed.

It was soon found that the work the Knights had to do was greater than could be financed within the order, and appeals were made to the general public in the United States, who, in the first drive subscribed and paid a total of \$11,241,529. The work of the Knights of Columbus for the World War included activities in the United States, work Overseas, and an especially large work in the distribution of free creature-comforts. In this last department it was foremost among the War welfare organizations. The statement of expenditures of the Knights of Columbus in War-relief work shows that the total amount expended by the Knights for free creature-comforts during the year from June 30, 1918, to June 30, 1919, was within a few

dollars of \$7,000,000, an amount larger than that spent for a similar purpose by all the other organizations participating in the United War Drive Fund combined. This includes the comforts distributed on transports by the one hundred and eight K. of C. Secretaries engaged in transport service. The sum represents goods purchased in the United States. Overseas, the Knights purchased vast quantities of supplies for free distribution. Among the items furnished free to soldiers and sailors were 900,000,000 beef cubes, 618,000,000 cigarettes, 3,750,000 pipes, 546,851 pounds of pipe tobacco, and 3,000,000 pounds of candy. The total expenditures for the year for War-relief work Overseas were \$9,550,083, and on War-relief work in the United States, \$5,468,061. For expenses of the collection, care and general administration of their funds the Knights spent \$166,617.76. This sum, 2.63 percent of the entire disbursements, was less, however, than the discounts which accrued from prompt payment of bills.

The first participation of the Knights of Columbus in War-relief work was during the Spanish-American War, when it voted money to aid returning soldiers at Montauk Point. At the time when the Regular Army and National Guard mobilized on the Mexican border, the Knights took up welfare work for the soldiers, and erected service buildings in Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona, carrying on this work out of its own funds.

In the World War, the Knights of Columbus functioned efficiently and was untiring in its work. Its Secretaries and Chaplains were men of tact and character, who knew how to gain and retain the friendship and confidence of the men. Overseas, the doughboys, soldier-like, found a name for the K-Cs by giving them, not inappropriately, the Hibernian soubriquet of the "Caseys," which they found to represent friendliness, welcome and a helping hand. It was an organization that stuck close to the combat troops. Out of a total of 7,414 applicants, the Knights sent 1,075 workers Overseas. New York led with 292, Massachusetts sent 116, Illinois supplied 93, Pennsylvania 61, Connecticut 49, Indiana 38, and every State in the Union was represented in the Overseas contingent of the Knights. The Secretaries were sent under the direct supervision of the Knights, and the Chaplains were directed by the Arch-Bishop Patrick J. Hayes of New York, Bishop of all Catholic Chaplains with the American Naval and Military forces.



U.S.A. SCHOOL
OF
AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY
Y-K.C. HUT

ANGELO NEWMAN
— K. OF C. —
— SECRETARY —
ROCHESTER N.Y.

ANGELO J. NEWMAN, DIED, OCTOBER 7.
1918, OF PNEUMONIA CONTRACTED WHILE
SERVING AS K. OF C. SECRETARY AT THE
U. S. A. SCHOOL OF AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY,
KODAK PARK, ROCHESTER.

The work of the Knights of Columbus in the home camps was very successfully conducted. In all of the training camps and cantonments the K. of C. maintained buildings and equipment for their work. The religious features of their services were limited to Catholic boys and otherwise there was absolute avoidance of discrimination. The strong emphasis placed upon the development of athletic and outdoor sports was an especially appealing factor in the soldiers' approval of the Knights. Many men, prominent in athletics, were sent by the organization to training camps in the United States and Overseas, and large amounts of athletic equipment, as well as portable shower baths, were sent Overseas.

In the United States, the Knights of Columbus maintained 461 buildings and thirty-two tents. Overseas there were 125 permanent K. of C. huts, with an equal number of temporary clubs that moved with the troops. Most of these were in France, but there were thirty-two in Germany with the Army of Occupation, four in Italy, nine in the British Isles, and one in Antwerp; and several K. of C. Secretaries were sent to Siberia.

The K. of C. War-workers were a mobile force. They had a fleet of motor trucks that enabled them to keep up with the procession wherever it moved, and to carry the smoking and writing materials, chocolates, soap, towels and other articles. Knights of Columbus clubhouses, huts and tents were wide open to men of all races, creeds and colors. The supplies they carried were all freely given, no money being accepted in payment for them. Besides the promotion of sports and athletics, the Knights of Columbus offered social and moving picture entertainments and in every way, by intelligent and thoughtful provision, strove to mitigate the trials and burdens of the soldiers' lives.

In the two years, about \$25,000,000 were expended by the Knights, and well and profitably spent. No organization made better-directed efforts to maintain the morale and protect the physical and spiritual welfare of Uncle Sam's fighting men than the "Caseys."

The Knights of Columbus, fortified by experience gained in the World War, decided to continue its activity in connection with Soldiers and Sailors in the Nation's service as a permanent department of its regular work, and with this in view has opened clubs in Panama, Hawaii, Alaska, Cuba and Porto Rico, and has made large shipments of goods to Haiti. In this way and

by further establishment of clubs where the future Military Service may make them desirable, the Knights plan to continue, without charge, their work for the temporal and spiritual welfare of all those men, who, in Army, Navy or Marines, are serving their Flag and Country.

Rochester Council, No. 178, Knights of Columbus, supplied three Secretaries for service at the Y.M.C.A.—K. of C. Hut, maintained at the United States Army School of Aerial Photography at Kodak Park: Angelo J. Newman (who died in the Service, Oct. 7, 1918); Cyril J. Statt; and Elroy H. Miller. The activities at the Kodak Park Hut are described, elsewhere, herein (pp. 153-158).

At the Students Army Training School at Mechanics Institute, the K. of C. activities were handled by Secretary Elroy H. Miller; providing writing materials, books and magazines, games, and pool and billiard tables; staging entertainments and smokers; furnishing cigars and cigarettes at the Thanksgiving dinner; and doing all kinds of errands for the boys in khaki.

Up to the Armistice, Nov. 11, 1918, all K. of C. work in and about Rochester was handled by the Committee on War Activities of Rochester Council, and all expenses were borne by said Council.

November 12, 1918, the Director of War Activities of the Northeastern Division, Daniel J. Sullivan of Boston, Mass., came to Rochester, and after going over the work that had been done by the Local Secretaries and Council, took over the District.

Cyril J. Statt was advanced from Secretary, to District Supervisor, with a territory covering Rochester, Dansville, Oswego, Madison Barracks and Plattsburgh, with headquarters at Rochester Council. Nov. 20, 1918, Mr. Statt went to Dansville, at which town the Army had established a Government Hospital. Here the Commander gave the K. of C. the use of a building for its activities. This building was remodeled and fitted up into an ideal K. of C. Hut, and equipped with all kinds of games, writing materials and books. The Hut was opened and formally presented to the soldiers on Saturday night, Dec. 20, 1918. After the Hut was opened there were two Secretaries stationed at Dansville. These men made two trips a day through the Hospital, bringing cigarettes, candies and fruits, to the men in the wards. The work was continued until October, 1919.

In January, 1919, Mr. Statt was directed to visit the United States Army Hospital at Oswego, N. Y., to start K. of C. work there. After several conferences with the Commander, it was decided that the K. of C. would open a Service Club, for men in uniform in the City of Oswego; also that two Secretaries would be placed at the Hospital with supplies for the patients. One of these Secretaries was George T. Hyland of Rochester. Serviceable shower baths were installed, and the Club was furnished with three pool tables and a number of other games for the use of all comers. On March 30, 1919, the Club was presented to the personnel of the Hospital. This Club, together with the work of the Hospital, was conducted until February, 1920.

In February, 1919, a K. of C. Hut was constructed at Madison Barracks, within the Army grounds, under Mr. Statt's direction. Three Secretaries were placed on duty there, and all K. of C. activities were supplied to the soldiers. This work was completed, Nov. 8, 1919, at which time the building became the property of the United States Army.

In March, 1919, Mr. Statt was ordered to Plattsburgh, and was given the use of a barracks building for a K. of C. Hut. This was fitted up similarly to all K. of C. recreation buildings, and three Secretaries were placed on duty.

At all camps and hospitals or schools within the District, the Secretaries furnished movies three times a week; put on shows, and entertainments; also held dances and smokers; and devoted all their efforts to the comfort and welfare of the Army and Navy men. After all camps in the District were completely furnished with K. of C. activities, Mr. Statt's duties involved at least one inspection trip a month to each camp.

Cyril J. Statt was finally given his discharge from the Knights of Columbus service, Nov. 8, 1919, after a year and one month, which period covers the time of K. of C. War Service in this District.

The members of Rochester Council, No. 178, subscribed liberally to all appeals for help during the World War; giving freely of their money and time to War-work done on behalf of the fighting forces.

Philip H. Donnelly and Edward K. Rigney served Overseas as Secretaries. Many members worked in the Liberty Loan campaigns. John J. McNerney was selected by the Government to accompany the "Relic Train", speaking at towns throughout

Western New York. The services of members serving with the Four Minute Men are described elsewhere herein (pp. 215-219). George V. Shaw, Daniel T. Roach, Charles W. Murphy, Rev. John B. Sullivan, and many others, worked shoulder-to-shoulder with men of all denominations and beliefs, forgetting differences of creed in every manner to aid the Government in the winning of the War.

World War Service of some of the Professional and Fraternal Organizations of Rochester

THE ROCHESTER BAR ASSOCIATION: A communication received from Senator Homer E. A. Dick, for seventeen years the honored Secretary of The Rochester Bar Association, reported as follows: "A bronze tablet (6'x3') bearing the names of one hundred and twelve lawyers and law clerks of Rochester and Monroe County, who served with the Colors in Army or Navy during the World War, was erected by The Rochester Bar Association, on the second floor of the Court House, and dedicated by exercises held Armistice Day, Nov. 11, 1920. Judge Adolph J. Rodenbeck presided at the exercises, and Judge Arthur E. Sutherland delivered the principal address. The members of the Tablet Committee were: Eugene Raines, Chairman; Sol Wile; John Desmond; George B. Draper.

Following is a complete list of the names on the Tablet:

Don C. Allen; Henry Selden Bacon; Sidney K. Backus; Richard J. Baker; William J. Bell; C. Raymond Bentley; Wilton A. Block; Glenn L. Buck; Harold P. Burke; *Everett Case; Cosmo A. Cilano; Francis J. Clary; Joseph H. Corcoran; Dennis L. Crowley; Edward H. Cumpston; Arthur B. Curran; Frank E. Devans; Clinton A. Devoe; Earl A. Dey; Frank J. Dinse; Charles F. Doehler; Marvin R. Dye; Abraham Edelstein; Joshua Egelson; William H. Emerson; James K. Feely; Ralph J. Feely; J. Sawyer Fitch; George V. Fleckenstein, Jr.; Charles B. Forsyth; Walter S. Forsyth; William J. Franey; Irvin Gelser; Howard K. German; Percival A. Gillette; Andrew L. Gilman; Russell B. Griffith; Judson B. Glen; Hamilton C. Griswold; Edgar L. Haines; Clarence W. Haller; Thomas J. Hargrave; Harry Z. Harris; Cornelius J. Hickey; J. Leo Hilbert; Michael A. Hogan; Francis A. Holmes; George V. Holton; Franklin S. Hutchinson; George A. Jayne; C. Frederick Jefferson; John Arthur Jennings; Luel F. Johnson; W. Martin Jones, Jr.; Junius R. Judson; Maurice J. Kaman; Charles F. Lauer; *John H. Lehen; Nat. O. Lester; Samuel Levy; Samuel Howard Levy; Rupert L. Maloney; James M. Mangan; Samuel Marine; T. Leo McCarthy; Francis T. McGrain; Charles McLouth; Joseph McSweeney; Myer Miller; Charles M. Moon; Clayton F. Morey; George W. Morris; Vincent J. Mulvey; Alcott Neary; Herbert John Nickel; T. Carl Nixon; Gilbert A. Nusbaum; Edward J. O'Brien; John Emmett O'Brien; Joseph P. O'Connor; Frank A. Parker; Louis S. Pierce; Leon A. Plumb; Richard R. B. Powell; Francis C. Raines; Herbert J. Rambert; Arthur Rath-

jen; John W. Remington; Thomas H. Remington; Daniel T. Roach; Carroll M. Roberts; Milton K. Robinson; Rochester H. Rogers; Jacob Rosenzweig; Harry A. Sessions; Franklin H. Smith; Jay A. Smith; *Joseph Clovis Smith; William G. Staudenmaier; Arthur R. Sutherland; Thomas L. Toan; Andrew E. Tuck; Heiby W. Ungerer; Charles Van Voorhis; Sherman C. Ward; Fred E. Wegner; Francis C. Wickes; Seth C. Widener; C. Kent Williams; George E. Wynkoop; Edward Zimmer; William B. Zimmer.

On December 9, 1919, a dinner was given by The Rochester Bar Association at the Genesee Valley Club, to which were invited all lawyers, law clerks and law students of the County who had served in the Army, Navy, Marines, Y.M.C.A., K. of C., J.Y.M.A., and on the Monroe County Draft Boards.

The memorial tablet was authorized by a resolution adopted at said dinner, December 9, 1919. At first it was intended that the tablet should include only the names of lawyers from Monroe County who served with the Colors. At a meeting of the Association, February 10, 1920, the list was extended to include law clerks and law students. Between February and May, 1920, the list prepared by the Committee was published in the Rochester newspapers to allow for corrections, and at a meeting, October 8, 1920, the Committee reported the addition of eight names as a result of their investigations.

The activities of the Association, so far as Service Men were concerned, were not confined to the dedication of this tablet. At a meeting held on May 14, 1918, Mr. Eugene M. Strouss, Chairman of a Committee to provide a Service Flag, to be hung in the Court House, reported that the Flag had been prepared, containing thirty-eight stars, and leaving space for more to be added. At a meeting held December 10, 1918, Mr. Strouss reported that the necessary permission had been obtained from the Board of Supervisors and that the Flag had been suspended in the corridor, containing blue stars, representing Monroe County lawyers in the service; and three Gold Stars, representing Everett C. Case; John Henry Lehnen, and Joseph Clovis Smith, who had lost their lives.

EDITOR'S NOTE: For full information as to the personnel of the Legal Advisory Boards of Rochester and Monroe County, and their duties, see pages 57-63, this book.

SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION: The *Manual* of Rochester Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution (1919) commented on the patriotic attitude of the members, as follows: "Few of our members of Military age awaited the Selective Draft. Our

records show that thirty-four men of Rochester Chapter promptly decided upon their duty, and served with the Colors; some made their decision before America entered the War.

"The members who did not enter the service redoubled their efforts in supporting the Government of the United States in the crisis, giving generously to Red Cross, Young Men's Christian Association, Knights of Columbus, and War Chest Funds; subscribing to the utmost to the four issues of Liberty Bonds; buying Thrift Stamps and War Savings Certificates; actively engaging in Red Cross work in connection with other organizations; complying cheerfully with the regulations of the United States Food and Fuel Administrations; and in manifold ways contributing to the welfare and comfort of the soldiers in the camps, as well as those stationed in the City of Rochester."

The personnel of Rochester Chapter, S.A.R., who served is as follows: Lieut. Elisha Franklin Brewster; Ensign Chauncey Millar Briggs; Lieut. Judson Frederick Brown, M. D.; Lieut. Alexander Douglas; Lieut. Edward Harry Gilman; Lieut. Chester Parkhurst Griffeth; Lieut.-Colonel Frank Judson Hess; Lieut. Frank Harrison Higgins; Lieut. Colonel Frederick William Hinrichs; Lieut. Philip Ogden; Captain Charles Howard Palmer, Jr.; Aviator Henry Brewster Palmer, (who died at Pau, France, of pneumonia, Nov. 12, 1917); Lieut. Ezra Potter Remington; Ensign Harvey Foote Remington, Jr.; Ensign John Warner Remington; Captain Thomas Howard Remington; Lieut. William Brodie Remington; Captain Willis Eugene Remington; Captain Rochester Hart Rogers; Captain Lawrence Newton Smith; Ensign Edmond Sherwood Spencer; Captain Andrew Reed Sutherland; Major Spencer Albert Townsend; Major Louis Callender Trimble; Ensign Earl William Tucker; Private James Henry Van Arsdale, Jr.; Captain Edward Newton Walbridge; Lieut. William Herbert Wall; Quartermaster Francis Malcolm Weed; Captain Howard Kenneth Weed; Lieut. Julian Bishop Weed; Lieut. David Whelpley; Chauncey Clark Woodworth; Lieut. Frederick Langdon Yates. *Y.M.C.A. Workers*: Charles W. Coit; Edward R. Foreman; Edward D. Putnam; Raymond J. Ruliffson. *Red Cross Worker*: Albert B. Eastwood.

In addition to the above, sixteen sons of members served as follows: Private George Washington Aldridge, Jr.; Lieut. Mortimer Anstice; Cadet Flight Officer Amos Hubbell Cobb, Jr.; Lieut. Elliott Townley Dewey; Ensign Hugh Sylvester Dewey;

Captain George Gregg Fuller; Private Hamilton Coit Griswold; Raleigh W. Holden, (Y.M.C.A. Secretary); Chief Yeoman Robert Evershed Myers; Lieut. Edmund Ocumpaugh, 3rd; Sergeant-Major William Chester Sage; Private Leonard Carr Treman (awarded Croix de Guerre); Lieut. Arthur Hess Walbridge; Lieut. Edward Dewey Walbridge; Private Henry Ward Williams; Sergeant Warren Williams.

ROCHESTER ROTARY CLUB: Mr. William H. Campbell has contributed the following statement:

"Thirty-four members of the Rochester Rotary Club were engaged in actual service with the Colors, either throughout the War, or during a major portion of the conflict. Three Rotarians, Rev. Albert W. Beaven, D.D., Lloyd B. Ball, and W. Stanley Hawkins were sent Overseas on specific missions. One hundred and sixty-eight Rotarians performed some War-work locally, being attached to the Monroe County Defense Committee, or one of the other local activities. Over two hundred of the members were interested and active in the Red Cross Campaigns and the Liberty Loan Campaigns, either as canvassers, speakers, or in publicity work. Early in the outbreak of the War, Rotary assumed the support of six of the orphan children of France.

"Throughout the endurance of the War, at least every third week, the Club had an assigned speaker on some subject of information in connection with the War, which kept the entire personnel informed and active."

FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS: Through the energy of Mr. Horace G. Oliver, rosters were compiled and deposited in the City Historian's Office, including those members of twelve Masonic Lodges, who served with the Colors. The details of these service records were included in Vol. II, World War Service Record of Rochester and Monroe County: *Those Who Went Forth to Serve*. All local Lodges were requested to report such records; the twelve responding were as follows:

Hamilton Chapter, No. 62, Royal Arch Masons; Valley Lodge, No. 109; Yon nondio Lodge, No. 163; Genesee Falls Lodge, No. 507; Rochester Lodge, No. 660; Germania Lodge, No. 722; Frank R. Lawrence Lodge, No. 797; Corinthian Temple



PEACE DAY CROWDS IN MAIN STREET EAST, ROCHESTER, IN FRONT.
OF REYNOLDS ARCADE, NOVEMBER 11, 1918.

Lodge, No. 805; Flower City Lodge, No. 910; Ancient Craft Lodge, No. 943; Warren C. Hubbard Lodge, No. 964; Craftsman Lodge No. 969.

EDITOR'S NOTE: For an outline history of local Masonic Lodges, see, *Masonic History in Rochester*, by John B. Mullan, Vol. VII, Publication Fund Series of The Rochester Historical Society (pp. 7-21).

LOYAL ORDER OF MOOSE: A letter from Mr. Willard A. Marakle stated as follows: "Rochester Lodge, No. 113 Loyal Order of Moose, had six hundred and twenty-five members in the World War, and therefore the Local Lodge is entitled to a place in the list of organizations to be included in the World War Service Record of Rochester and Monroe County."

EDITOR'S NOTE: Mr. Willard A. Marakle compiled and furnished a complete service record of all members of Rochester Lodge No. 113, Loyal Order of Moose who served with the Colors; and Mr. Frank A. Flora performed the same service for Rochester Lodge No. 24, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. These records are included in Volume II, World War Service Record of Rochester and Monroe County: *Those Who Went Forth To Serve*.

BENEVOLENT AND PROTECTIVE ORDER OF ELKS: "Rochester Lodge No. 24, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, had one hundred and twenty-two members serving with the Colors in Army or Navy at the time of the Armistice." This was the report of Mr. Frank A. Flora, then serving as Secretary of the Lodge.

THE ROCHESTER HISTORICAL SOCIETY: The collection of local World War Service Records was commenced by The Rochester Historical Society in 1918. Thousands of card questionnaires were distributed to individuals and organizations, and a list of Service Men was made up from newspaper files, draft lists, and local rosters. This work, undertaken soon after the Armistice, met with slow response from the men themselves, as they were then disinclined to talk or write about the War, and offered little cooperation. The event seemed to be too close.

In the Spring of 1921, all cards collected by The Rochester Historical Society (9844, with names only; 325 complete records) were turned over to the young women of The Red Triangle League, composed of former Y.M.C.A. War workers. In a cam-

paign of several weeks, through hard and intelligent effort, the Red Triangle girls succeeded in obtaining eleven hundred additional records for the archives of The Historical Society.

Thereafter, all the accumulated cards of The Rochester Historical Society and The Red Triangle League, were deposited with the City Historian, and were included in the World War Service Record of Rochester and Monroe County, Volume II: *Those Who Went Forth To Serve.*

World War Hospital Service of Colonel John M. Swan

By EDWARD R. FOREMAN

THE history of United States Army Base Hospital, Number 19, is published in Volume II, World War Service Record of Rochester and Monroe County: *Those Who Went Forth to Serve* (pp. 1939-1975). This history also has been printed separately in pamphlet form, including photographs and a complete roster of all those who were connected with the Unit in any capacity (Wegman-Walsh Press, Inc., Rochester, 1922).

The story of the organization and the wonderful work accomplished by Base Hospital, Number 19, brings into view the great ability and distinguished services of Colonel John M. Swan, the moving spirit of the hospital from inception to the close of its labors Overseas.

In recognition of the achievements of Colonel Swan, he received a special Citation Certificate issued by General John J. Pershing (April 19, 1919), awarded "*for exceptionally meritorious and conspicuous services at Base Hospital No. 19, France.*" Later (January 2, 1922), Colonel Swan was awarded the Conspicuous Service Cross of the State of New York.

The details of Colonel Swan's service record are as follows: He was born at Newport, R. I., and entered Military Service at Rochester, New York, December 9, 1915, at the age of 45 years, as First Lieutenant, in the Medical Reserve Corps.

He was trained at Rochester; and was in camp at Plattsburg, New York, in August, 1916. April 9, 1917, he was promoted to Major.

May 29, 1917, he was ordered to active duty for the purpose of enlisting the personnel of Base Hospital, Number 19, in the Medical Enlisted Reserve Corps. He discharged his assigned duty with thoroughness, and to the entire satisfaction of the Government, finally completing the organization, equipment, and training of the necessary personnel in the face of many local discouragements.

Major Swan left Rochester, May 14, 1918, for Camp Merritt, N. J., where Base Hospital, Number 19, remained until June 4, 1918, when the personnel sailed Overseas on the S. S. *Baltic*, and were assigned to work at Vichy, France, where they remained in hospital service until January 20, 1919.

July 19, 1918, Colonel George A. Skinner left Base Hospital, Number 19, to assume command of the American Hospital at Mars-sur-Allier. Thereafter, until demobilization, Colonel Swan was in command of the Unit.

Major Swan was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel, with rank from August 20, 1918, "*in recognition of his service to his Country in organizing and bringing to France, Base Hospital, Number 19.*"

January 20, 1919, the hospital closed its records, and returned to the United States, sailing from St. Nazaire on April 13, 1919; and debarked in Brooklyn, April 28, 1919. The Unit was demobilized at Camp Upton, May 7, 1919.

Upon his return to the United States, Colonel Swan served as Chief of Medical Service, at the Base Hospital at Camp Devens, Mass., from May 30, to August 18, 1919; being honorably discharged, August 18, 1919.

Thereafter, he was reappointed Lieutenant-Colonel in the Medical Reserve Corps, United States Army; and was appointed Field Representative of the American Red Cross, Nov. 1, 1919; making a sanitary survey of the Dominican Republic under this Commission. He sailed from New York, Nov. 24, 1919, on the S. S. *San Juan* for San Juan, Porto Rico, officially visiting St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, of the United States; and the Dominican Republic.

He returned to Charleston, S. C., on the U. S. S. *Henderson*, February 20, 1920. Sailing again from Charleston on the U. S. S. *Henderson*, March 2, 1920, he visited Guantanamo Bay, Cuba; Haiti; Dominican Republic; and St. Thomas. He returned to Charleston, March 29, 1920; and finally returned to Rochester to resume private practice, May 20, 1920.

May 15, 1923, Lieutenant-Colonel Swan was promoted to the rank of Colonel in the Medical Reserve Corps, United States Army, assigned as Commanding Officer of the Eighty-second General Hospital. He was reappointed Colonel in the Medical Reserve, May 14, 1928.

Since 1921 he has served as Chairman of the New York State Committee of the American Society for the Control of Cancer.

EDITOR'S NOTE: For the arguments in favor of the organization of American Base Hospitals in the World War, see *The Enrollment of Base Hospitals by the American Red Cross*, by John M. Swan, M. D., reprint from *Medicine and Surgery*, March, 1917.

EDITOR'S NOTE: In his final report to the Secretary of War, General John J. Pershing paid a tribute to the Medical Corps as follows:

"Our Medical Corps is especially entitled to praise for the general effectiveness of its work both in hospitals and at the front. Embracing men of high professional attainments, and splendid women devoted to their calling and untiring in their efforts, this department has made a new record for medical and sanitary proficiency."

In his 1918 report, Secretary of War Newton D. Baker said:

"Up to the end of July about fifteen percent of the entire civilian medical profession of the United States went into active duty as medical officers of the Army. Probably no working force has ever been organized which contained more distinguished men of a single profession than are today enrolled in the Medical Department of the United States Army.

"No praise is too great for these men and their many brothers who freely gave themselves to the country in the time of her need, sacrificing homes and positions that they might render their greatest service to the cause of democracy.

"The answer made by the graduate nurses in this country has been no less splendid than that of the doctors. When the Armistice was signed, an adequate staff of nurses was on duty at every Army Hospital in the United States. Eight thousand five hundred and ten were on duty in Europe, fourteen hundred were mobilized and waiting transportation Overseas, and two thousand more were available for immediate foreign service. The part played by these heroic women can best be told by our sons and brothers when they return from the battlefields; they, and only they, can pay proper tribute to the love and devotion with which our American nurses watched over them and cared for them."

In the final statistical summary, *The War With Germany*, by Col. Leonard P. Ayres, Chief of the Statistics Branch of the General Staff of the United States Army (Washington, 1919), the following statement is made in regard to hospitalization:

"At the beginning of the War what was then considered an extravagant program of hospital construction was entered upon, with the intent that in no case should the Army lack facilities for the care of the sick. In addition more than two hundred hospitals were put in operation Overseas. On December 1, 1918, there were available in Army hospitals, 399,510 beds, or one bed to every nine men in the Army. Of these, 287,290 were Overseas and 112,220 were in this country.

"The hospital capacity was exceeded in this country only during the influenza epidemic, when it became necessary to take over barracks for hospital purposes. The Overseas record was even better. Except during two weeks in October, at the height of the attack on the Hindenberg line, the number of patients did not exceed the normal bed capacity of the hospitals, and at that time there were approximately 60,000 unused emergency beds."

World War Hospital Service of Major Ralph R. Fitch

By EDWARD R. FOREMAN

THAT the self-giving and self-forgetting services of Dr. and Mrs. Ralph Roswell Fitch in the great World War hospitals in France were appreciated by the French Government was shown in the distinguished honor of the award to Dr. Fitch of the Cross of Chevalier of the Legion of Honor; and to Mrs. Fitch of the *Medaille de la Reconnaissance Francaise*.

That the great services of Dr. and Mrs. Fitch were understood and appreciated by the citizens of Rochester was fully revealed in the splendid welcome home they received at a dinner attended by over two hundred friends, including men of the highest standing and influence in the community.

This event occurred at the Genesee Valley Club, January 27, 1919. No more eloquent words of tribute, love and respect could be paid to any man than those uttered by President Rush Rhees of the University of Rochester, who presided as Toastmaster. In his opening words, Dr. Rhees proposed a toast to Mrs. Fitch, who, he said, gave of her service, skill and means, side-by-side with her distinguished husband, from first to last, and is deserving of the highest honor that can be paid to her. Speaking of Dr. Fitch, the Toastmaster then said, in part:

"Ralph Fitch has represented us in France more truly than we know, for he sensed at the beginning what the heart of America wanted to do, but lingered over. He was there in France, expressing America's heart and feeling long before the uniform of American soldiers appeared on the battle-fronts. As an American, and as a Rochesterian, of whom we are more proud than words may express, he stood and ministered in France at a time when most of our voices were dumb, and most of our hands were limp. Incomparably great is the memory that he had the privilege, and that he chose the opportunity, to go at once and give himself to the cause of France, and the Allies. Men like Ralph Fitch have proved by their deeds where the heart of America lay long before we entered into the War.

"And now, gentlemen, I propose a loving toast to Ralph R. Fitch."

This toast, proposed by Dr. Rhees, was received with an outburst of enthusiasm. When the demonstration subsided, the

Toastmaster presented to Dr. Fitch a silver loving-cup upon which these words were graven:

"To Dr. Ralph R. Fitch—In proud and grateful recognition of his dedication of his time and skill to wounded soldiers in France from the early days of the World War until its close. From his many friends, January, 1919."

To this gift and the tribute it represented, Dr. Fitch responded, feelingly proposing a silent toast "to the soldiers who sleep in blessed and eternal peace." In his remarks, he gave full credit to his wife for his inspiration to serve in France. Mrs. Fitch made three trips across the ocean while the War was in progress, each time braving the perils of the submarines, in order that her husband might remain at his post and still keep in touch with his family ties in America.

Dr. Fitch acknowledged, also, the remarkable generosity of Rochester and Monroe County, and spoke of the heroic work of the Rochester Nurses on his staff.

At the close of his brief remarks, Dr. Fitch was presented with a handsome book containing the names of all present at the dinner. In the front of the volume the following inscription was lettered:

"To our friend, Dr. Ralph R. Fitch—No occasion has ever been fraught with more pleasurable anticipation than your safe return to your home city, and more than that, your return to those who delight in calling you a friend. We recognize with unalterable pride the splendid spirit of devotion to humanity which you have shown during the four long years you have spent in aiding the noble men who have offered themselves in this great World War. Your friends knew that when the call to duty was sounded you would be one of the first to give every ounce of skill, patriotism and love of which you were capable, to help the war-scarred and crippled veterans. We have watched with great admiration and personal pride the splendid results of your almost super-human work. We rejoice tonight to honor you and welcome you home, and as you pass over the brow of the hill of life, may this testimonial bring to you the tender recollections of the love and affection of your friends, who have the honor of subscribing their signatures hereto."

The evening closed with toasts to all who served with Dr. Fitch, and to all Rochester and Monroe County boys who served in the War.

Dr. Fitch served four years in France. He sailed from New York, Dec. 30, 1914, on the *Lusitania*; and he reembarked for America, Jan. 8, 1919, on the U. S. Hospital Ship *Mercy*.

He joined the staff of *Hôpital d' Alliance* at Yvetot on January 8, 1915. There he remained until August, 1915. At Yvetot he was handicapped very greatly by lack of proper equipment and facilities, but quickly demonstrated an ability to overcome ob-

stacles of the most perplexing nature. As a result, he was sent to St. Valery-en-Caux, where he established a hospital, and remained until June, 1917; when he turned the work over to another organization and went to Evreux, about sixty miles west of Paris where he organized *Hôpital Complimentaire No. 2*, a hospital of 750 beds, which functioned as the centre for bone surgery for the third French region.

In September, 1917, Dr. Fitch was commissioned Major in U. S. Army Medical Corps, and assigned to detached duty with the French so that he could continue his work at Evreux. During the last year of the War Dr. Fitch also served as Consultant in Orthopedic Surgery for the American Army Hospitals in the Paris area. He remained at Evreux until his return to America, January, 1919.

The hospital at Yvetot was supported, largely, by English aid; those of St. Valery-en-Caux and Evreux received money and supplies from American friends, especially from Rochester.

One Rochester group, operating under the name of the Allies Hospital Fund, was organized in September, 1916, and devoted its entire energy to collecting funds and procuring surgical dressings for Dr. Fitch's hospitals in France. This unit maintained its existence until the end of the War, never merging with any other organization. The personnel of the group comprising the Allies Hospital Fund was as follows:

President: Sidney Pugh; Secretary: Francis O. Herbert; Treasurer: Ernest R. Clark; Alfred J. Baldock; W. Barman; S. Callister; Harry Belt; George Dodson; Alfred Freeman. Patrons: Miss Helena M. Langslow; Mr. and Mrs. Stratton C. Langslow; Dr. E. K. Mees; Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Newton; Mr. and Mrs. John A. Robertson; Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Barclay; Mr. and Mrs. Albert May.

Irondequoit Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, also sent supplies to Dr. Fitch's hospitals.

World War Medical Services of Rochester Women

MRS. HELEN G. ELY: There was no finer record of patriotic service among the women of Rochester, than the work accomplished by the group of women under the direction of Mrs. Helen G. Ely (now Mrs. Arthur D. Budd), at her residence, 501 East Avenue.

The work was begun early in 1915, under the auspices of the National Surgical Dressings Committee of New York, an organization founded by Mary Hatch Willard, with branches all over the country.

The Rochester group had branches throughout Monroe County, and in some towns of adjacent counties. In all, the number of women under Mrs. Ely's direction totaled between two and three thousand.

The output included hospital garments; clothing for women and children refugees; pillows, and other comforts for convalescents; comfort bags for soldiers; and all kinds of surgical dressings, bandages, slings, compresses, pads, etc. The finished products were sent directly to the headquarters of the Surgical Dressings Committee in Paris; three or four large cases being forwarded every week. As a special task, in 1917, the Sailors of one of the largest battle-ships were fitted out with knitted sets, over nine hundred of them being supplied, including helmet, sweater and muffler. In this connection, it is interesting to note that most of this knitting was done by the German-American women of Rochester.

The women engaged in this work were all loyally enthusiastic and devoted, and it was with real reluctance that their labors were suspended when the United States entered the War and President Wilson requested that all activities of the various women's organizations be merged in the Red Cross.

MRS. MARION CRAIG POTTER, M. D.: American Women's Hospitals, affiliated with the American Red Cross, was organized by the War Service Commission of the Medical Women's Na-

tional Association, Rosalie Slaughter Morton, M. D., New York, Chairman; Marion Craig Potter, M. D., Rochester, Chairman of New York State; Kathleen Buck, M. D., Assistant Chairman; Evaline P. Ballintine, M. D., Chairman of the Seventh District Branch of the Local Committee. This Local Committee, in 1918, secured five thousand dollars from the Community Chest of Rochester, and the Community Chest continued to give to the American Women's Hospitals for several years afterward.

July 10, 1917, Dr. Franklin Martin, Chairman of the General Medical Board, Council of National Defense, appointed Rosalie Slaughter Morton, M. D., a member of the Board, and Chairman of a Committee of nine Medical Women, of whom Marion Craig Potter, M. D., of Rochester was one. The Committee met several times in Washington with the Board.

The Medical Women's Committee, as a War Service, prepared a census of the seven thousand Medical Women which was published by the American Women's Hospitals, through Marion Craig Potter, M. D., Chairman of New York State.

The International Serbian Educational Commission was founded by Rosalie Slaughter Morton, M.D. Serbia barred the way from Berlin to Bagdad for seventeen months, August, 1914, to December, 1915, thereby preventing Germany from conquering the world. To show America's appreciation of Serbia's services, sixty young men and women, carefully selected, were brought to America by this Committee and placed in Colleges throughout the United States; all of these finished, and returned to Serbia; fifty making absolutely good, and the others according to Serbian authorities, were greatly benefited.

Three scholarships of one thousand dollars each, for four years, were given in Rochester by Mrs. Henry A. Strong, Mr. Joseph T. Alling, and Irondequoit Chapter, D.A.R. Rochester contributed about \$6000.00 a year, for four years.

In recognition of her services, Marion Craig Potter, M. D., was decorated by the Serbian Red Cross, *Société Serbe de la Croix Rouge*.

M. MAY ALLEN, M. D.: Dr. Allen has contributed the following interesting account of her Medical Work at Dinard, France:

"In February, 1918, having registered with the American Women's Hospitals, an organization of women physicians who selected the physicians for War service, I was notified that I was to go to New York and sail for France

under the direction of the American Red Cross. After some delay concerning passports, I went with other physicians for service with the French or the American Army, as was deemed advisable, although the immediate opportunity was with the Children's Bureau of the Red Cross, Dr. William Lucas, Medical Director.

"Upon arriving at Bordeaux, after escaping submarines on the way; creeping along unlighted at night and unheralded by day, we were sent as speedily as possible to Paris. There, we felt the oppression and repression of the War at once. We entered a darkened Paris, and were held there a week. Then, I was sent down to Dinard, on the Brittany coast, with a nurse and aide, to take medical charge of nearly one thousand children who had been convoyed there shortly before, from the bombarded city of Nancy, District of Meurthe et Moselle, which was an American fighting zone.

"There I found the children, with a few *institutrices*, or teachers, located in two large hotels, with annexes, along the coast of the most beautiful land on the channel. Near by was St. Malo, the old walled city. From my arrival until after the Armistice, November 11, 1918, I lived there with the children. Every day was filled with school-work and a most excellent system of gymnastic training.

"My work was the sanitation, daily inspection, and treatment of any conditions or emergencies necessary. The first difficulty was the lack of cleanliness, for the hotels had been used for soldiers coming back from the first battle of the Marne; and for Russians and Chinese, who were filthy in their habits. It was most difficult to find men or women to help us, but we finally, had the assistance of convalescent Belgians who really cleaned up the place. In this manner, I was able to rescue an outbuilding and remodel it into a small twenty-five bed hospital, with a diet kitchen, a small dispensary, and a contagious ward. Here for the most of the time, I maintained a shift of twenty-five for feeding-up, which was one of the most important parts of the work done.

"Soon after the establishment of our work, epidemics appeared. We had a run of nineteen cases of measles, which we stopped by daily inspection of all cases, and by isolating and quarantining suspected ones.

"Then whooping-cough appeared among the little girls, and a few cases developed which were suppressed by quarantine. Following that, came an epidemic of nineteen cases of mumps in boys, and forty-eight among the girls; and then, the epidemic of grippe broke out, which ran all summer and until fall. In all, there were nearly five hundred cases of influenza, but of a mild form, with the exception of about eight cases of pneumonia, and two of the meningitic form. These all recovered, and in all, we never lost a child. This I attribute to the good food, the fresh sea air, and the constant care we gave them.

"Before the close of the work, I had six Red Cross nurses, three French aides, and some helpers from the French population. As Dinard was the fashionable summer resort of France, with some thirty thousand people from Paris escaping the air raids, this work of the Red Cross became very well known.

"The difficulties were many, the clinics large, and the work hard. Some weeks we had one hundred and ten children a day, in each place. Our supplies were very slow in coming. If it had not been for the fact, that in some of the

hospitals or hotels there were some drugs and medical supplies left, we would have been hard pressed to care for the children. These supplies we bought, and made our own tonics, cough remedies and ointments. Nearly all the children were afflicted with coughs, having lived for three years in damp cellars. We were not supposed to have the really sick; these were sent to hospitals. We had no heat, no coal, only a little wood for a fireplace, in March, on the sea-coast. Fortunately, the weather was moderate, and in summer the question of baths was solved.

"A word as to the nutrition of the children may be interesting. They were having, when I arrived, a breakfast of weak coffee, and black bread made of barley, wheat and rye, a life saving combination of protein food. For dinner, they had a stew with some meat, mostly from England, a few potatoes or white beans, some bread, weak cider, and no butter. The little children, those from three to six, had a half glass of milk apiece, a day. For supper they had a soup, bread, and sometimes a few beans or rice in the soup, occasionally some *confiture* or jam, about like apple butter. It will be evident that they could not live long on such food, so a requisition went to Paris, which, in about a month, filled our larder with hams from Chicago, with canned fruits from California, with cocoa, olive oil, canned butter, canned vegetables and milk. We were able to buy more milk, being in Brittany, and butter and some eggs occasionally. A peasant woman walked nearly two miles to bring us two large, fine eggs one day, which we bought and paid well for.

"With the sea-bathing, the children thrived, and were cured of most of their troubles and illness. We kept a small infirmary running in each place, where we placed children who were anaemic, or needed special care.

"The clothing and supplies were looked after, in the first place, by the warm-hearted English woman who was serving in our Red Cross, Miss Kawara Kitchener, sister of Lord Kitchener; and, later, by Mr. Thomas Moore, the appointed agent for the District. The children were supplied with two full suits, sheets and pillow-cases, and bathing suits.

"A garden was established by Mr. Moore, which the boys worked, and where some fresh vegetables were produced, which were much appreciated.

"The finances for the medical work, were all in my hands. I installed plumbing, purchased supplies, paid help, except nurses, and bought whatever was necessary in my judgment for the management of the Colony.

"The associations were most pleasant, and the Colony was exceedingly grateful. The representatives of the Mayor of Nancy visited us, and gave me full power in any emergency; we had the constant help of one of the Councilmen who lived with us. Many of the parents came to us in grateful remembrance.

"We had, in charge, also, the women of the famous school of embroidery of Nancy, one of the finest in France, who pursued their vocation there for the benefit of the summer visitors. Many a fine piece of work was given to us in return for attention and interest in their welfare.

"The Colony wished to decorate me, and invited me to Nancy for that purpose; but I was called to Paris soon after the Armistice; the Colony returned to Nancy, and I never went over there.

"We received a formal communication expressing gratitude for the work the Red Cross had done for the children, and inviting me to go to Nancy for

the 'grand ceremony' which they planned. From the Red Cross Commissioner in France, we received a special letter of commendation for the work accomplished; and from Prof. John Knox, Jr., of Johns Hopkins University a similar letter. Visitors to the Colony constantly expressed their interest in the Red Cross in France, and appreciation for the kind-hearted Americans. These words of approval came from the poor and humble, as well as those high in official life.

"I valued these expressions more than the honor medal they offered to confer."

MRS. SHERMAN CLARKE: The Monroe County Chairman, of the National Surgical Dressings Committee was Mrs. Sherman Clarke, who trained women in making surgical dressings in Monroe, Wayne, Orleans, Ontario and Livingston Counties; afterward continuing her work under the Red Cross.

For complete details of Mrs. Clarke's long-continued and zealous services in many World War enterprises, see Vol. II, of this *Record*, (p. 1790).

EDITOR'S NOTE: Under the direction of Ida M. Tarbell, Chairman, News Department, Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense, a complete bibliography was compiled and published, covering the conditions, activities, and needs of American women in the World War. For comparative purposes there were included publications concerning women in other countries, and a few relating to women's activities in other wars. The bibliography was compiled under the editorship of Marion R. Nims, of the News Department of the Woman's Committee, Council of National Defense. The pamphlet was published under the title *Woman in the War*, (Washington, Government Printing Office, 1918, pp. 77).



PEACE AT LAST, WITH EXCITED CROWDS FILLING ALL THE DOWN-
TOWN STREETS. THIS PICTURE WAS TAKEN ABOUT NOON, NOVEM-
BER 11, 1918, AT THE CORNER OF EAST AVENUE
AND MAIN STREET EAST.

Photograph by Stone

War Camp Community Service

By J. J. CARMICHAEL
Executive Secretary

THE Executive Committee of the War Camp Community Service in Rochester was as follows: Bertram E. Wilson, President; Kingman N. Robins, Treasurer; Elmer E. Fairchild; J. Warrant Castleman; William M. Smith; Rev. Horace J. Wolf; Henry D. Shedd; Edith H. Hale; J. J. Carmichael, Executive Secretary. This local Committee was a branch of the national War Camp Community Service conducted for the War and Navy Department Commissions on Training Camp Activities.

Owing to the fact that the local Branch of the War Camp Community Service was organized somewhat late in 1918, this organization did not function as fully in Monroe County as it did elsewhere. However, the members of the Executive Committee cooperated actively with other organizations in the work done for Service Men who were quartered or trained in Rochester. Mr. Carmichael was able to render special service to the Community Labor Board.

An understanding of the objects and functions of the Commissions on Training Camp Activities can be gained from the official reports of the Secretaries of War and Navy for the years 1917-1919, inclusive. In his report of 1919, the Secretary of War said:

"Early in the War the President, through the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, organized the War and Navy Department Commissions on Training Camp Activities, for the purpose of coordinating, stimulating, and directing the welfare work for the officers and men in the service. The War Department Commission on Training Camp Activities invited the Young Men's Christian Association, Young Women's Christian Association, the National Catholic War Council, the American Library Association, the Salvation Army, the Jewish Welfare Board, and the War Camp Community Service, to undertake such activities as were consistent with the exigencies of the service for the officers and the men in and around camps and posts.

"In order to secure sufficient funds for this work, and in order that there might be no financial comparisons between the several organizations thus included, a united drive for funds was scheduled for the week of November 11, 1918, which, in spite of the signing of the Armistice, resulted in the subscription of \$205,000,000, of which 58.65 percent was given to the Young Men's

Christian Association, 8.80 percent to the Young Women's Christian Association, 17.60 percent to the National Catholic War Council, 2.05 percent to the American Library Association, 2.05 percent to the Salvation Army, 2.05 percent to the Jewish Welfare Board, and 8.80 percent to the War Camp Community Service. With this money additional buildings were erected, equipment purchased, and secretaries hired for work in the United States, and vast sums of money were sent Overseas for the care of the members of the American Expeditionary Forces.

"The usual activities of these organizations included such entertainment as moving pictures, vaudeville shows, lectures, and musicians of extraordinary talent, facilities for hours of relaxation, indoor and outdoor games, writing material, religious activities, and, where necessity indicated, educational courses.

"In addition to the supervision of the work of the seven affiliated organizations, the War Department Commission on Training Camp Activities undertook to entertain the men by means of Liberty Theaters and their accompanying troops of performers, by amateur dramatic entertainments participated in by the talent found in the Army, and by motion pictures. The morale of the Army was greatly increased through the services of the Commission on Training Camp Activities song leaders who developed the so-called 'singing regiments.' The physical condition of the men was enhanced by a program of athletic sports and calisthenics which was planned to develop coordination of the mind and muscle to such a degree as would enable the soldier to carry on his duties as a fighter while at the same time it gave him diversion from the usual military and physical drill.

"In order to carry out the promise of the Government that the young men of the country who went into the Army would be guarded from influences which might produce immoral habits and which would perhaps render them physically incapable of performing their duties as soldiers and citizens, the Commission on Training Camp Activities organized and supervised the law enforcement division, which, through channels of education, cooperation, and the actual enforcement of sections 12 and 13 of the selective-service act, succeeded to a remarkable degree in keeping the men of the service free from the temptation and resultant physical incapability offered by the prostitute and the degrading influences of liquor.

"The activities of the Commission on Training Camp Activities were financed by congressional appropriation, private donations, and the Smileage Book campaign, which resulted in the sale of \$3,000,000 worth of coupons, which were purchased by the people and given to soldiers to be used as admissions to Liberty Theaters.

"The purpose of the Commission on Training Camp Activities and its seven affiliated organizations was to surround the men coming into the Army with as many of the usual comforts and luxuries as were possible under the circumstances. With that in mind, drafted men were received by some representative of the Commission when they entered their Draft Board, and were accompanied to training stations, on board transports, through their various stages of training in France, and, finally, in a number of instances, to battle. When men began to come back from Overseas in large numbers, welfare workers were put on board the transports and remained there as a part of the personnel, giving the returning soldier as many of the creature comforts as seemed

advisable, preparing him for the welcome he was to receive from his family and friends, and finally, and of more importance, encouraging his patriotic attitude toward the problem that lay before him in accommodating himself to changed conditions. Assistance was also given him in his quest for reemployment.

"With the reduction of the Army to a peace-time basis the question of future Welfare work in the Army was discussed by the Third Assistant Secretary of War in conference with many high ranking Regular Army officers, and a decision was reached in May, 1919, to turn over at a convenient date all of the educational and welfare work to the Regular Army. This decision culminated in General Order No. 109, War Department, September 15, 1919, which established an education and recreation branch within the War Plans Division of the General Staff, charged with the responsibility of supervising and maintaining proper facilities for the education, recreation, and moral training of officers and men in the Military Establishment. Therefore, beginning November 1, 1919, such functions as have been carried on by the Commission on Training Camp Activities and the seven affiliated organizations will be the responsibility of the Army itself."

Prisoners of War Relief Fund in Rochester

By EDWARD G. MINER
Treasurer

ON the evening of March 23, 1917, Joseph T. Alling called together certain friends at his Oxford Street residence, to hear the reports of Fletcher S. Brockman, and G. Sherwood Eddy of the International Y.M.C.A., as to their work among the Prisoners of War in Europe. Mr. Eddy's address was so moving that a Committee was formed to collect funds for the relief of the prisoners in camps in Europe and Siberia. The Committee met the next afternoon at the Genesee Valley Club and organized by electing the following: Joseph T. Alling, Chairman; James G. Cutler, Vice-Chairman; Edward G. Miner, Treasurer.

At this meeting the tragic needs of the Prisoners of War in Europe were again discussed and as a result subscriptions were made by those present, which aggregated a considerable sum. Additional names to be canvassed were discussed and agreements were made to solicit other sums from outsiders whom it was thought would be interested. The result was the raising of a total sum of about \$50,000 which was paid in during the course of the following year, and which was applied to the definite purpose for which it was given. This sum, contributed by Rochester citizens, was one of the most significant amounts that was secured to meet the great emergency forced upon the civilized world by reason of the deplorable conditions which the Prisoners of War from the Allied Nations were enduring in German, Austrian and Turkish prison camps, and which other Prisoners were suffering in Russian and Siberian camps. The relief work among these Prisoners was carried on by the International Young Men's Christian Association, which represented the only group given access to these camps; and the money contributed in Rochester was forwarded to them by Edward G. Miner, Treasurer of the Rochester Committee.

After the affairs of the Committee were closed, its audited books and records were deposited by the Treasurer in the archives of the City Historian's Office, as a part of the World War Service Record of Rochester and Monroe County.

American Fund for the French Wounded

Rochester Branch

By MRS. THOMAS PARSONS

THE American Fund for the French Wounded was organized in 1915 by American women residing abroad, who, from the outbreak of the War, had been engaged in securing and sending to the hospitals of Normandy and Brittany large quantities of hospital supplies through an English Committee, called the French Wounded Emergency Fund, becoming international in the scope of its support. Mrs. Benjamin Girault Lathrop was President throughout the duration of the War.

An American Committee was formed in New York, through the efforts of Mrs. Ethelbert Nevin, assisted by Miss Anne Morgan as Treasurer. They associated with themselves prominent women of New York, and other cities, and the local committees in New York, Boston, Chicago, Baltimore, Seattle, and elsewhere, each maintained a workroom for hospital supplies and garments for refugees, which were made entirely by volunteers. Through this Fund much work was done in distributing hospital supplies to over four thousand French military hospitals, supporting dispensaries and *vestiaires* for wounded and sick civilians and refugees, and in miscellaneous work to relieve the suffering in France.

During the summer of 1915, the children of the summer colony at Forest Lawn became much interested in hearing what the Belgian children and boy scouts were doing to help in the War, so before long, they were busy doing all sorts of things to earn money to buy muslin. This they tore and wound into bandages under the supervision of Mrs. Lucius L. Button. They wound over fourteen miles of bandages. This was the beginning of what afterwards became the Rochester Branch of American Fund for French Wounded.

For the first year, 1915-1916, there was no Committee in charge of the work. It was all done under the personal super-

vision of Mrs. Button, who could hardly have carried on without the kindly advice and sympathetic understanding of Dr. Button. He gave the use of three large rooms on the ground floor of the family residence, 265 Alexander Street; two were used for workrooms and one as a storeroom. No one made more personal sacrifice in local War-work than Dr. and Mrs. Button. Individuals and groups came to work in these rooms morning, noon and night, every day but Sunday, until the War ended. Here all the work was prepared for the groups and organizations outside, finished articles counted, wrapped and packed according to exact directions for shipment abroad. Many church organizations, clubs and societies bought their supplies at cost and then brought their finished product for shipment abroad.

The Red Cross at this time was functioning as a neutral organization, but the sympathies of these workers were with the French and English, so they soon allied themselves with the French Wounded Emergency Fund.

Before long a Committee was formed: Mrs. Lucius L. Button, Chairman; Mrs. Thomas Parsons; Mrs. Shirley R. Snow; Mrs. Newton M. Collins; Mrs. Geo. W. Goler; F. Harper Sibley, Treas.

Later, Miss Helena M. Langslow (now Mrs. Paul Knox), who had been working for the National Surgical Dressings Committee, and for Dr. Ralph R. Fitch's Hospitals in France, joined the Committee and brought with her a very efficient group of workers, numbering about thirty-five circles.

Of course it was difficult to collect money enough for the purchase of supplies, increasingly so, after the United States entered the War, as the Red Cross could give out materials with no charge, which the American Fund for French Wounded was unable to do. By the summer of 1918, it was almost ready to give up for lack of funds; then, the Rochester War Chest promised help, which finally came a few months before the end of the War.

No account of the Rochester Branch of the American Fund for French Wounded would be complete without mention of the faithfulness and careful work of the two Italian boys who nailed and banded almost every packing-case that left the workrooms. They were, Calogero Guggino and John Carra. Afterwards, John Carra was killed in France.*

*EDITOR'S NOTE: John Carra was born in Scillato, Italy, March 7, 1893, son of Francesco and Carmela Carra. Entered the service at Rochester, N. Y., November 21, 1917, at the age of 24 years, as a Private, being assigned to 18th Company, 153rd Depot Brigade. On December 1, 1917, he was transferred to Battery C, 309th Field Artillery. He was promoted to Private, 1st class, April 25, 1918. Embarked Overseas, May 28, 1918. He was engaged in the St. Mihiel drive where he was wounded, October 1, 1918. He died the next day, October 2, 1918, from these wounds received in action. He was first buried in France; later his body was brought back to America on the U.S.S. *Cambria*, and reburied in Holy Sepulchre Cemetery, Rochester, N. Y., June 22, 1921, Lot 21, Section So. 6.

There is now a "John Carra Memorial Bed" in the American Fund for French Wounded hospital in Rheims.

Many women of nearby towns served with the Rochester Branch of American Fund for French Wounded. The various Chairmen of these auxiliary groups were as follows:

WAYNE COUNTY: Mrs. Burns Miles, Alton; Mrs. O. G. Dorn, Joy; Mrs. Lucy H. Mason, Marion; Mrs. C. J. Nash, Ontario Center; Mrs. Edwin Banton, Ontario; Miss Hazel Teats, Pultneyville; Mrs. John Machinton, Sodus; Mrs. Edwin DeRight, Williamson; Mrs. Sherburne, Walworth; Mrs. W. F. Klippel, West Walworth; Mrs. A. L. Knight, Newark; Mrs. A. G. Jones, Huron.

MONROE COUNTY: Mrs. Harris, Gates; Mrs. A. H. Haight, Chili Station; Mrs. G. B. Titus, Irondequoit, W. C. T. U.; Mrs. Shaw, Irondequoit Presbyterian Church.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY: Mrs. S. E. Hitchcock, Conesus; Mrs. L. L. Starr of Leicester.

ORLEANS COUNTY: Mrs. Walter Pease, Morton.

Letters of appreciation were often received by the Rochester Branch from the National Chairman, Mrs. Benjamin B. Lathrop. A few quotations will illustrate:

From letter June, 1916: "Just go on doing your noble work in your own way, for *everything* is wanted and appreciated. With our warmest admiration for such work as yours."

From a letter, Nov., 1916: "We are so happy that the hospitals now recognize the personal note in our work, and appreciate that the gifts they receive, come not from the Paris dépôt, but from individuals at home who, like yourselves, have been so faithful these many months past."

From a letter, Aug., 1917: "Will you say to your Committee how much this consignment has meant to us? We have been so worried lately as we have more than 4,000 hospitals dependent on our generosity. These we have never failed, and have accordingly gained a remarkable reputation as the 'friend of the wounded'."

United States Veterans Bureau

Rochester Branch

By PAUL A. BAZAAR

Sub-Office Manager

THE United States Veterans Bureau came into being through the Sweet Bill, which became effective August 9, 1921, consolidating the activities of the United States Public Health Service, the Federal Board of Vocational Education, and the Bureau of War Risk Insurance. Previous to the passing of the Consolidation Act, the three units above mentioned had been cooperating effectively in Rochester, so that the office here was the first to organize completely under the provisions of the new law. Fully equipped offices were opened in the Duffy-Powers Building with all facilities for the services needed, including a large medical section.

Upon organization, the local Veterans Bureau included the following personnel: Maurice J. Sullivan, Sub-District Manager; John M. Cummings, in charge of the Rehabilitation Section, with nine experts supervising the training activities; John J. Scully, in charge of the Cooperation Section, handling all claims for compensation, converted insurance, contacts with veteran organizations, and all field-work for preparation of claims against the Government; Dr. Arthur P. Reed, in charge of the Medical Section, with a staff of fourteen doctors and three nurses, handling all medical examinations and treatments; Miss Alice E. Dwyer, Chief of the Administrative Section, having charge of the Clerical Staff, Government vouchers, and other assignments.

The Rochester Chapter of the American Red Cross worked in close harmony with the Veterans Bureau, as it had with the separate units previous to the consolidation, giving every possible assistance to provide for the needs of disabled soldiers.

On July 1, 1925, the activities of the Rochester Sub-District Office, United States Veterans Bureau, were curtailed due to a reorganization of the United States Veterans Bureau throughout the Country. Thereafter, the Rochester Office served as a medical station for those veterans requiring treatment for ser-

vices connected with disabilities; and also arranged for the hospitalization of veterans who required such care.

By the consolidation, the authority of the local office was limited, and it no longer passed on claims. However, the Rochester Sub-District Office now (1930) assists veterans in preparing claims for compensation and forwards such claims to the Buffalo Regional Office where the veterans are examined, and finally rated. Authority for hospitalization also must be obtained from the Buffalo Regional Office.

The personnel of the Rochester Bureau was reduced under the new arrangement but the office force was able to render service through the filing of claims for disability, funeral claims, insurance claims, claims for adjusted compensation, claims for hospitalization and treatment. The personnel (1930) of the office consisted of the following:

Paul A. Bazaar, Sub-Office Manager; Dr. A. P. Reed, Medical Officer; Mary E. Culligan, Follow-Up-Nurse; Frances J. Hone, Secretary; Carol R. Sherman, Secretary.

War Industries Board

Sixth Regional District

By A. EDWIN CROCKETT

IN answer to a request of the United States War Industries Board, the Rochester Chamber of Commerce undertook the preliminary work of organizing the Sixth Regional District of the Board, including all of New York State, except Manhattan Island and adjacent territory. This resulted in the recommendation by the Chamber that Esten A. Fletcher, a member of the Board of Trustees, be appointed as Regional Advisor. This recommendation was approved by the Government.

In cooperation with the Manufacturers' Council of the Chamber of Commerce (L. M. Todd, Chairman), Mr. Fletcher as Regional Advisor formed an extensive organization consisting of the Executive Committee for the Region; seven Executive Committees for the sub-Regions into which the State of New York was divided; together with a large number of Committees representing various trades.

The Manufacturers' Council obtained, also, the services of members of the staff of the Chamber in carrying on the detailed work of the organization, under the direction of Mr. Fletcher, who was provided office space and facilities at the Chamber and made this institution his headquarters.

James E. McKelvey, another Trustee of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce, was elected Chairman of the Executive Committee for the Region. Other members of his Committee were: D. D. Martin, Buffalo; F. W. Kelley, Albany; E. J. Dunn, Elmira; Giles H. Stilwell, Syracuse; D. DeWolf Smyth, Utica; D. M. Anderson, Watertown.

Many investigations concerning available factories for the manufacture of munitions required by the Government; reports in connection with priority matters; and other information requested by the War Industries Board, were developed and forwarded. For the information of manufacturers, and as a part of the program of decentralization in the handling of priority matters, a member of the staff of the Chamber of Commerce, David P. Chindblom, was designated, also, as Regional Priority Ad-

visor, and furnished with an official copy of the rulings issued by the Priority Section of the War Industries Board. This enabled Mr. Fletcher's organization to answer numerous inquiries that the various restrictions and regulations promulgated.

After the Armistice, and as the War Industries Board and its organizations were being disbanded, General Charles A. Otis, Chief of the Regional Advisors, called his men to Chicago for a farewell dinner. There he complimented Mr. Fletcher on having organized and directed the most efficient Regional District in his jurisdiction.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The Report of the United States Secretary of War for 1918, discussed the War Industries Board and the organization for munitions and supplies as follows:

"At the beginning of the War the problem of manufacturing and distributing to the Army the necessary munitions and supplies was a staggering one. Within a very brief time upward of sixty thousand contracts were to be placed requiring thousands of tons of raw material and employing hundreds of thousands of workmen. New plants were to be constructed; new designs were to be completed and tested; and organizations for inspection, for transportation, for storage and distribution had to be set up.

"To carry through this program the War Department had inherited a decentralized purchasing system by which orders were placed and distribution made by depots scattered throughout the country. The first step in seeing to it that the necessary contracts were let and that production was carried through as required was to establish some central control in Washington. The small nucleus of officers in the Ordnance Department, the Quartermaster Department, the Signal Corps, the Engineer Corps, and the Surgeon General's Office immediately set about building the force that could handle the enormous mass of work. Office forces doubled and trebled in weeks and even days.

"The work was done because of the energy and skill of the Army officers on duty and because of the fine quality of the men who offered their services for carrying forward the task. Technical, professional, and business men came to Washington by the hundreds, ready to make any sacrifice of salary or prestige, that the end might be achieved.

"As orders were placed and production got under way, a whole series of new problems arose. Shortages of raw materials appeared overnight. Factories became congested with War orders, and some order of priority had to be observed. As a clearing house for dealing with these problems the Council of National Defense was utilized and later the War Industries Board was formed. There the representatives of the Army, Navy, and other departments met with representatives of the manufacturers and settled the knotty questions as they arose."

The termination of hostilities on November 11, 1918, found the War Department committed to a program for the supply of the Army on a tremendous scale. In his 1919 report the Secretary of War said:

"Requirements for munitions of every description had come to absorb a very large part of the productive capacity of the Nation. For many months, established industries, to an ever increasing degree, had diverted their existing facilities from ordinary lines of production to munition making, and had created large additional capacity solely for War purposes. Extensive new enterprises had sprung into being, many of them owned or financed, in whole or in part, by the Government. Everywhere the right of way was given to War orders. In the short course of the War the Government suddenly assumed unprecedented powers over private business and mobilized the industrial resources of the country. Through the War Industries Board the United States had come to exercise a vital control over the distribution of raw materials, the allocation of orders and priorities in transportation. The entire supply of certain commodities, such as wool, was taken over, and in steel, copper and other basic industries, prices were closely regulated. Fuel, food, exports and imports, were all subjected to similar control. The industrial life of the Nation was geared to high speed for production of the means to make War, and in all this, the requirements of the War Department far exceeded the demands of other branches of the Government.

"At the height of this expansion and with almost no warning came the Armistice. An immediate reversal of the procurement program became necessary, but the problem of applying the brakes without a disastrous jolt to the business life of the country involved serious difficulty. It was the plain duty of the United States, not only to protect its finances by reducing its expenditures for munitions no longer needed, but also to facilitate the transition to normal business conditions. In many lines large supplies already had been accumulated, which were now wholly superfluous. Numerous incomplete projects for still greater production could now be stopped. In other cases only a partial curtailment seemed advisable, pending demobilization.

"Obviously, the interests of the country demanded that industry speedily return to its normal commercial channels; that labor and capital and the raw material be not continued to be converted into weapons of War, which happily were no longer needed. But how rapidly could this shift be made, particularly in view of the abnormal range of prices and the uncertainty which this created in the minds of every manufacturer in framing his new program? Moreover, there had been an actual physical change in the plants of the country by their conversion to War uses, and reconversion would involve time and expense. There was a vast amount of raw material in many cases crowding these plants suited for War purposes, but unsuited for commercial production; a vast amount of material in process which could, with difficulty, be reconverted to the ordinary uses of industry. It was in every way an unprecedented situation. Neither manufacturers nor the department had any experience to guide them in attempting to work out a solution. Decisions had to be made promptly; there was no time for lengthy investigations or statistical studies. The immediate question before the department was how rapidly could it curtail production for which it had contracted without smashing the industrial machine and creating widespread unemployment.

"Speaking generally, a tapering-off policy was adopted so that plants would be largely cleared of work in process and the Government would not have on its hands enormous amounts of semifinished material, useful neither for the purposes of War nor for those of peace. The contracts of the War Department

in which it was found desirable to curtail production called for a total expenditure, if they had been carried to completion, of upward of \$6,000,000,000. The War Department worked out its program of curtailment, so far as possible with cooperation with the manufacturers affected, with the War Industries Board and representatives of the Department of Labor. Manufacturers affected accepted this program and took up the task of the shift back to commercial work with courage and initiative. They could not see ahead, but they went ahead. Thanks to this spirit, in the main, the shift back from War industry to commercial work was effected with a maximum of speed and without widespread hardship or distress.

World War Loan Campaigns in Rochester

By EDWARD R. FOREMAN

FROM May 4, 1917, to May 10, 1919, the Treasury of the United States asked the American people for \$18,500,000,000.00 in five Liberty Loans. The Nation responded with \$24,065,810,350.00.

To finance the stupendous expenditures the necessities of the World War imposed upon America, demanded more than tax levies and imposts, more than a Federal Reserve Banking System, more than the brains and skill of the Captains of Industry who left their desks to take positions, without salary, in Government departments; it involved directly the active participation of virtually every citizen in the Nation.

Therefore, the financing of the United States Government during the period of the World War, became essentially a democratic and National operation which made it perfectly evident that American citizens of all classes had made up their minds to see the War through to a successful conclusion, no matter what the cost might be.

But vast as were the sums subscribed by the people in the Liberty Loan Campaigns, this formed only a part of the average citizen's outlay for War-winning purposes. There were contributions to all the organizations to aid the service men; the relief campaigns for War sufferers; and the increase in the cost of living, considerably more than one hundred percent.

There was general recognition that the burden, the deprivations and the sacrifices of those who stayed at home, were as nothing compared to that of the boys who went Overseas to fight our battles; and still less as compared with the sufferings of the War-victims in Belgium, France and other invaded regions. This realization, and the menace which threatened our own country, nerved the American people and made them responsive to every call on their resources.

The First Liberty Loan Campaign opened on May 4, 1917, and closed on June 15, 1917. The Second Campaign opened on

October 1, 1917, and ended on October 27, 1917. The Third Campaign began on April 6, 1918, and ended May 4, 1918. The Fourth started on September 28, 1918, and closed October 19, 1918. The Fifth began on April 21, 1919, and ended May 10, 1919.

In Rochester, four of the Loan Campaigns were under the leadership of George J. Keyes (the First, Third, Fourth, and Fifth); and in the raising and oversubscribing of the quotas in these drives, Mr. Keyes showed patriotic zeal, untiring energy, and unshakable confidence in the ability of the City of Rochester to meet the demands made upon it.

The First Campaign was something new and experimental, and methods had to be devised. As a result it was not possible to keep the records of the details of the work as fully as in the later drives.

The Second Campaign was under the leadership of Albert B. Eastwood, who was successful in raising his assigned quota. A memorandum written by Mr. Eastwood describes the Second Loan as follows:

"The chief feature of the Second Liberty Loan was the application for the first time of the theory of passing the quota assigned by the Federal Reserve management, on to the Banks of Discount, Trust Companies and Savings Banks of the city. The Banks which accepted this responsibility promptly and cooperated by trying to get their depositors to subscribe as liberally as possible, had no difficulty in taking their quota of bonds before the Campaign closed, and the Loan was really put over on that principle.

"The city's quota was arrived at by the Federal Reserve Board based on its banking resources. Owing to a delayed start, there was a period toward the end of the Campaign when it seemed a little doubtful that we could meet the quota assigned to the city, and there were tentative additional subscriptions offered to the Committee from individuals who had already subscribed for large blocks of bonds, aggregating between three and four million dollars, which the Committee could have used in order to avoid not reaching our quota, but this was not necessary.

"There was fine cooperation displayed as between some of the banks. Those who had started early and had exceeded their quota bought from some of the other banks who were having difficulty in selling their quota. The work of all the sub-Committees was well done, the publicity particularly being of the highest quality and most effective."

The Third, Fourth and Fifth Loan Campaigns were charted, and the technique of the workers became highly developed. To show the methods employed, the details of the organization of the Fourth Liberty Loan Committee are set forth below:

"The organization of the Fourth Liberty Loan Committee of Rochester, consisted of twenty-five men, bankers and representatives of large business con-

cerns; also one woman, who acted as Chairman of the Women's organization. This Committee directed the plan of campaign and appointed the various sub-Committees. The Chairman and Secretary gave their undivided attention to the work for a period of approximately two months, beginning several weeks before the opening of the campaign and running to a necessary period after the campaign. The campaign lasted three weeks.

"The Selling Committees were divided into various classes such as Building Trades, Shoe Manufacturers, Retail Manufacturers, Clothing Manufacturers, Wholesale Dealers, Retail Dealers, Automobile and Vehicle Dealers, General Manufacturers which took in the larger unclassified lines of business. The Building Trades covered all lines of business connected with their trade. There was a separate Committee covering one of the outlying districts called Charlotte, which was not then directly connected with the city. Each one of these Committees was organized with from five to twenty members, and they arranged to canvass the entire business interests of the city which were connected with their particular industry, covering the owners, employees, and salaried men of each concern, but not the wage earners.

"The Insurance Committee was composed of about twenty-five men, each one of whom organized a sub-Committee of about sixteen men, making a total organization of about four hundred. These men took all of the unclassified business and professional names which were not covered by the other Committees, such as cigar stores, drug stores, etc., and also all of the professional men such as lawyers, physicians, dentists, etc. They divided the city into geographic districts and a district was assigned to each sub-Committee. Canvassers worked in pairs.

"The General Loan Committee had prepared a card list of all of the business interests of Rochester and as many individuals not engaged in business as it was possible to list. They kept a record of all subscriptions in the loans, posting these on the card records opposite the number of each of the Liberty Loans, so that a fairly complete record was kept of the men or women subscribing, beginning with the First Loan. The records were constantly increased by the addition of names from the new city directories, or from new stockholder's lists, or from any other way in which they could be obtained. Before starting the campaign, cards were made out giving the name and address of the subscriber, his business or commercial rating, his record as to subscriptions in the various Loans and the amount which the General Committee felt he should be asked to subscribe for. These cards were divided under the different headings for the various Committees; the sub-Committees were called together, the cards giving the names of their prospects, given to their Chairmen, and an appeal was made by the Chairman of the General Committee, and the Secretary, for their cooperation and the entire scheme of the campaign was explained to them. The method of distributing the particular cards for each Committee was left to the Committee itself. As fast as subscriptions were obtained, the cards given them were returned to the General Committee headquarters with the notation of the amount of the subscription received.

"The General Industries Committee, composed of about twenty men, took charge of canvassing the wage-earners in shops, factories and stores, also the city and county employees. The city was divided into five districts with a sub-Chairman in charge of each. A sub-Committee was organized in each one of these districts, the names of all business concerns with more than ten employees were tabulated, and each sub-Committee given the cards with this information

covering all concerns in their district. This Committee was expected to arrange for meetings in each factory for the sale of bonds, taking of subscriptions, the method of handling the subscriptions on the weekly-payment plan, and made full report to the Chairman of their Committee who was located at the Loan Headquarters. To facilitate the work of this Committee, a Speakers' Committee was organized, under the Publicity Department, whose Secretary remained at the Loan Headquarters. Whenever a member of one of the Committees desired to arrange a meeting of employees, he called the Speakers' Committee on the telephone, asked for such speakers as he wanted; music, if he desired it; and arranged the time and hour of the meeting. He further agreed to be present at such meeting himself. The Speakers' Committee having enlisted the services of every available speaker in the City, was able to take care of such meetings, and not once did they fail to have their speakers in attendance accompanied by a bond salesman who assisted in the work of taking subscriptions. The Speakers' Committee also arranged for all public meetings and speakers whenever desired.

"The Theatre Committee arranged for speakers in each theatre beginning a few days in advance of the opening of the campaign and continuing throughout. They also arranged for bond sales between the acts, and in some cases special programs, when the members of the Company appearing at the theatre took part in the selling.

"Newspaper advertising was divided into two classes, paid advertising and news items. The Advertising Committee consisted of five of the best advertising men in Rochester who met twice a day, and prepared all advertising matter which appeared in the local press. This was submitted to the Chairman of the General Committee, and a meeting was had with him at least once a day. The Press Committee was composed of five men, three of whom were ex-newspaper men engaged in business, and two paid newspaper men. The Chairman of each Committee in the entire organization reported all news items to them, and they were typewritten and copy given to the various papers. By doing this the newspapers gave us a very large amount of space without charge, and we gathered in all news items which in any way would interest the public in regard to the Loan.

"The Street Meetings Committee arranged for noon meetings on street corners; evening meetings; meetings in front of factories at noon, and arranged for some attraction to draw the crowd, such as music; actors from various attractions, which would help in bringing the crowd together.

"The Parade Committee arranged for all parades. There was one large industrial parade in which forty-four thousand people took part.

"The Church Committee was composed of various ministers of all denominations, who arranged a special program of appeal for every church in the city on each Sunday during the campaign, and along very similar lines.

"The Labor Committee arranged for propaganda work among the labor organizations with a view to stirring up enthusiasm for the purchase of bonds, but did not do any selling. They distributed literature, and arranged for speakers at all union meetings.

"The Outdoor Advertising Committee was sub-divided into various groups. They arranged for the use of all illuminated signs which were available; for the placing of the large advertising bills on billboards throughout the city; arranged for the placing of posters in the first, second, and third story windows of practically every business building in the city; arranged for the use of all the painted signs available; special signs inside and outside of all street cars;

on all moving vehicles and automobiles; and also for all special features on the streets such as a bridge blocking the sidewalk, called 'Over the Top,' over which no one was allowed to go without wearing a Liberty Loan button signifying a purchase. Various stunts of this kind were used and anything which would stir up interest.

"In addition there was an Advertising Finance Committee which raised the funds for advertising, and an Accounting Committee which took charge of all the tabulating work and the card records. Practically everybody in the organization donated their time and services and there were probably not over a dozen paid employees. The results of this plan were most satisfactory. It did, however, entail a tremendous amount of cooperation and most intensive work on the part of those engaged in it. During the last week of the Loan a house-to-house canvass was made in which about four thousand people took part. The city was divided into districts, streets, etc., and one man and one woman together, were allotted twenty families. This was the clean-up to cover all people who up to that time had not subscribed."

In addition to the Five Loan Drives, a quiet campaign to sell Government Securities amounting to \$28,208,000.00 in Monroe County, resulted in an over-subscription of \$4,489,500.00, the sales totaling \$32,697,500.00. These securities were United States Treasury Certificates of indebtedness for the purpose of temporarily financing the needs of the Government between Liberty Loan issues.

This drive was conducted by George J. Keyes, who was Chairman of the Liberty Loan Committee, and also Monroe County Director in charge of the Treasury Certificate sales. As such, he acted as representative of the Federal Reserve Bank. Monroe is one of the few counties which subscribed as much as one hundred percent of its quota, \$28,208,000.00.

The \$32,697,500.00 of Treasury Certificates were sold to banks and to private investors without any public display. They were very short term securities, some running three or four months, and the later issues were exchangeable for Victory Liberty Bonds.

There were ten issues of the Treasury Certificates disposed of for the Government by Mr. Keyes, and the issues were two weeks apart. The final sale was made May 8, 1919, two days before the closing day of the Victory Loan drive. Mr. Keyes disposed of these securities by informing prospective Victory Bond purchasers of their advantages. There was no selling organization, no publicity campaign; just careful, business dealing.

The existence of this campaign was not brought to public notice until Mr. Keyes sent in his resignation as Director of the Federal Reserve Bank. This led to the knowledge that, in addi-

tion to his other activities, Mr. Keyes had acted as representative of the War Finance Corporation all during the War, checking the War-security issues in Monroe County. This work was for the purpose of determining the need of the issues and the quotas. The record Mr. Keyes made in this service was remarkable.

Below is set forth a tabulation of the results of each of the Five Liberty Loan Campaigns in Rochester:

Quota	Subscribed	Over Subscribed	No. of Subscribers	Bonds Due	Interest Due	Percent- age of Population
FIRST LIBERTY LOAN—May 4, to June 15, 1917						
\$20,479,000	\$20,499,350	\$ 20,350	60,939	June 15, 1917	June 15, Dec. 15	24%
SECOND LIBERTY LOAN—Oct. 2 to Oct. 27, 1917						
\$30,754,500	\$31,251,000	\$ 496,500	No record	Nov. 15, 1942	May 15 Nov. 15	No record
THIRD LIBERTY LOAN—April 6 to May 4, 1918						
\$15,668,000	\$17,121,700	\$1,453,700	103,000	Sept. 15, 1928	Mar. 15 Sept. 15	41.35%
FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN—Sept. 28 to Oct. 19, 1918						
\$31,100,200	\$32,108,450	\$1,008,250	125,697	Oct. 15 1938	Apr. 15 Oct. 15	50.58%
FIFTH OR VICTORY LOAN—April 19 to May 10, 1919						
\$23,440,300	\$25,688,150	\$2,247,850	68,727	May 20, 1923	Dec. 15, June 15	27.8%
TOTALS OF FIVE LIBERTY LOANS						
Quota	Subscribed	Over-Subscribed				
\$121,442,000	\$126,668,650	\$5,226,650				

CONTRIBUTIONS OF ROCHESTER TO THE WORLD WAR FINANCE CAMPAIGNS

SECURITY	AMOUNT
Five Liberty Loans	\$126,668,650.00
(Rochester, exclusive of towns).	
Treasury Certificates	32,697,500.00
(This covered Monroe County).	
War-Savings Stamps	3,031,493.87
(Rochester Post Office, only).	
Total	\$162,397,643.87

CROSS-REFERENCE: For statement as to sales of War-Savings Stamps, see pages 383-385, this book.



POSTERS DISPLAYED IN THE FIRST LIBERTY LOAN CAMPAIGN
MAY 4 TO JUNE 15, 1917.

Photograph by courtesy of Daniel J. Sweeney

EDITOR'S NOTE: It is difficult to make a statement sharply separating the amounts contributed to the World War Finance Campaigns, in the City of Rochester, and the towns of Monroe County outside the city, for the reason that some people living in the towns, contributed through the Rochester banks. Also, in the above table, the amounts stated as received for Treasury Certificates, were spread over the entire County of Monroe, while the amounts stated as received for the five Liberty Loans and the War-Savings Stamps, were for Rochester exclusively.

Large amounts were contributed by the nineteen towns and ten incorporated villages of Monroe County, outside the City of Rochester, for the Liberty Loans, War-Savings Stamps, War Chest, etc. Complete details from all Monroe County towns as to these amounts were not reported to the City Historian's office; but from nine towns, the contributions which were reported amounted to \$2,290,132.71. Therefore, it may be estimated, conservatively, that at least three and one-half million dollars were contributed for War-financing purposes in the towns and villages of Monroe County outside of Rochester.

This amount must be added to the total stated in the above Rochester Tabulation, in order to understand the total amount of War-financing contributions made in the entire County of Monroe.

To every purchaser of a Liberty Bond, Treasury Certificate, or War-Savings Stamp, credit is due for the splendid record of Rochester and Monroe County in responding to the call for financing the Government during the War-crisis. Special credit is due to the following personnel of the Committees in charge of the Loan Campaigns in Rochester:

FIRST LIBERTY LOAN

GENERAL COMMITTEE: George J. Keyes, Chairman; Harold D. Bentley, Secretary; Charles H. Babcock; Wilmot Castle; Thomas E. Lannin; Thomas J. Swanton; Julius M. Wile; Frederick W. Zoller.

AUTOMOBILE TRADES' COMMITTEE: Thomas J. Northway, Chairman; William C. Barry; Fred A. Mabbett; Campbell S. Baird; William A. Montgomery; Charles T. Chapin; Charles E. Sager; Samuel Kearns; George C. Donoghue.

BUILDING TRADES' COMMITTEE: Henry Lampert, Chairman; Clarence Wheeler; Henry J. Bareham; J. Lansing Stewart; George L. Swan; Charles S. Rauber; Percy R. McPhail.

CITY AND COUNTY OFFICIALS' COMMITTEE: Hon. Hiram H. Edgerton, Chairman; Eugene J. Dwyer; Benjamin B. Cunningham; Henry D. Quinby; Joseph C. Wilson; R. Andrew Hamilton; Herbert W. Pierce; C. Arthur Poole; J. Warrant Castleman; James L. Hotchkiss; Charles S. Owen; Charles J. Brown.

CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS' COMMITTEE: Arthur L. Stern, Chairman; Samuel M. Weil; Mortimer Adler; Edward Rosenberg; Jeremiah G. Hickey; Henry F. Marks; Arthur B. Enos.

FINANCE COMMITTEE: Fred W. Zoller, Chairman; Julius M. Wile, Thomas J. Swanton.

WORLD WAR SERVICE RECORD

GENERAL MANUFACTURING COMMITTEE: Henry T. Noyes, Chairman; Herbert J. Winn; W. Roy McCanne; Edward Weter; Robert C. Shumway; Frank S. Noble; George D. Morgan; William Bausch; George W. Robeson; James E. Gleason; James T. Hutchings; Frederick A. Hughes; John H. Gregory; James G. Rider.

HOME DEFENSE COMMITTEE: James G. Cutler, Chairman; Joseph T. Alling; Edward Bausch; Andrew H. Bown; George Eastman; Thomas C. Gordon; Rt. Rev. Thos. F. Hickey; Abram J. Katz; Edward G. Miner; William T. Noonan; Hiram W. Sibley; Harper Sibley; Arthur E. Sutherland; Roland B. Woodward.

RETAIL MERCHANTS' COMMITTEE: Albert B. Eastwood, Chairman; Herbert W. Bramley; William H. Campbell; Frank S. Thomas; David S. Rutty.

SHOE MANUFACTURERS' COMMITTEE: Frederick A. Sherwood, Chairman; Jeremiah G. Menihan; Innis P. Allen; J. Allen Farley; Frank X. Kelly; Charles W. Smith; William H. Dunn; Bertram L. Search; Howard Converse.

WHOLESALE DEALERS' COMMITTEE: Robert Tait, Chairman; Albert E. May; George G. Ford; E. Franklin Brewster, Jr.; Charles P. Kingston; Bradley W. Fenn; Harvey E. Cory; William J. Naylon; Elmer Roblin; Peter A. Vay; Edward F. Edwards; Amos C. Coney.

SECOND LIBERTY LOAN

GENERAL COMMITTEE: Albert B. Eastwood, Chairman; Frank T. Sage, Secretary; Harold P. Brewster; Robert C. Watson; John H. Gregory; Henry F. Marks; George W. Robeson; James T. Gleason; Frank S. Noble; Thomas E. Lannin; Joseph Michaels; James L. Hotchkiss; Harper Sibley; Darrell B. Sully.

AUTOMOBILE AND VEHICLE DEALERS' COMMITTEE: Henry G. Strong, Chairman; Fred A. Mabbett; Edmund M. Alling; Harry T. Rowerdink; H. W. Sayer; Charles T. Sager; George W. Henner; George T. Wagner; R. T. Willes; George C. Donahue; Arthur H. Gabel; M. Shea.

BUILDING TRADES' COMMITTEE: Henry Lampert, Chairman; Fred D. Sabey; Henry C. Peck; Charles W. Luther; Henry J. Bareham; Thomas Pierrepont; J. Mathew Stewart; Lewis S. Whitmore; Horace T. Oliver; William M. Friederichs; George L. Swan; J. Lansing Stewart; Adam Friederichs; Edwin S. Gordon; Leon Stern; John F. Strobel, Jr.; Myron H. Dockstader; Frederick Mott.

CITY AND COUNTY OFFICIALS' COMMITTEE: Hon. Hiram H. Edgerton, Chairman; Eugene J. Dwyer; Benjamin B. Cunningham; Henry D. Quinby; Joseph C. Wilson; R. Andrew Hamilton; Herbert W. Pierce; C. Arthur Poole; Alexander B. Lamberton; Clarence S. McBurney; J. Warrant Castleman; James L. Hotchkiss; Charles S. Owen; Charles J. Brown.

CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS' COMMITTEE: Arthur L. Stern, Chairman; Jeremiah G. Hickey; Max Holtz; Simon L. Stein; Mortimer Adler.

COUNTY DEFENSE COMMITTEE: James G. Cutler, Chairman; Joseph T. Alling; Edward Bausch; Andrew H. Bown; George Eastman; Thomas G. Gordon; Rt. Rev. Thomas F. Hickey; Abram J. Katz; Edward G. Miner; William T. Noonan; Hiram W. Sibley; Arthur E. Sutherland; Roland B. Woodward; Henry G. Danforth; F. Harper Sibley.



POSTERS DISPLAYED IN THE SECOND LIBERTY LOAN CAMPAIGN
OCTOBER 2 TO OCTOBER 27, 1917.

Photograph by courtesy of Daniel J. Sweeney

DOCTORS' COMMITTEE: Dr. Myron B. Palmer, Chairman; Dr. Loron W. Howk; Dr. William D. Ward; Dr. Edward W. Mulligan; Dr. Joseph R. Culkin; Dr. David H. Atwater; Dr. T. W. Jones; Dr. Nathan D. McDowell; Dr. H. E. Sperry; Dr. Robert R. Paterson; Dr. Wm. G. Stedman.

GENERAL MANUFACTURERS' COMMITTEE: James E. Gleason, Chairman; Herbert J. Winn; W. Roy McCanne; Edward Weter; James E. McKelvey; Frank S. Noble; George D. Morgan; William Bausch; George W. Robeson; James T. Hutchings; George Motley; Lyell T. Hallett; Arthur H. Ingle; John F. Schurch; Winfield C. Brower; Libanus M. Todd; Thomas G. Spencer.

MEETINGS AND SPEAKERS' COMMITTEE: Harold P. Brewster, Chairman; James G. Palmer; John J. McInerney.

PUBLICITY AND ADVERTISING COMMITTEE: Saxe H. Hanford, Chairman; Spencer Hord; Harry A. Chase; Walter C. Freeman.

RETAIL MERCHANTS' COMMITTEE: John Connor, Chairman; James P. B. Duffy; J. D. Geraghty; James B. Given; John P. Gleichauf; Frank H. Goler; Harvey B. Graves; Arthur F. Crittenden; R. D. Hayes; Oscar K. Johnson; C. Solon Kellogg; Elmer Robinson; Emil J. Scheer; F. L. Steefel; Stanton B. VanNess; Lansing G. Wetmore.

SHOE MANUFACTURERS' COMMITTEE: J. Allen Farley, Chairman; Charles W. Smith; Innis P. Allen.

WHOLESALE MERCHANTS' COMMITTEE: Harvey E. Cory, Chairman; Charles P. Kingston; George G. Ford; Elmer Roblin; William J. Naylor; Homer Strong.

THIRD LIBERTY LOAN

GENERAL COMMITTEE: George J. Keyes, Chairman; Robert C. Watson, Treasurer; Harold D. Bentley, Secretary; Henry F. Marks; Charles H. Palmer; John H. Gregory; Charles H. Babcock; Percy McPhail; Thomas J. Swanton; James L. Hotchkiss; Harold P. Brewster; Frank S. Noble; William Carson; George W. Robeson; Wilmot Castle; Joseph Michaels; Austin C. Jackson; George W. Todd; Julius M. Wile; Frank T. Sage; Thomas E. Lannin; Frederick W. Zoller; John Craig Powers; James E. Gleason; Roland B. Woodward.

ADVERTISING COMMITTEE: Saxe H. Hanford, Chairman; Lewis B. Jones; Walter C. Freeman; Harry A. Chase.

ADVERTISING FINANCE COMMITTEE: Frank S. Thomas, Chairman; Henry H. Stebbins; Richard E. Plumbe.

ACCOUNTING COMMITTEE: George W. Robeson, Chairman; W. W. Day; Rudolph Speth.

AUTOMOBILE AND VEHICLE DEALERS' COMMITTEE: Henry G. Strong, Chairman; Fred A. Mabbett; Edmund M. Alling; Henry J. Rowerdink; Charles T. Sager; George W. Henner; George T. Wagner; George C. Donahue; Edward D. Creed; Chauncey L. Whiting; Paul LeHardy; Frank W. Peck; Thomas J. Northway; Charles T. Chapin; Elmer E. Fairchild; Eugene J. Ellis.

BOND SALESMEN COMMITTEE: Frank T. Sage, Chairman; Charles A. Simpson; Arthur B. Enos; Willard J. Smith; David S. Ruddy; Milton E. Cornelius.

- BUILDING TRADES' COMMITTEE:** Henry Lampert, Chairman; Fred F. Sabey; Henry C. Peck; Charles W. Luther; Henry C. Bareham; Thomas Pierrepont; J. L. Stewart; Frank H. Phelps; Wm. M. Friederichs; Homer G. Whitmore; Frederick A. Mott; John R. Taylor; Gordon C. Baird; Whiting B. Morse; Walter L. Heughes.
- CHARLOTTE COMMITTEE:** Frank S. Upton, Chairman; Moss Mosely, Secretary; Thomas Cosgrove; Edgar A. Denise; Frank Fang; Charles H. Hannahs; Frank A. Upton; M. B. Latta; J. D. Salisbury; Jos. Collins; Wm. T. Whelehan; Jos. E. Fleming; Robert Hedditch; George B. Wegman; Morley B. Turpin; John D. Meech; Thomas Slater; L. Sexton; Chas. McGuire; A. Ferguson; John Kane; Charles D. Wilder; Thomas Barando; J. H. Jeffery; Blaine Butterfield.
- CHURCH COMMITTEE:** Rev. David L. Ferris, Chairman; Rev. Albert W. Beaven; Rabbi Joel Blau; Rev. C. Waldo Cherry; Rev. Ludwell H. Denny; Rev. Frederick J. Frankenfeld; Rev. Franklin F. Fry; Rev. Horace G. Ogden.
- CITY AND COUNTY OFFICIALS' COMMITTEE:** Hon. Hiram H. Edgerton, Chairman; Henry D. Quinby, Secretary; W. W. Hibbard; Benjamin B. Cunningham; Joseph C. Wilson; R. Andrew Hamilton; Herbert W. Pierce; C. Arthur Poole; William S. Riley; C. S. McBurney; J. Warrant Castleman; James L. Hotchkiss; Andrew Weidman.
- CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS' COMMITTEE:** Arthur L. Stern, Chairman; Edward Rosenberg; Jeremiah J. Hickey; Max Holtz; Simon L. Stein; Mortimer L. Adler; John McGraw.
- COUNTY DEFENSE COMMITTEE:** James G. Cutler, Chairman; Joseph T. Alling; Edward Bausch; Andrew H. Bown; George Eastman; Thomas C. Gordon; Rt. Rev. Thomas F. Hickey; Edward G. Miner; William T. Noonan; Hiram W. Sibley; Arthur E. Sutherland; Harper Sibley; Roland B. Woodward; Mrs. Henry G. Danforth.
- GENERAL MANUFACTURING COMMITTEE:** James E. Gleason, Chairman; David P. Chindblom, Secretary; Herbert J. Winn; W. Roy McCanne; James E. McKelvey; Frank S. Noble; William Bausch; George W. Robeson; George Motley; Arthur H. Ingle; Libanus M. Todd; John F. Schurch; John M. Fitzgerald; Arthur Reed; Winfield C. Brower; Edward Weter; Fred D. Whitney; Frank E. Gernon; James T. Hutchings; L. T. Hallett; Thomas G. Spencer.
- INSURANCE COMMITTEE:** Warren S. Parks, Chairman; Ezra J. Boller, Secretary; A. J. Hollister; Clay Babcock; Burton G. Bennett; William P. Howard; Frank J. McGrath; Herbert R. Lewis; John Kavanagh; W. W. Dake; J. C. Kalbfleisch; Harry J. McKay; Buell P. Mills; James C. Clements.
- LABOR COMMITTEE:** Richard H. Curran, Chairman; Emanuel Kovelski; John Schaffer; John Baker; Edward Mitten; John J. O'Sullivan; John Heiden; Daniel Gibson; Sylvester P. Carroll; John Malody; Edward Walsh.
- PARADE COMMITTEE:** Col. Henry W. Morse, Chairman; Major William C. Barry; Major Benjamin G. Stallman; Gen. Max L. Holtz; Col. Jos. A. Weis; Whiting B. Morse; Charles S. Rauber; Bernard J. Haggerty; Henry S. Redman; James P. B. Duffy; W. A. McKinney; Rev. J. F. O'Hern; Elmer E. Fairchild; John R. Powers; Charles S. Owen; Dr. Frederick R. Smith; Theodore C. Cazeau; Mrs. A. B. Hendrix; Mrs. F. P. VanHoesen; Mrs. Porter Farley; Mrs. Frank F. Dow.



POSTERS DISPLAYED IN THE THIRD LIBERTY LOAN CAMPAIGN
APRIL 6 TO MAY 4, 1918.

Photograph by courtesy of Daniel J. Sweeney

- PUBLICITY COMMITTEE:** Herbert W. Bramley, Chairman; Ernest A. Paviour; John W. Spear.
- RETAIL MERCHANTS' COMMITTEE:** Clarence Wheeler, Chairman; William H. Campbell; John L. Geraghty; Augustus B. Hone; Elmer Roblin; William P. Barrows; Oscar K. Johnson; R. D. Hayes.
- ROCHESTER AD CLUB PUBLICITY COMMITTEE:** Miner H. Paddock, Jr., Chairman; Charles G. Lyman, Vice-Chairman; Edward A. Stahlbrodt; Joseph Swope; William H. Beers, Jr.; Raymond C. Fagan; Albert M. Taylor; Howard V.R. Palmer; William A. Requa; Ernst C. Pierrepont; George J. Wagner.
- ROCHESTER AUTOMOBILE CLUB PUBLICITY COMMITTEE:** Dr. Frederick R. Smith, Chairman; George C. Donahue; J. Lawrence Hill; Archie Holley; George W. Henner; Charles P. Buelte; Paul Martin.
- SHOE MANUFACTURERS' COMMITTEE:** Frank X. Kelly, Chairman; J. Allen Farley; Charles Winslow Smith; Henry W. Utz; Innis P. Allen; Jeremiah G. Menihan; Henry E. Whitmore; Charles W. Anderson.
- SPEAKERS' COMMITTEE:** Harold P. Brewster, Chairman; James G. Palmer, Secretary. Four Minute Men: Chairman, John J. McInerney. Chairman of Theatres, Ransom N. Kalbfleisch. Music Chairman, Jesse B. Millham.
- WAR SERVICE CORPS COMMITTEE:** J. Warrant Castleman, Chairman; Dr. Mason D. Gray, Executive Secretary; Roland B. Woodward; Mrs. Fannie R. Bigelow; Rev. Thomas F. Connors; Herbert W. Gates; Andrew H. Bown; Thomas C. Gordon; Richard H. Curran; Frank S. Thomas; Elmer E. Fairchild; James L. Hotchkiss; William H. Tracy; Joseph Fritsch, Jr.
- WHOLESALE MERCHANTS' COMMITTEE:** Frantz Haverstick, Chairman; Robert Tait; E. Franklin Brewster, Jr.; Charles P. Kingston; Harvey E. Cory; William J. Naylor; William S. Morse; Herbert B. Cash; Frank B. Rae; Walter C. Remington.
- WOMEN'S COMMITTEE:** Mrs. Frank P. Van Hoesen, Chairman; Mrs. Erlo H. Gray; Mrs. Porter Farley; Mrs. William H. Gorsline; Mrs. William Pitkin; Mrs. Samuel M. Weil; Miss Adaline B. Zackert; Mrs. Agnes T. Probst; Mrs. Alvah S. Miller.

FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN

- GENERAL COMMITTEE:** George J. Keyes, Chairman; Robert C. Watson, Treasurer; Harold D. Bentley, Secretary; Henry F. Marks; Charles H. Palmer; John H. Gregory; Charles H. Babcock; Percy R. McPhail; Thomas J. Swanton; James L. Hotchkiss; Harold P. Brewster; Frank S. Noble; William Carson; George W. Robeson; Wilnot Castle; Joseph Michaels; Austin C. Jackson; George W. Todd; Julius M. Wile; Frank T. Sage; Thomas E. Lannin; Mrs. Frank P. Van Hoesen; Frederick W. Zoller; John Craig Powers; James E. Gleason.
- ACCOUNTING COMMITTEE:** George W. Robeson, Chairman; Wm. W. Day, Secretary; Rudolph Speth.
- ADVERTISING COMMITTEE:** Saxe H. Hanford, Chairman.
- ADVERTISING FINANCE COMMITTEE:** Frank S. Thomas, Chairman; H. H. Stebins, Jr.; Mortimer Adler.

AUTOMOBILE AND VEHICLE DEALERS' COMMITTEE: Henry G. Strong, Chairman; Fred A. Mabbett; Edmund M. Alling; Henry J. Rowerdink; Charles E. Sager; George W. Henner; George T. Wagner; George C. Donahue; Edward D. Creed; C. L. Whiting; Paul LeHardy; Frank W. Peck; Thomas J. Northway; Charles T. Chapin; Elmer E. Fairchild; E. J. Ellis.

BUILDING TRADES' COMMITTEE: Henry Lampert, Chairman; Arthur J. Mahon, Secretary; Fred F. Sabey; Henry C. Peck; Charles W. Luther; Harry J. Bareham; Thomas Pierrepont; J. Lansing Stewart; F. H. Phelps; Wm. M. Friederichs; Homer G. Whitmore; F. A. Mott; John R. Taylor; Whiting B. Morse; Walter H. Heughes; John Petrossi; Gaetano Bonsignore.

CHARLOTTE COMMITTEE: Frank S. Upton, Chairman; Moss Mosely, Secretary; Thomas Cosgrove; E. A. Denise; Frank Fang; Charles L. Hannahs; Frank A. Upton; M. B. Latta; J. D. Salisbury; Joseph Collins; W. T. Whelehan; Joseph E. Fleming; Robert Hedditch; George B. Wegman; Morley B. Turpin; J. D. Meech; Thomas Slater; L. Sexton; Charles McGuire; A. Ferguson; John Kane; C. D. Wilder; Theo. Bonaldi; J. H. Jeffery; Blaine Butterfield; M. D. Estes.

CHURCH COMMITTEE: Rev. David L. Ferris, Chairman; Rev. Albert W. Beaven; Rev. Waldo C. Cherry, D.D.; Rev. Ludwell H. Denny; Rev. Frederick J. Frankendorf; Rev. Franklin F. Fry, D.D.; Rev. Elijah A. Hanley, D.D.; Rev. Horace G. Ogden, D.D.

CITY AND COUNTY OFFICIALS' COMMITTEE: Hon. Hiram H. Edgerton, Chairman; Henry D. Quinby, Secretary; W. W. Hibbard; Benj. B. Cunningham; Joseph C. Wilson; R. Andrew Hamilton; Herbert W. Pierce; Edwin A. Fisher; William S. Riley; C. S. McBurney; J. Warrant Castleman; James L. Hotchkiss; Andrew W. Weidman.

CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS' COMMITTEE: Arthur L. Stern, Chairman; Edward Rosenberg; Jeremiah G. Hickey; Max Holtz; Simon N. Stein; Mortimer L. Adler; John McGraw; Charles J. Wolcott.

GENERAL INDUSTRIES' COMMITTEE: John M. Fitzgerald, Chairman; Margaret L. Gunn, Secretary; William Bausch; Andrew J. Townson; Frank S. Noble; Frank W. Lovejoy; Herbert J. Winn; M. H. Anderson; Andrew Gleason; Frederick A. Sherwood; Libanus M. Todd; Edward Weter; Lt. Com. L. C. Scheibla; Mortimer Adler; H. E. Akerly; Harry S. Moody; Simon Stein.

GENERAL MANUFACTURING COMMITTEE: James E. Gleason, Chairman; David P. Chindblom, Secretary; Herbert J. Winn; W. Roy McCanne; J. E. McKelvey; Frank S. Noble; William Bausch; George W. Robeson; George Motley; Arthur H. Ingle; Libanus M. Todd; John F. Schurch; John M. Fitzgerald; Arthur F. Reed; W. C. Brower; Edward Weter; Fred D. Whitney; James T. Hutchings; L. T. Hallett; Mark Hayes.

INSURANCE COMMITTEE: Warren S. Parks, Chairman; Ezra J. Boller, Secretary; Gilbert T. Amsden; W. Osborne Ashley; Clay Babcock; B. G. Bennett; James C. Clements; W. W. Dake; W. D. Hayes; A. J. Hollister; W. P. Howard; J. C. Kalbfleisch; John Kavanagh; Herbert R. Lewis; A. J. Mann; Frank J. McGrath; Harry J. McKay; Charles F. Miller; Buell P. Mills; W. H. Wall.



POSTERS DISPLAYED IN THE FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN CAMPAIGN
SEPTEMBER 28 TO OCTOBER 19, 1918.

Photograph by courtesy of Daniel J. Sweeney

LOAN CAMPAIGNS IN ROCHESTER

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- LABOR COMMITTEE:** Emanuel Kovelski, Chairman; Richard Curran, Vice-Chairman; Daniel Gibson; W. E. Griffith; John C. Schaefer; Edward Mitten; James Patterson; John Heiden; Robert Haffey; John Baker; J. J. O'Sullivan; Hugh Hackett; Wallace Bradley; John Malody; Wm. McKee.
- MUSIC AND ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE:** Raymond Fagan, Chairman; Jesse B. Millham; Joseph R. Wilson.
- OUTDOOR ADVERTISING COMMITTEE:** Ralph Barstow, Chairman; Victor W. Hurst, Vice-Chairman; Jack Knabb, Secretary; Charles G. Lyman; Charles F. Henke; Mayo Klaus; Jos. P. F. MacSweeney; E. D. Pierce; F. E. Strouss; W. H. Beers, Jr.; J. J. Carmichael; Dean Simpson; N. O. Tassell.
- PUBLICITY COMMITTEE:** Herbert W. Bramley, Chairman; Ernest A. Paviour; Ernest E. Gorsline; Bartley T. Brown; Norman Nairn.
- RETAIL MERCHANTS' COMMITTEE:** Clarence Wheeler, Chairman; Lansing G. Wetmore; John L. Geraghty; Elmer Roblin; James P. B. Duffy; A. B. Hone; Benjamin Forman; R. D. Hayes; Oscar K. Johnson; Ray Fagan; E. J. Scheer; Harvey B. Graves; Frank H. Goler; Clyde P. Burritt; E. P. Wilson; Arthur B. Enos.
- SHOE MANUFACTURERS' COMMITTEE:** Innis P. Allen, Chairman; Frank X. Kelly; J. Allen Farley; Charles Winslow Smith; Henry W. Utz; J. G. Menihan; Henry E. Wetmore; Chas. W. Anderson; Charles A. Simpson.
- SPEAKERS' COMMITTEE:** Harold P. Brewster, Chairman; James G. Palmer, Secretary.
- STREET MEETINGS COMMITTEE:** R. N. Kalbfleisch, Chairman; John P. Day; Willard J. Smith.
- THEATER COMMITTEE:** William A. Calihan, Chairman; John J. Farren; John H. Finn; Wm. R. Corris; Howard Shannon; Albert A. Fenyvessy; John H. W. Fenyvessy; F. J. Sarr; J. H. Stoffel; A. N. Wolff; Irvin M. Salyerds; Henry Kurtz.
- WAR SERVICE CORPS COMMITTEE:** J. Warrant Castleman, Colonel; Roy C. Draper, Adjutant; Lieutenant Colonels, Mrs. Fannie R. Bigelow; John P. Morse. Adjutants: Henry D. Shedd; Mrs. C. Wentworth Hoyt; Fannie R. Brounstein; Mason D. Gray; Grandin T. Vought. Majors: Herbert W. Gates; John A. Roncone; Charles S. Owen; Leonard J. Barth; Hon. William Kohlmetz; Ernest C. Whitbeck; Louis E. Lazarus; Samuel Robins; John C. Woodbury; Hon. Joseph M. Feely; Thomas E. Crouch; Charles E. Sunderlin; William J. Carey; Chas. P. Schlegel; Frederick Wiedman; Harry S. Moody; Frederick C. Malling; Mead B. Rappleye; Joseph P. MacSweeney; Richard H. Curran; Ezra J. Boller; Edward A. Dentinger; Frank S. Upton.
- WHOLESALE DEALERS' COMMITTEE:** Charles P. Kingston, Chairman; Frantz Haverstick; Harvey E. Cory; William S. Morse; Herbert B. Cash; Walter C. Remington; William S. Riley; Wm. E. Sloan; Frank B. Rae; Albert E. May; Mortimer H. Linscott; John F. Whiteside; Daniel L. Cook; Homer Strong; Frederick W. Reidenbach; Eben Halley; Albert A. Grainger; James J. Withall; C. C. Wetmore.
- WOMEN'S COMMITTEE:** Mrs. Frank P. Van Hoesen, Chairman; Mrs. Walter S. Meyers; Miss Emily W. Joyce; Mrs. Henry G. Danforth; Mrs. Wm. H. Gorsline; Mrs. Porter Farley; Mrs. William Pitkin; Mrs. Samuel M. Weil; Mrs. Frederick F. Church; Mrs. Edward Miner.

WORLD WAR SERVICE RECORD

FIFTH OR VICTORY LOAN

GENERAL COMMITTEE: George J. Keyes, Chairman; Robert C. Watson, Treasurer; Harold D. Bentley, Secretary; Henry F. Marks; Charles H. Palmer; John H. Gregory; Charles H. Babcock; Percy R. McPhail; Thomas J. Swanton; James L. Hotchkiss; Harold P. Brewster; James E. Gleason; William Carson; Frank S. Noble; Wilmot Castle; George W. Robeson; Austin C. Jackson; Joseph Michaels; Julius M. Wile; George W. Todd; Thomas E. Lannin; Frank T. Sage; Frederick W. Zoller; John M. Fitzgerald; John Craig Powers; Mrs. Sherman Clarke.

ADVERTISING COMMITTEE: Harry A. Chase, Chairman.

ADVERTISING FINANCE COMMITTEE: Frank S. Thomas, Chairman; H. H. Stebbins, Jr.; Mortimer Adler.

ACCOUNTING COMMITTEE: George W. Robeson, Chairman; Wm. W. Day, Secretary; Rudolph Speth.

AUTOMOBILE AND VEHICLE DEALERS' COMMITTEE: Eugene J. Ellis, Chairman; Henry G. Strong; Thomas J. Northway; Fred A. Mabbett; Edmund M. Alling; F. W. Peck; George W. Henner; George J. Wagner; W. P. Knipper; C. L. Whiting; E. D. Creed; Chas. E. Sager; Chas. T. Chapin; Henry J. Rowerdink.

BUILDING TRADES' COMMITTEE: Henry Lampert, Chairman; Arthur J. Mahon, Secretary; Fred F. Sabey; Henry C. Peck; Charles W. Luther; Harry J. Bareham; J. Lansing Stewart; Fred H. Phelps; Wm. M. Friederichs; Homer G. Whitmore; John R. Taylor; Whiting B. Morse; Walter L. Heughes; Harmon Hershey; George B. Francis; George B. Garrison; Charles E. Kohlmetz.

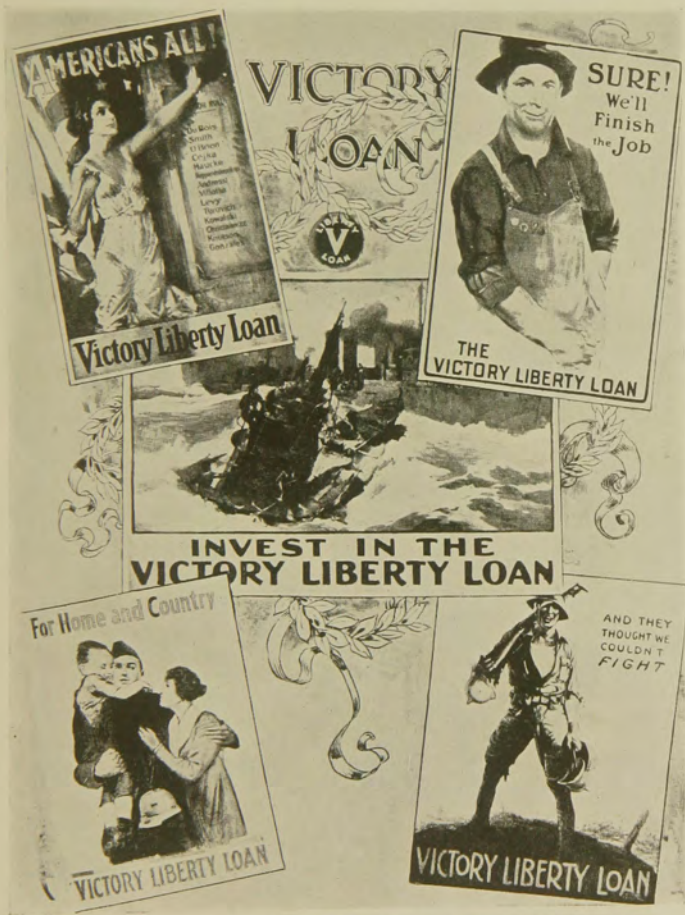
CHARLOTTE COMMITTEE: Frank S. Upton, Chairman; Moss Mosely, Secretary; Thomas Cosgrove; E. A. Denise; Frank Fang; Charles L. Hannahs; Frank A. Upton; M. B. Latta; J. D. Salisbury; Joseph Collins; W. T. Whelehan; Joseph E. Fleming; Robert Hedditch; George B. Wegman; Morley B. Turpin; J. D. Meech; Thomas Slater; L. Sexton; Charles McGuire; A. Ferguson; John Kane; C. D. Wilder; Theodore Bonaldi; J. H. Jeffery; Blaine Butterfield; M. D. Estes.

CHURCH COMMITTEE: Rev. David L. Ferris, Chairman; Rev. Albert W. Beaven; Rev. C. Waldo Cherry, D.D.; Rev. Ludwell H. Denny; Rev. Frederick J. Frankenfeld; Rev. Franklin F. Fry, D.D.; Rev. Elijah A. Hanley, D.D.; Rev. Horace G. Ogden, D.D.; Rev. J. Francis O'Hern; Rabbi Horace J. Wolf.

CITY AND COUNTY OFFICIALS' COMMITTEE: Hon. Hiram H. Edgerton, Chairman; Henry D. Quinby, Secretary; W. W. Hibbard; Benjamin B. Cunningham; Joseph C. Wilson; R. Andrew Hamilton; Herbert W. Pierce; C. Arthur Poole; Wm. S. Riley; C. S. McBurney; J. Warrant Castleman; James L. Hotchkiss; Andrew Weidman.

CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS' COMMITTEE: Arthur L. Stern, Chairman; Edward Rosenberg; Jeremiah G. Hickey; Max Holtz; Simon N. Stein; Mortimer L. Adler; John McGraw; Charles J. Wolcott.

GENERAL INDUSTRIES' COMMITTEE: John M. Fitzgerald, Chairman; Margaret L. Gunn, Secretary; William Bausch; Andrew J. Townson; Frank S. Noble; Frank W. Lovejoy; Herbert J. Winn; Andrew Gleason; Frederick



POSTERS DISPLAYED IN THE FIFTH OR VICTORY LIBERTY LOAN
CAMPAIGN, APRIL 19 TO MAY 10, 1919.
Photograph by courtesy of Daniel J. Sweeney

LOAN CAMPAIGNS IN ROCHESTER

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A. Sherwood; Libanus M. Todd; Edward Weter; Lt. Com. L. C. Scheibla; Mortimer Adler; H. E. Akerly; Harry J. McKay; P. W. Turner; Harrison L. Chapin; Simon Stern.

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PUBLICITY COMMITTEE: Herbert W. Bramley, Chairman; Ernest A. Paviour; Ernest E. Gorsline; Bartley T. Brown; Norman Nairn.

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SHOE MANUFACTURERS' COMMITTEE: Frank X. Kelly, Chairman; Innis P. Allen; J. Allen Farley; Charles Winslow Smith; H. E. Wetmore; Charles W. Anderson.

SPEAKERS' COMMITTEE: Harold P. Brewster, Chairman; James G. Palmer, Secretary.

STREET MEETINGS COMMITTEE: Willard J. Smith, Chairman; John P. Day; Dean L. Simpson; John R. Powers.

THEATER COMMITTEE: William A. Calihan, Chairman; John J. Farren; John H. Finn; M. E. Wolff; Howard Shannon; Albert A. Fennyvessy; John H. W. Fennyvessy; F. J. Sarr; E. J. W. Huber; A. N. Wolff; Irvin M. Salverds; Henry F. Kurtz.

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Linscott; John F. Whiteside; Daniel L. Cook; Homer Strong; Frederick W. Reidenbach; Eben Halley; Albert A. Grainger; James J. Withall; C. C. Wetmore.

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EDITOR'S NOTE: The economic waste of War is set forth by Col. Leonard P. Ayres, in his book, *The War With Germany* (Washington, 1919) as follows:

"For a period of 25 months, from April, 1917, through April, 1919, the War cost the United States considerably more than \$1,000,000 an hour. Treasury disbursements during the period reached a total of \$23,500,000,000, of which \$1,650,000,000 may be charged to the normal expenses which would have occurred in time of peace. The balance may be counted as the direct money cost of the War to the end of April, 1919, a sum of \$21,850,000,000. The figure is 20 times the pre-War National debt. It is nearly large enough to pay the entire costs of our Government from 1791 up to the outbreak of the European War. Our expenditure in this War was sufficient to have carried on the Revolutionary War continuously for more than a thousand years at the rate of expenditure which that War actually involved.

"In addition to this huge expenditure loans were advanced to the Allies at the rate of nearly half a million dollars an hour. Congress authorized for this purpose \$10,000,000,000, and there was actually paid to various Governments the sum of \$8,850,000,000.

"Of the United States Government War costs, the Army was responsible for the expenditure of 64 percent, or just short of two-thirds of the entire amount. Through April 30, 1919, there had been withdrawn from the Treasury on the Army account \$14,244,061,000. If there is deducted from this figure what would be the normal expenditure for a peace-time Army for a similar period there remains a total of \$13,930,000,000 directly chargeable to the War.

"The rate of expenditure for the Army and for the entire Government increased rapidly as the War progressed.

"During the first three months, War expenditures were at the rate of \$2,000,000 per day. During the next year they averaged more than \$22,000,000 a day. For the final 10 months of the period the daily total reached the enormous sum of over \$44,000,000. The very high daily average in the last period, most of which is in the months after the termination of hostilities, is surprising until we consider that the building of ships for the Emergency Fleet Corporation, the construction and operation of naval vessels, the food, clothing, pay, and land and ocean transportation of the Army have had to go forward at about the same rate as during the War. The great flow of munitions and supplies for the Army and Navy could not, out of regard for the industrial balance of the country, be stopped with too great abruptness. A considerable number of War-time activities and purchases had still to be paid for as well.

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"The Quartermaster Corps, which paid the soldiers and furnished them with food, clothing, equipment, and miscellaneous supplies, spent the most. The Ordnance Department was next in order, with over \$4,000,000,000 for munitions, more than half of its expenditure being for artillery ammunition.

"The total of our Army expenditures about equals the value of all the gold produced in the whole world from the discovery of America up to the outbreak of the European War. The single item of pay for the Army is larger than the combined salaries of all the public school principals and teachers in the United States for the five years from 1912 to 1916.

"The following Table gives the figures showing the War expenditures of all nations up to May, 1919. It is as yet too soon to present figures that are entirely accurate, but these data have been carefully compiled and are believed to be substantially reliable:

ESTIMATED TOTAL WAR EXPENDITURES OF PRINCIPAL NATIONS TO APRIL 30, 1919

(All figures in billions of dollars and excluding normal expenses and loans to Allies)

COUNTRY	Billions of dollars.
Great Britain and Dominions	38
France	26
United States	22
Russia	18
Italy	13
Belgium, Roumania, Portugal, Jugo-Slavia	5
Japan and Greece	1
Total Allies and United States	123
Germany	39
Austria-Hungary	21
Turkey and Bulgaria	3
Total Teutonic Allies	63
Grand Total	186

"The total direct War costs amount to about \$186,000,000,000, and of this sum the enemy countries spent about one-third and those on the Allied side about two-thirds. Germany spent more than any other nation, and was closely followed by Great Britain, whose expenditures include those of her colonies. The figure for France is \$12,000,000,000 less than that for Great Britain, and our own figure is below that for France. The Austrian expenditure was almost equal to that of the United States. It is noteworthy that the United States spent about one-eighth of the entire cost of the War and something less than one-fifth of the expenditure on the Allied side."

Rochester a World War Ordnance Center

By EDWARD R. FOREMAN

UNDER the order of Major General C. C. Williams, Chief of Ordnance, United States Army, a history of the achievements of the Ordnance Districts during the World War, and the period immediately subsequent thereto, was prepared by Clark B. Firestone, of the Historical Branch, Executive Section, office of the Chief of Ordnance, from the official records of the District Offices, supplemented by information from other sources. This Handbook, published in 1920, contains a detailed account of the work accomplished in the Rochester Ordnance District; also a tabulation of the output reported from all Ordnance Districts. In this general tabulation the Rochester District is credited with the following:

Lewis Machine guns	41,700
Service rifles	545,541
American model 75-millimeter guns	416
French model 75-millimeter guns	860
Picric acid (pounds)	10,000,000
3-inch antiaircraft high-explosive shell	1,097
3-inch antiaircraft shrapnel	1,000,000
75-millimeter antiaircraft shrapnel	672,625
75-millimeter gas and high-explosive shell	1,801,500
75-millimeter field-gun shrapnel	3,329,025
155-millimeter howitzer high-explosive shell Mark I, type B	93,000
4.7 inch gun high-explosive shell	70,975
6-inch mortar shell	97,100
Bodies for the 3-inch trench mortar practice shell.....	196,673

The shell figures are all of Nov. 1, 1918, the rifle total is of Nov. 9, the machine-gun total is of Dec. 31, and the 75-millimeter gun totals represent orders completed later.

In his history Mr. Firestone said (page 24-27):

"The paramount achievement of the Rochester Ordnance District was the production of Optical Glass. What it accomplished was nothing less than America's industrial emancipation in the development of a material without which modern warfare cannot be waged successfully."

Yet, in his tabulation above set forth, the subject of optical glass is not mentioned as a representative item, which is a curious omission. For the remarkable accomplishments of the Bausch & Lomb Optical Company, in the manufacture of optical glass, see *World War Service of the Bausch & Lomb Optical Company*, published herein at pp. 359-367.

Mr. Firestone describes the industrial area included in the Rochester District as follows:

"The district had an area of about 42,000 square miles and a population of about 3,700,000 persons. Its leading cities were Buffalo, with a population in 1915 of 455,000; Rochester itself, with a population of 248,000; Syracuse, with a population of 145,000; Albany, with a population of 108,000; and Utica, with a population of 80,000.

"This area has little coal of its own, but it has a large development of hydroelectric power, much of it generated at Niagara Falls. Its transportation service, conducted mainly by the New York Central Railroad, is unusually complete and the cooperation of the managers of this railroad, was cordial and constant. Lakes Erie and Ontario and the St. Lawrence River afford a waterway along the northern boundary of the district, and through the middle of the territory from east to west and serving all the cities above named, runs the barge canal, of which a wider use was developing when the Armistice came. Highways are excellent all through this region and the numerous truck train convoys which went over them lightened the railroad burden. A noteworthy feature of the district is the number of large manufacturing towns lying within a fairly compact area. Few of these had had munitions experience before the War came, but they offered possibilities of a varied production; and such was the record in the manufacture of material made by the Rochester Ordnance District.

"There were over 350 prime contracts outstanding in the district and over 500 subcontracts when the Armistice was signed. The prime contracts totaled about \$300,000,000. Among the larger contractors in the district were the Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., Symington-Anderson Corporation, Symington Machine Corporation, and Symington Forge Corporation, all of Rochester; New York Air Brake Co., of Watertown; American Car and Foundry Co., of Depew; Remington Arms Co., of Ilion; Savage Arms Corporation, of Utica; Russell Motor Car Company, American Radiator Company, J. J. Carrick Company, Lackawanna Steel Company, and Donner Steel Company, all of Buffalo; Brewer Titchener Corporation, of Binghamton; Globe Malleable Company of Syracuse; Consolidated Car Heating Company, of Albany; Batavia Steel Products Company, of Batavia; United States Radiator Company of Dunkirk and Geneva; Semet-Solvay Company of Syracuse; and Hooker Electro-Chemical Company of Niagara Falls."

The official history of the Rochester District, above referred to, discusses, in detail, local achievements under the following heads: "Optical Glass"; "Small Arms"; "Cannon and Shell"; "Picric Acid"; "Optical School"; "Industrial Advances"; "Production Achievements"; "Personnel"; "Problems met"; and "Settlement of Claims."

In reviewing the part played by the men and women of America in the World War, the prowess of the armed forces overshadowed the achievement of properly outfitting the fighting men for the conflict, and supplying them with weapons with which to fight. Yet, the outcome of the War depended largely upon the weight of War material available. The Ordnance Department of the United States Army equipped 2,000,000 men in France and 1,500,000 in America. It planned and placed orders for equipment costing approximately \$16,000,000,000.00.

The World War witnessed two radical changes in the established method of arming the Military forces of the United States. First: the Ordnance Department became a part of the Interallied Munitions Pool; Second: by a process of disintegration or delegated authority the Department sub-divided itself into thirteen Ordnance District Offices. The District Offices were without precedent in American Military experience, and without close Military parallel elsewhere.

The World War was unlike other wars; "it was a combat of peoples and their shops, with the accent on the shops."

Rochester became the center of a vast ordnance production District. The District comprised the entire State of New York with the exception of Long Island, New York City, and nine counties immediately north of the metropolis. In Rochester were located the main offices of all the munition industries of this District. Here, also, were erected large gun and shell plants capitalized by the Government.

Though representatives of the Inspection and Finance Divisions of the Ordnance Department of the United States Army had been located in Rochester since Oct. 8, 1918, the Rochester Ordnance District actually came into being February 12, 1918, when the entire country was divided geographically into the thirteen Districts, as above stated; and Frank S. Noble of this city was appointed Chief of the local Production Division. Mr. Noble became District Chief, June 6, 1918.

Mr. Noble selected his staff, and established headquarters at 82 St. Paul Street. Office Manager, Marcus H. VanBergh, with the grade of Captain, claims the distinction of being the first at this scene of activity. Alfred M. Moss crop, who succeeded Mr. Noble as Production Engineer, was later made Assistant to the District Chief.

The first duty of the headquarters staff was to furnish the empty offices at 82 St. Paul Street, select proper office personnel, and assign each to duty. All stenographers, typists, and most of the clerks were women. Several women were at once assigned to positions as heads of departments. Others came into such charges as the men were called to the Colors. Most of these passed Civil Service examinations and were entitled to Government positions at other stations, after affairs at Rochester ended. Few of them, however, cared to leave their homes in this city.

At the time when the headquarters' offices were opened in March, 1918, Mr. Noble's staff consisted of three officers and two stenographers. By September, 1918, it included nine officers, fifty-eight production engineers, and mail clerks, fifty-one stenographers, typists and file clerks, and twenty miscellaneous employees.

The Industrial Service Section began operations March 4, 1918, with Captain R. R. Ray as supervising officer. The Inspection Office opened April 1, 1918, with 590 civilians directed by Lieutenant Colonel T. J. Smith and three Lieutenants. Colonel Smith, transferred to Washington in July, was succeeded by Major J. J. O'Connell. By November, 1918, this office force included forty-one officers and 18,000 civilians.

The Finance Division, established when the District Office was first opened, was organized and directed by Major L. J. Waterbury and three Lieutenants.

Captain H. H. Merwin established the Cost Accounting Branch. This included seven accountants in the district office and fifty in the field. The Personnel Section was established by A. H. Place. The Property Section was organized April 1, 1918, and continued under the management of Captain C. F. Winship and two Lieutenants. The Scrap Section was organized April 1, 1918, by Captain A. R. Tegge (transferred to Toronto) who was succeeded by Captain Carl T. Naumburg. Captain C. F. Hetherington installed the Engineering Division. William H. Gorsline of Rochester established the Industrial Education Section in August, 1918.

As the work of the office lessened at the end of the War, the Army officers were gradually discharged, and the civilian employees released. It was late in 1919 before the work of all the branches and sections was wound up and the office closed.

Captain J. H. Hersey, of Chicago, who had been connected with the local Production Division, wrote and filed with the United States Ordnance Department, a brief but comprehensive history of the Rochester District Ordnance office. The officers of the Finance Division also filed a statement. The essential facts in these reports are set forth herein.

The following names of men and women appear on the lists of officers and employees of the Rochester Ordnance District Office. The home city of out-of-town persons follows their names. All others not thus designated are Rochesterians:

District Chief, Frank S. Noble; Assistant District Chief, A. M. Moss crop; Secretary, District Claims Board, W. H. Gorsline.

GENERAL SUPERVISION: Captain W. A. Griffin, Buffalo; Langdon Albright, Buffalo.

INSPECTION DIVISION: Manager, Lieutenant Colonel T. J. Smith; in July Lieutenant Smith was transferred to Washington, and Major J. J. O'Connell was appointed to succeed him. Captain C. E. Pyle, Assistant Manager, later became Manager.

PRODUCTION SECTION OFFICERS: Captain W. A. Griffin, Buffalo, Captain Philip S. Charles, Marion, Ind.; Captain J. H. Hersey, Chicago, Ill.; Captain W. M. Hasberg, Chicago, Ill.; Captain R. R. Ray, Washington, D. C.; First Lieutenant, R. C. Hands, Bridgeport, Conn.; First Lieutenant H. D. Minich, Troy, N. Y.; First Lieutenant Nathan Thumin, Boston, Mass.; First Lieutenant Philip Rogers, Greenfield, Mass.; First Lieutenant C. E. Beatty, Pittsburgh, Pa.; First Lieutenant, W. E. Corrigan, Schenectady, N. Y.; First Lieutenant L. H. Kelly, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Captain Marcus H. VanBergh.

PRODUCTION CIVILIAN PERSONNEL: Langdon Albright, Buffalo, N. Y.; R. R. Hillman, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. L. Crane, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. F. Jay, Dansville, N. Y.; R. V. Frost, Buffalo, N. Y.; Madeline Bender, Newark, N. Y.; Avis Johnson, Brockport, N. Y.; Alice Benton, Spencerport, N. Y.; Alice Holbrook, Adams Basin, N. Y.; Clara Berns, Lyons, N. Y.; Grace Peck, Spencerport, N. Y.; Helen Nelson, Adams Basin, N. Y.; Captain Marcus H. VanBergh; Charles J. Casey; Harold O. Stewart; Scott E. Lyon; C. H. Brown, Jr.; Henry C. Reiner; Ray Miller; Orlando K. Foote; J. C. Bashford; M. I. Hibbler; H. A. Hopkins; A. C. L. Chapman; Nelson Morrow; Walter H. Cassebeer; J. H. Vought; F. R. Bunnell; L. S. Robertson; F. E. Heberling; Mrs. Ida F. Dawson; Mrs. Florence M. Goodwill; Mrs. M. Bantrell; Dorothy M. Marks; Myrtle F. Stamps; Isabel Vedinger; Martha Saffold; Marie E. Christie; Martha Hudson; Florence B. Cox; Gladys E. Morrison; Mae C. Cullen; Edith McLean; Elizabeth Iuppa; Agnes O'Connors; Helen Smith; Henrietta M. Sahner; Jessie E. Hogan; Harriet Galbreth; Agnes M. Major; Harriette H. Williams; Susan Seymour; Florence Dernan; Harriet Remington; E. L. Crown; Laura Tutty; Julia McDonald; Sadie Coon; Mary A. Powers; C. W. Cole; Amanda Bode; May Herbert; M. Thurston; Helen Culhane; Bernardine Jackson; Bertha S. Maurer; Gertrude E. Hill; Estelle M. Schnackey; Anna Robins; Frances Meade; Katherine Barnard; Mabel Church; Adelaide Werger; Alice M. Hawley; Lila Dorenbacher; Miriam Seligman, and Emily A. Gleason.

INSPECTION OFFICERS AND PERSONNEL: Major J. J. O'Connell, National City, Cal., Inspection Manager; Captain Ben Sloan, Greenville, S. C., Operator on Motor Equipment; Captain George A. Post, Jr., Somerville, N. J., Operator on Carriages; Captain C. E. Pyle, Philadelphia, Pa., Assistant Manager, Inspector, and later Inspection Manager; First Lieutenant H. L. Bashore, Marion, Ind., Office Manager; First Lieutenant R. F. Hill, Detroit, Mich., Assistant Technical Manager; First Lieutenant A. S. Gormley, Chicago, Ill., Personnel Officer; First Lieutenant W. Van Alstyne, Detroit, Mich.; Operator on Trench Warfare; First Lieutenant W. H. Searight, Washington, D. C., Operator on Cannon; First Lieutenant E. S. Catlin, Warsaw, Ind., Operator on Projectiles; Second Lieutenant M. J. Luther, Cleveland, Ohio, Operator on Fuses; Charles Elwell, Orange, N. J., Gauge Supervisor; N. A. Bessaraboff, Petrograd, Russia, Draughtsman; R. A. Hayward, Edmundstown, New Brunswick, Assistant Gauge Supervisor; N. H. Chandler, Detroit, Mich., Assistant Personnel Officer; William Bagley, London, England, Assistant Personnel Officer; Patrick J. Lynch, Boston, Mass., Manager Shipment Department. Assistant Office Manager, M. S. Wright; Engineer of Tests, H. J. Simmelink; Assistant Gauge Supt., George K. Swan; Head Messenger, George Bradt; Chief Clerk, Helen Sinclair; Margaret Weider, Successor; Pay Roll Clerk, Edith Miller; Secretary, Margaret McKissick; Mail and Record Clerk, Margaret Mahoney; Supply Department Clerk, Harriet Diemer; Mimeograph Department Clerk, Beatrice Dammes; Chief Stenographer, Mrs. Lucy Hoyt; Stenographers, Florence Connell; Ola L. Conover; Florence Durnin; Malinda Gunther; Maybelle Heberger; Frances Hone; Florence Hosenfeld; Pearle V. Hulst; Margaret Kelly; Madeline Le Cour; Jennie MacAuley; Coralie B. Miles; Ann E. O'Connell; Edna B. Payne; Ola Shanhart; Wilma Shili; Althea Taylor; Rhea Wahl; Grace Warner; Mrs. Evangeline Grady; Mrs. C. A. Lyons; Mrs. Marjorie Stocker; and the following typists and clerks: Lolo M. Barrett; Edith S. Brody; Ethel R. Brown; Arline Birk; Agnes M. Claesgens; Marguerite Collinson; Hazel Danzer; Marion C. Desmond; Madeline Eldridge; Margaret Gullen; Roberta M. Jackson; Adelaide C. Johnson; E. D. Koster; Anna M. Leach; Marie C. McDonnell; Florence McIntee; Harriet Miller; Anna Mulcahy; Agnes C. Miller; Laura Rydell; Leonore Roche; Irene F. Saglick; Kathryn Schyve; Ella Steinkirchner; Laurette Stephney; Harriett Stevens; Margaretta Siebert; Marion Scobel; Josephine T. Sheldon; Barbara A. Usselman; Helen Voelckel; Anna M. Vollmer; Annette Vielhauer; Ruth Westernhall; Alice Wahl; Mrs. Mabel Babcock; Mrs. Dorothy T. Chapin; Mrs. P. J. Hildebrand; Mrs. R. LaVine; Mrs. Anna B. Smith; Mrs. Anna Steinkirchner; Mrs. Helen Sheetz; Mrs. Kathryn O. Seeley; Mrs. E. L. Veilhauer; Mrs. Edna Vollmer.

FINANCE OFFICERS AND PERSONNEL: Major L. J. Waterbury, Towanda, Pa., Financial Manager; Lieutenant John T. Terry, Jr., New York City, Disbursing Officer; Lieut. John M. Connor, Auditor of Contracts; Clinton H. Maurinus, Office Manager; Clarence E. Higgins, Assistant Office Manager; Sergeant W. B. Copsey; Corp. Abram Drucker, and Private J. P. Straub on Contract Unit; Stella Dengler, Head Contract Bookkeeper; Mrs. Freda B. Couch; Mrs. H. P. Rose; Mrs. R. J. Klucken; Miriam Seligman; Harriet Galbrecht; Herbert Janick, and D. T. Kennelly, Bookkeepers; Stenographers, Mrs. Kathleen M. Cook; Irma Klee; Typists, Clerks and Comptometer operators:

Erma DeForest; Mary Foubister; Mildred Martin; Anna O'Brien; Anna Kominsky; Estelle Howie; Edith Kearnes; Alice Murray; Caroline M. Ireland; Ethel Herbert; Grace Hyatt; Elizabeth Paine; Ethel Hoyt; Margaret Tillson; Margaret Empy; Grace H. Fish; Cecelia Allen; Mrs. J. Werger, Jr.; Mrs. R. W. Shepard; Martin Lehner.

PROPERTY OFFICERS AND PERSONNEL: Captain Charles F. Winship, Boston, Mass.; Lieut. James A. Fox, Boston, Mass.; Clyde L. Ollis, Denver, Colo.; Stephen L. Leveroni, Boston, Mass.; Purchasing Agent, Bertha E. Getzkow; Mildred L. Farmer; Ethel M. Burke; Catherine Callahan; Jessie De Foy; Florence Cowles; Anna A. Dalton; Helen F. Goldwater; Charlotte Junker; Irene Leary; Adele Meng; Irene M. Meyers; A. Grace Brion (East Rochester); Mrs. Emma M. Smith.

PERSONNEL OFFICERS AND PERSONNEL: Captain A. H. Place; Captain R. W. Belcher, Personnel Managers, succeeded by Captain Royce E. Wright of Milwaukee, Wis.; Private Benjamin G. Carter, Augusta, Georgia; Sergeant Richard F. Abraham, Bellefontaine, Ohio; Mrs. Dorothy Lewin; Caroline A. Briggs; Mabel Cone; Ruth L. Curtis; Sophie A. Kiel.

COST ACCOUNTING PERSONNEL: Captain H. B. Merwin, New York City; C. H. Towns, Keene, N. H.; H. T. Taylor, New York City; James L. Wallin, Little Rock, Ark.; Edward C. Nicholson, Detroit, Mich.; Fred Herot, Cleveland, Ohio; Glen Turner, Sodus, N. Y.; Mrs. Lillian E. Slee; Wilhelmina Steinkamp; Estine Lefler; Edna A. Perry; Marie Skinner; Mary Liberman.

STORES BRANCH PERSONNEL: Captain A. R. Tegge, Philadelphia, Pa.; Captain Carl L. Naumberg, New York City; Sergeant L. A. Ream, Chicago, Ill.; J. Walter Scheid, Utica, N. Y.; Lieut. M. H. Clark, Jr.; Flosse Hutchinson; Gertrude Hill; Emily G. Somers; Bessie Ferris.

PERSONNEL OF OTHER SECTIONS: Engineering, Captain C. F. Hetherington, Minneapolis, Minn.; Second Division Returns, Lieut. W. C. Carter, Akron, Ohio; Transportation, Captain J. H. Hersey, Chicago, Ill.; Manager of Facilities Branch, H. A. Hopkins; Tank Tractor and Trailer Division, J. M. Vought; Salvage Section, Lieut. W. W. Wooster; Industrial Service, Frederick I. Stokes; Marjorie D. Hurley; Clara E. Jackling.

DISTRICT CLAIMS BOARD: Frank S. Noble, District Chief (Resigned), succeeded by Major J. L. Crane, former Procurement Manager. Later, Captain W. E. Corrigan became District Chief and Chairman of District Claims Board. The other members of the Board were: Col. T. L. Ames; Col. J. H. Burns; Major J. L. Crane; C. J. Casey; Lanham Robertson, Secretary; Captain J. H. Hersey, Contracting Officer.

EDITOR'S NOTE: After the abolition of the Production Division, with which he was connected, Charles J. Casey of Rochester, was put in charge of the Ammunition Division. In December, 1918, Mr. Casey became a member of the District Claims Board. The settlement of claims in the Rochester District continued from December, 1918, until August 29, 1919. In a letter to the City Historian, Mr. Casey said:

"Shortly after the World War, while attached to the office of the Rochester Ordnance District, War Department, Rochester, New York, the writer was assigned to the preparation and adjustment of claims arising out of the cancellation of Government contracts placed in the Rochester District.

"Practically all of the papers in connection with these claim adjustments were sent to Philadelphia when the Rochester office was closed and while being stored there were destroyed by fire.

"Owing to the fact that I had a great deal to do with the settlement of these claims, an abstract was drawn off, giving a brief summary of each contract including the total value of the contract, unit price, claim of contractor and settlement. It so happened that this information was of considerable value to the writer at hearings which I was called upon to attend after our office was closed.

"Several years have elapsed since I have had occasion to use this abstract and, knowing that it is the only one in existence in the City of Rochester, I am turning it over to the archives of the City Historian on one condition, and that is, that I may refer to it if I am ever called upon in connection with claims growing out of the World War. This report is complete and correct as of December 9, 1920.

"The following memorandum may be of interest in connection with the amounts claimed by the contractors, as compared with the amounts actually paid them:

- "1. A review of the accompanying report on the claims presented to the Rochester District Office might indicate that the Board did not secure reductions in the claims as presented but gave the contractors a very favorable consideration.
- "2. In justice to the Claims Board it will be noted that the early policy of the Board was to secure from the contractor a revision of his claim as originally presented whenever a revision was plainly justified thus securing a prompt agreement with the Board, the result being in many instances that the amount awarded agrees with the amount claimed.
- "3. The 'Total Money Value of the Contracts' in some instances have been changed, in order to agree with the books of the Finance Division which show amendments to the contracts, not indicated in the original contract, and, therefore, do not agree when the unit cost is multiplied by the total number of units.
- "4. Where possible the additional allotments and changes in the price of material have been taken into consideration to determine the amount of the Contract Value. Minor rejections of material, freight and trucking charges have not been considered."

The Tabulation, referred to above, of settlements of amounts due on Contracts in the Rochester District, unfinished at the time of the Armistice, includes details as to 287 claims.

For further details as to the settlement of claims arising under World War contracts, see *Cancellation of Government War Contracts, with Copies of Official Orders and Announcements*, by William B. King of the Bar of the Court of Claims, Washington, D. C. Reprinted, after revision, from the *United States Government Advertiser*, Nov. 28, and Dec. 12, 1918.

World War Service of the Public Schools of Rochester

By ANNIE HANMER-CROUGHTON

SHORTLY after the close of the World War, a Questionnaire was sent to all Public Schools in the City of Rochester, under the direction of the Superintendent, Dr. Herbert S. Weet, seeking replies to three questions, as follows:

1. Approximately how many United States Government Bonds did your school purchase during the World War?
2. State the uses to which these bonds were put.
3. List and comment briefly upon other things which your school did during the War period, and since, that have been of value to the country directly, and that might be regarded properly as wholesome instruction material for accomplishing the end which the Social Studies are designed to accomplish. Give the activity and any statistical data with reference to its extent so far as you can.

The detailed reports received from the various public school Principals, in response to the Questionnaire, are now on file in the archives of the City Historian's office. A summary of the principal facts of these reports follows:

SCHOOL No. 1: ANNEX OF SCHOOL No. 28. See report of that school.

SCHOOL No. 2: MADISON PARK VOCATIONAL SCHOOL. Mary E. Buckley, Principal.

Purchased one Liberty Loan Bond, which was donated to the American Red Cross; 1500 garments were made and turned over to the Rochester Chapter of Red Cross, during the War.

SCHOOL No. 3: NATHANIEL ROCHESTER SCHOOL. H. L. Blickwede, Principal.

Purchased one Liberty Loan Bond, which was donated to the American Red Cross; 8A Grade subscribed \$25.00 to Rochester Chapter of Red Cross; Kindergarten gave \$25.00 for materials which 7B Grade made up for use, during the War; 7B Grade gave \$10.00 for Belgian Relief; Girls' Club knit five

blankets for use on hospital beds; a large amount of sewing and knitting of War garments was done by all upper grade children; \$75.00 a year was subscribed for the Children's Memorial Scholarship Fund.

SCHOOL No. 4: GENESEE SCHOOL. Kathryn O. Ward, Principal.

Purchased Liberty Loan Bonds to the amount of \$150.00, which were turned over to the Rochester Chapter of the American Red Cross in payment for school membership in Society; purchased about \$400.00 worth of War-Savings Stamps; the pupils of the school made about 400 articles for the Red Cross; and 200 garments for French and Belgian Relief; many of the pupils assembled at Centers to do Red Cross work, during summer vacation; the school contributed by weekly collections to the Children's Memorial Scholarship Fund; the students did War Garden work to help conserve food.

SCHOOL No. 5: CENTRAL SCHOOL. Jessie M. Shedd, Principal.

Purchased Liberty Loan Bonds to the amount of \$300.00, of which \$100.00 was donated to the Junior Red Cross, and \$100.00 to Children's Memorial Scholarship Fund; \$200.00 per year pledged in addition, to Children's Scholarship Fund for three years; \$386.99 subscribed for War-Savings Stamps; the Junior Red Cross knitted 20 sweaters, and 4 wristlets; students made and donated to American Red Cross, 173 pairs of socks, 35 sweaters, 11 wristlets, 7 pairs of bed socks, 4 helmets and 1 scarf; also they made about 100 War Gardens each year. All funds raised in this school for gifts came from "sacrifice pennies," as no entertainments were held to raise money.

SCHOOL No. 6: FRANKLIN SCHOOL. Elizabeth VanIngen, Principal.

Purchased Liberty Loan Bonds to the amount of \$500.00, of which \$330.00 was turned over to American Red Cross in two installments, and \$120.00 to the Children's Memorial Scholarship Fund; purchased War-Savings Stamps; collected clothing for Belgian Relief; collected books for the soldiers; donated an additional \$150.00 to Children's Memorial Scholarship Fund; collected peach-pits for Government use in making gas-masks; did Red Cross work during the War.

SCHOOL No. 7: LAKEVIEW SCHOOL. Mary VanIngen, Principal.

Purchased Liberty Loan Bonds to the amount of \$1,750.00, \$1,000.00 of which was turned over to American Red

Cross; an additional \$300.00 was later turned over to the Red Cross; \$200.00 was donated to Children's Memorial Scholarship Fund; books were donated by the children for the soldiers; students did sewing for the Red Cross, during the War; sent clothing and toys to Europeans; made collection of peach-pits for Government use, for gas-masks; purchased Thrift Stamps; gave an additional \$300.00 to Children's Memorial Scholarship Fund.

SCHOOL No. 8: CARTHAGE SCHOOL. Emma M. O'Keefe, Principal.

Purchased Liberty Loan Bonds to the amount of \$250.00, which sum was donated to American Red Cross; some coupons used for first payment on Children's Memorial Scholarship Fund; Thrift Stamps bought to the amount of \$3,140.75; Junior Red Cross collected 763 garments, which were turned over for Relief work; also, made 51 towels, 139 handkerchiefs, 15 children's dresses, 10 sheets and 10 pillow cases.

SCHOOL No. 9: ANDREWS SCHOOL. Nathaniel G. West, Principal.

Bought Liberty Loan Bonds; Red Cross work was done by teachers and scholars, such as, making garments, knitting socks, sweaters, wristlets, etc.; membership taken out in Junior Red Cross; subscribed to European Relief Fund; bought War-Savings Stamps to the amount of \$671.26; bought Thrift Stamps; \$25.00 per year subscribed to the Children's Memorial Scholarship Fund; scrapbooks were made for the hospitals; peach-pits were collected for the Government, for making carbon for gas-masks; War Gardens were made to conserve food; collections of clothing were made for Belgian and French orphans.

SCHOOL No. 10: EUGENE FIELD SCHOOL. George H. Walden, Principal.

Purchased three Liberty Loan Bonds amounting to \$300.00, which sum was donated to the Junior Red Cross; Junior Red Cross work was done during the period of the War; Thrift Stamps were purchased.

SCHOOL No. 11: SAMUEL A. LATTIMORE SCHOOL. Carrie M. Wheeler, Principal.

Purchased Liberty Loan Bonds amounting to \$500.00, which sum was turned over to the American Red Cross, for membership in Junior Red Cross; purchased Thrift Stamps

to the amount of \$4,598.45; collected over 400 books for the soldiers; collected clothing for Belgians; did sewing and knitting for Rochester Chapter of American Red Cross; pledged \$225.00 for Children's Memorial Scholarship Fund; made War Gardens.

SCHOOL No. 12: WADSWORTH SCHOOL. Martha E. Brown, Principal.

Purchased Liberty Loan Bonds to the amount of \$200.00, which sum was used to buy Red Cross Memberships; purchased a great many Thrift Stamps; much work for the soldiers done through the Rochester Chapter of American Red Cross; made contributions to Children's Memorial Scholarship Fund; made War Gardens.

SCHOOL No. 13: HORACE MANN SCHOOL. Raymond A. Brown, Principal.

Purchased Liberty Loan Bonds to the amount of \$250.00, which sum was turned over to the Junior Red Cross; the scholars purchased Liberty Loan Bonds to the amount of \$4,000.00; War-Savings Stamps, amounting to \$944.00; Thrift Stamps, \$714.00; two barrels of clothing collected, and sent to help the French children; bandages, sewing, knitting, etc., was done for the Rochester Chapter of the American Red Cross; subscribed \$75.00 yearly to Children's Memorial Scholarship Fund.

SCHOOL No. 14: See, City Normal School for Report.

SCHOOL No. 15: MONROE SCHOOL. George A. McNeil, Principal.

Purchased Liberty Loan Bonds to the amount of \$150.00, of which \$100.00 was turned over to American Red Cross; the scholars purchased Thrift Stamps; and worked at sewing, knitting, etc., for soldiers through the Junior Red Cross.

SCHOOL No. 16: JOHN WALTON SPENCER SCHOOL. George D. Taylor, Principal.

Purchased Liberty Loan Bonds to the amount of \$450.00, which was used for the following purposes: Junior Red Cross, Children's Memorial Scholarship Fund, and European War Relief Funds; participated in the following Campaigns: War Gardens, Food Saving, and Fuel Saving; assisted in Liberty Loan, Red Cross and War Chest Campaigns; helped in many patriotic programs, and two outdoor patriotic pageants.

had membership in Junior Red Cross, and about 100 garments were made for that society; War Gardens were made by the scholars.

SCHOOL No. 22: LINCOLN SCHOOL. Lillian M. Jenkins, Principal.

Purchased three Liberty Loan Bonds, 60% of which amount was used for Relief work among children of Europe, and 40% applied to Children's Memorial Scholarship Fund; during the War, the girls of the 5th and 6th grades made many articles for the use of the soldiers, such as, comfort bags, bandages, etc.; sales of Thrift Stamps were made during, and after the War; membership was sustained in Junior Red Cross; a yearly contribution was made to Children's Memorial Scholarship Fund.

SCHOOL No. 23: FRANCIS PARKER SCHOOL. William E. Hawley, Principal.

Purchased Liberty Loan Bonds to the amount of \$900.00, all of which was donated to the American Red Cross; contribution made to Children's Memorial Scholarship Fund; War Gardens were made by pupils; and Thrift Stamps purchased.

SCHOOL No. 24: ELLWANGER AND BARRY SCHOOL. Nellie F. Cornell, Principal.

Purchased two Liberty Loan Bonds, which were donated to American Red Cross; donation made to Children's Memorial Scholarship Fund; knitting was done, and garments were made for American Red Cross; supplies were sent weekly to boys in camps.

SCHOOL No. 25: NATHANIEL HAWTHORN SCHOOL. Loretta deS. Wilkinson, Principal.

Report combined with No. 39 Annex. Purchased four Liberty Loan Bonds, two of which were donated to American Red Cross, and two to Children's Memorial Scholarship Fund; children purchased War-Savings Stamps; 1918 graduating class presented \$40.00 worth of War-Savings Stamps to the school; made contributions to Relief Funds for European War countries; and to Children's Memorial Scholarship Fund.

SCHOOL No. 26: SYLVENUS A. ELLIS SCHOOL. Col. S. P. Moulthrop, Principal.

Purchased three Liberty Loan Bonds, which were donated to the Children's Memorial Scholarship Fund;

\$150.00 was paid each year to this Fund; the students did Red Cross work, and knitting and making of garments was continued during the War; War-Savings Stamps were bought; medals were presented at close of the War to nearly 200 World War veterans, former pupils of the school.

SCHOOL No. 27: SUSAN B. ANTHONY SCHOOL. Theo. A. Zornow, Principal.

Purchased four Liberty Loan Bonds to the amount of \$250.00, all of which sum was used for Memberships in the Junior Red Cross; collections were made for the War Chest, and for Relief Funds for starving European children; Thrift Stamps were bought; donation was made to Children's Memorial Scholarship Fund; pupils participated in American Red Cross work, and Junior Red Cross.

SCHOOL No. 28: HENDRIX HUDSON SCHOOL. Harriet E. Gates, Principal.

Combined with No. 1 School. Purchased Liberty Loan Bonds amounting to \$350.00, of which sum \$300.00 was donated to American Red Cross; Red Cross work was participated in, such as sewing and knitting; large quantities of hospital supplies and garments were made; three French children were adopted; 150 War Gardens were made and cared for; Thrift Stamps were purchased; \$50.00 yearly was subscribed for the Children's Memorial Scholarship Fund.

SCHOOL No. 29: JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY SCHOOL. Olive A. Paine, Principal.

Liberty Loan Bonds were purchased to the amount of \$250.00, which amount was donated to American Red Cross; sewing and knitting was done for Belgian Relief; collections of books and clothing were made for European Relief; peach-pits were collected for Government use, for gas-masks; \$100.00 yearly, was contributed to the Children's Memorial Scholarship Fund.

SCHOOL No. 30: GENERAL ELWELL S. OTIS SCHOOL. Clara A. Farber, Principal.

Purchased Liberty Loan Bonds, amounting to \$500.00, which sum was turned over to American Red Cross, and to the Children's Memorial Scholarship Fund; \$1500.00 worth of Thrift Stamps were purchased; Red Cross work was done by pupils and teachers of all grades, knitting of all kinds, making

bandages, cutting snips for pillows (1st Grade), making scrap-books; French Relief work was done, similar to Red Cross work; no record was kept of the extent of such work accomplished, but it was a very large amount; paper and rubber sales were held, and the proceeds devoted to War Relief Funds.

SCHOOL No. 31: HAMILTON SCHOOL. Elizabeth Shebbeare, Principal.

Purchased Liberty Loan Bonds in the amount of \$650.00, of which sum, \$250.00 was donated as first gift to American Red Cross; later, an additional gift of \$210.00 was made; \$140.00 in Liberty Loan Bonds was donated to the Children's Memorial Scholarship Fund, and an additional \$150.00 gift was made later; \$6.75 was expended for Red Cross magazines; Thrift Stamps were purchased liberally; quantities of sewing for the Red Cross was done; collections of peach-pits were made for Government use, in making gas-masks.

SCHOOL No. 32: PLYMOUTH SCHOOL. M. B. Marsh, Principal.

Purchased six \$50.00 Liberty Loan Bonds amounting to \$300.00; three of which were donated to American Red Cross; \$50.00 each year was pledged for the Children's Memorial Scholarship Fund; sewing and knitting was done for American Red Cross, making pillow cases, sweaters, bandages, wristlets and two quilts.

SCHOOL No. 33: AUDUBON SCHOOL. Clifford Stark, Principal.

Purchased Liberty Loan Bonds to the amount of \$200.00, which sum was donated to American Red Cross; two collections were made for Belgian Relief; books were collected for the soldiers; Red Cross work such as knitting, making of helmets, socks, bandages, hemming towels, etc., was participated in; \$75.00 yearly was pledged to Children's Memorial Scholarship Fund.

SCHOOL No. 34: LEXINGTON SCHOOL. M. Frances Logan, Principal.

Purchased Liberty Loan Bonds amounting to \$350.00, of which sum, \$150.00 was donated to American Red Cross, in 1918, and an additional sum of \$200.00 was given later to Red Cross and the Children's Memorial Scholarship Fund; Red Cross work was participated in, such as knitting, sewing, etc.; collections were made for the Hoover Fund for starving Belgians, and other European Relief Funds; collections of clothing were made for European Relief.

SCHOOL No. 35: PINNACLE SCHOOL. Clara A. Corey, Principal.

Purchased Liberty Loan Bonds, amounting to \$550.00, of which sum \$450.00 was turned over to Junior Red Cross; Junior Red Cross was started in the school, and the pupils sewed, knitted and crocheted many articles; \$50.00 worth of "Smileage Books" was bought for the soldiers; War-Savings Stamps were purchased, the sales averaging about \$40.00 per week; subscribed to Red Cross magazines, and so kept the pupils in touch with work being done.

SCHOOL No. 36: HENRY W. LONGFELLOW SCHOOL. Squire H. Snell, Principal.

Purchased Liberty Loan Bonds to the amount of \$350.00, of which sum, \$300.00 was put into Junior Red Cross Memberships; \$120.00 was donated for the Children's Memorial Scholarship Fund; \$10.00 contributed by Sixth Grade A, to the Literary Digest Fund for starving European children; \$1306.60 was spent for Thrift Stamps by children of the school; students sewed for American Red Cross, making 26 scarfs, 7 slip-ons, 4 dozen body-binders, 315 towels, 124 pillow cases; many books and magazines were contributed for the soldiers in camps; about twenty-five bushels of peach-pits were collected for Government use, to make gas-masks.

SCHOOL No. 37: LEWIS H. MORGAN SCHOOL. Anna F. Kane, Principal.

Purchased Liberty Loan Bonds to the amount of \$550.00, which sum was donated to the American Red Cross, and the Children's Memorial Scholarship Fund; \$5.00 was given to E. G. Marshall Post for Red Cross materials; \$35.00 was used for "Smileage Books" for soldiers; contributed clothing for Belgian Relief; students did knitting, sewing, and made band-aids, etc., for Red Cross; peach-pits were collected for Government use in making of gas-masks; War Gardens were made; books were collected for soldiers; War posters were made by pupils; students bought bonds with money earned by selling papers and magazines.

SCHOOL No. 38 AND THE CHARLOTTE HIGH SCHOOL: GEORGE CLINTON LATTA SCHOOL. Roy L. Butterfield, Principal.

Purchased Liberty Loan Bonds amounting to \$300.00, one being donated to American Red Cross, and two for a memorial to the service men who were once students in this

school; purchased Thrift Stamps to the amount of \$2000.00; planted and dedicated trees at Ontario Beach Park, as memorials to former students who died in service; did Red Cross work, such as knitting, sewing, etc.; collected books for the soldiers; collected clothing for relief work.

SCHOOL No. 39: PRIMARY SCHOOL. Was an Annex of School No. 25. See No. 25 report.

SCHOOL No. 40: INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL. Julia E. Arnott, Principal.

Purchased Liberty Loan Bonds amounting to \$500.00, of which sum \$200.00 was donated to American Red Cross, and \$100.00 to the Relief of European Children; \$100.00 was donated to the Children's Memorial Scholarship Fund, and the same amount was pledged for two succeeding years; the school organized a Red Cross Auxiliary, June, 1917, and met once a week for one year, then bi-weekly until January, 1919, and completed 2,535 sewn garments and 768 knitted garments; a lawn fete was held which netted \$171.25, which was used for Red Cross materials; also, a sale was held, and an entertainment given at No. 7 school, from which was realized a large amount; a cooked food sale, and card party were other activities of the Auxiliary. Red Cross headquarters said of this Auxiliary, that it handed in more garments than any of its size in Rochester; Thrift Stamps were purchased amounting to \$1,896.75, during the War-period; a slumber robe knitted in squares by 5A children was sent to the Committee for European Relief; boys knitted as well as girls.

SCHOOL No. 41: KODAK SCHOOL. Elmer W. Snyder, Principal.

Purchased one Liberty Loan Bond; organized Junior Red Cross, and pupils met for knitting, sewing, etc.; competition was carried on between the several grades in purchasing War-Stamps and Thrift Stamps; War Gardens were given much attention, and aroused much interest; an exhibition of various dishes without use of wheat flour, was arranged for a parent-teachers meeting, to help in wheat-saving campaign; boys as well as girls prepared dishes for exhibit; students donated money for the Children's Memorial Scholarship Fund.

SCHOOL No. 42: BARNARD SCHOOL. Elizabeth J. Knapp, Principal.

Contributed \$30.00 to the Children's Memorial Scholarship Fund; \$25.00 to the War Chest; purchased \$600.00 worth of Thrift Stamps; planted War Gardens.

SCHOOL No. 43: THEODORE ROOSEVELT SCHOOL. George W. Cooper, Principal.

Became members of the American Red Cross, and subscribed \$133.45 to that organization; sewing and knitting circles were started among the parents, boys and girls, and the following list of articles were made and contributed: 62 sweaters, 20 bathrobes, 35 women's petticoats, 200 slings, 131 pairs of socks, 47 baby shirts, 25 baby skirts, 45 pairs of pajamas, 75 hospital shirts, 20 pillow slips, 47 knitted wash cloths, 30 towels, 10 helpless shirts, 47 soldier kits, 15 tam caps; \$75.72 was contributed toward the European Relief Fund; approximately \$500.00 worth of War-Savings Stamps were bought; contribution was made to the Children's Memorial Scholarship Fund.

SCHOOL No. 44: LINCOLN PARK SCHOOL. Christine L. Lotz, Principal.

Purchased three Liberty Loan Bonds, which were donated to the American Red Cross; this school made a record on towels, bandages, and socks; a knitted wash-cloth was furnished to each former pupil in service; barrels of apples were sent to the camps.

BOYS' PRE-VOCATIONAL SCHOOL: F. O. E. Raab, Principal.

Purchased one Liberty Loan Bond, which was donated to the American Red Cross; \$150.00 was pledged to the Children's Memorial Scholarship Fund; \$35.00 was subscribed for European War Relief work; and \$4.50 was expended for Red Cross Magazines.

CHARLOTTE HIGH SCHOOL: See report of School No. 38.

CITY NORMAL SCHOOL: Edward J. Bonner, Principal. Combined with School No. 14, report.

Liberty Loan Bonds were purchased to the amount of \$300.00, which sum was donated to the Junior Red Cross, and the Children's Memorial Scholarship Fund; sewing and knitting was done for the American Red Cross, making pil-

lows for soldiers, and knitting afghans and sweaters; garments were collected for European War refugees; "Four Minute Talks" were made by upper grade pupils.

EAST HIGH SCHOOL: Albert Wilcox, Principal.

Purchased Liberty Loan Bonds to the amount of \$2800.00, \$1000.00 of which was donated to the American Red Cross; \$100.00 for Class Memorial; \$200.00 for Memorial Tablet; \$1000.00 to start the establishment of an East High School Memorial Scholarship Fund; contributed \$500.00 per year to the Children's Memorial Scholarship Fund; donated 100 pairs of crutches for lame soldiers; assisted in making posters for civic events connected with the War.

HILLSIDE HOME FOR CHILDREN: ROCHESTER ORPHAN ASYLUM. No War work done.

JEFFERSON JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL: Was not in existence during World War.

OPEN AIR SCHOOL: Katherine E. Fichtner, Principal.

Purchased two Liberty Loan Bonds, one of which was donated to the American Red Cross, and one to the Children's Memorial Scholarship Fund; subscribed to the American Fund for French Wounded; made scrapbooks, rolled bandages, cut snips for comfort pillows, and made a cooperative knitted blanket for the Rochester Chapter of American Red Cross; made War Gardens.

ROCHESTER SHOP SCHOOL: Howard S. Bennett, Principal.

Purchased four Liberty Loan Bonds which were donated to the American Red Cross; subscribed to Children's Memorial Scholarship Fund; collected clothing for War refugees; collected peach-pits for Government use, for gas-masks; bought War-Savings Stamps; made War Gardens.

WASHINGTON JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL: Clinton E. Kellogg, Principal.

Purchased Liberty Loan Bonds to the amount of \$1,600.00, of which sum, \$1,500.00 was donated to the American Red Cross; an additional \$140.00 was afterwards subscribed to Red Cross work; graduation class bought and presented to the School, \$100.00 worth of War-Savings Stamps; \$109.95 was donated to Belgian Relief Fund; \$425.00 was subscribed to the Children's Memorial Scholarship Fund.

WEST HIGH SCHOOL: William M. Bennett, Principal.

Purchased Liberty Loan Bonds amounting to \$1,200.00, and War-Savings Certificates, \$36.00, of which amounts \$200.00 was given toward the purchase of a motor truck for Base Hospital No. 19, and \$400.00 was donated to the Junior Red Cross; the Junior Red Cross of the school between November, 1917, and June, 1918, produced 1,084 articles; four faculty members were in relief work in France; thirty in Government work in Washington, D. C.; and seven faculty men were in active service; the faculty took the New York State Military Census in June, 1917, for the 19th Ward of Rochester; 2,050 draft questionnaires were transcribed by the faculty in February and March, 1918; on May 30, 1919, a Memorial Tablet was dedicated to the twenty-four former students of the school who gave their lives in the War; \$500.00 each year was subscribed to the Children's Memorial Scholarship Fund.

The Directors of The Children's Memorial Scholarship Fund authorized Emma G. Case, Secretary, to submit the following statement as to the foundation of the fund, which was established November 11, 1919, as a memorial to the boys from the public schools of Rochester who lost their lives in the World War:

PURPOSE: To serve as a living memorial to the Public School Boys who went from Rochester into service during the World War.

To help children who are financially unable to continue their education, and to prevent children dropping out of school before the completion of a definite course in their education, such as graduating from Grammar School or High School, or training in special lines.

ORGANIZATION: The Board of Education and the Rochester Teachers' Association, jointly, appointed a Committee of five, which was increased to nine later. This Committee constituted the Directors, to administer the Fund. The Committee is composed of a Chairman, Secretary and three representatives, from all the school body and the remaining members are the Treasurer and citizens-at-large. The first Treasurer was a banker, and a member of the Board of Education.

FIELD OF EDUCATION COVERED: All Public School children are eligible who have satisfied the requirements of the Compulsory Education Law. This specifies that a child must have completed the Six-A grade of school work and be fifteen years of age. Application from all departments of school training are equally eligible: academic, commercial, trade or vocational.

FINANCE: The Fund was originally financed by a three-year pledge from all the Public Schools. At present yearly pledges are made. The money is raised either by entertainments given in the school, or by individual subscriptions of the children.

The Washington Junior High School carried out the idea of "Sacrifice through Service" in carrying its pledge to fulfillment. There were no contributions to the Fund from outside sources during the initial three year period.

APPLICATION AND INVESTIGATION: Application for the scholarship is made directly by the Principal of the school which the child is attending, and filed with the Secretary of the Fund. Investigation is made by the Counselor who is a member of the Visiting Teacher Department of the Department of Public Instruction. She is a trained Social Service Worker, and is assisted by School Advisors and outside agencies interested in the family.

SCHOLARSHIP: The amount of the scholarship varies with the need of the family and child, as brought out by the investigation. The minimum is \$1.00 and the maximum is \$6.00 per week.

PART-TIME WORK: If the child is physically able to do part-time work and the school hours are such as to permit it, the scholarship is the difference between the amount he would earn on full-time and the part-time wage. The Directors of the Fund assist the children in finding part-time work.

At the request of the Editor, Superintendent Weet followed up his Questionnaire with a special letter requesting the Honor Rolls of all schools, as follows:

"You are doubtless aware that a World War Service Record of Rochester is being compiled by the City Historian. In connection with this, further information with reference to the Public Schools is desired.

"The Editor wishes to have the Honor Roll of each school in so far as that roll has been prepared. This, of course, means a list of those from Rochester who entered the country's service during the World War and who formerly attended your school. In case you have such a list I shall appreciate it if you will forward it. If your school did not prepare such a list, will you be kind enough to state that fact in order that we may know that reports are in from all Public Schools."

The responses to this request for the Honor Rolls, showing the students who took part in the World War, former pupils of the Rochester Public Schools, are tabulated below:

**TABULATION OF STUDENTS OF THE ROCHESTER PUBLIC
SCHOOLS WHO TOOK PART IN THE WORLD WAR**

	Gold Stars	Students
Charlotte High School	2	60
City Normal SchoolNo report.....		
East High School " "		
Hillside Home School		23
Open Air School " "		
Pre-Vocational School " "		
Rochester Shop School	3	27
Washington Junior High School.... " "		
West High School	23	500

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF ROCHESTER

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School No.	1	See No. 28.		
"	"	2	No report	
"	"	3.....		4 133
"	"	4	No report	
"	"	5.....		2 93
"	"	6	No report	
"	"	7	" "	
"	"	8	" "	
"	"	9.....		3 90
"	"	10	No report	
"	"	11.....		6
"	"	12.....		4 79
"	"	13.....		1 109
"	"	14	See City Normal School	
"	"	15	No report	
"	"	16	" "	
"	"	17	" "	
"	"	18	" "	
"	"	19	" "	
"	"	20.....		6 94
"	"	21	No report	
"	"	22	" "	
"	"	23	" "	
"	"	24.....		170
"	"	25	No report	
"	"	26	" "	
"	"	27	" "	
"	"	28	" "	
"	"	29.....		58
"	"	30.....		10 111
"	"	31.....		1 28
"	"	32	No report	
"	"	33	" "	
"	"	34.....		12
"	"	35	No report	
"	"	36.....		3 29
"	"	37	No report	
"	"	38	See Charlotte High School	
"	"	39	No report	
"	"	40	" "	
"	"	41	" "	
"	"	42.....		2 10
"	"	43.....		38
"	"	44.....		1 67

EDITOR'S NOTE: Efforts were made to obtain a similar report from the Parochial Schools of Rochester, without success.

World War Church Activities in Rochester and Monroe County

By ELIZABETH V. HILL

ALL the churches of Rochester and Monroe County, both Protestant and Catholic, had splendid records of service during the entire World War period. Every Church had its Honor Roll of members who served with the Colors, and many Churches were called upon to memorialize their dead.

Years after the War was over, the City Historian endeavored to get from the authorities of each church a complete record of its World War activities. Then it was discovered that the churches had been so busily engaged in patriotic work of all kinds in support of the boys in the Service, that the importance of keeping adequate records of the work accomplished had been overlooked, in most instances.

Under the direction of Rev. Orlo J. Price, D.D., Executive Secretary of the Federation of Churches, a questionnaire was sent to the pastor of every one of the two hundred Protestant Churches of Monroe County, requesting detailed information as to the World War achievements of the churches, or their members. Only a small percent of these churches were able to furnish the information requested.

Comparison between Protestant Churches as to the amount of War-work done would be invidious. The church buildings became centers for Red Cross workers, and the entire congregations of all of the churches were engaged in some kind of enterprise in support of the Government.

Every man, women and child had some kind of job which was of real significance, serving as a cog to gear up patriotic perception with practical performance.

One story of how the inventive genius of a civilian aided the hospital work of the American Red Cross will serve to illustrate how Protestant churchmen met the needs of the hour. Edward J. Seeber, of the Third Presbyterian Church of Rochester, made a real mechanical contribution to the War facilities used by the

Red Cross. He invented a device that folded the 81-inch emergency bandages with a nicety that could not be approached manually, so that one operator would work at a speed the equivalent of fifteen to twenty hand-workers. This machine was put to work immediately on bandages at the Red Cross house, Mr. Seeber going there personally to instruct the women how to use it. Later, it was presented to the United States Government and the American Red Cross for use anywhere, as a contribution of the Men's Guild of the Third Presbyterian Church. At once it revolutionized methods of folding these bandages. So important were the emergency bandages that for the month of December, 1917, the local Red Cross ordered its auxiliaries to sidetrack other work and devote all time and energy to the making of those bandages. The first allotment for New York State was 125,000; and for Rochester was 10,000, the first month. The best that any of the expert workers were able to do by hand was five dozen in eight hours. The average was below that number. Mr. Seeber was able to fold twelve dozen in an hour. The emergency bandages were part of every soldier's kit. They were folded back and forth, zigzag fashion, from each end toward the center, where there was a small pad designed to be placed against the open wound before the bandage was wrapped. The ends were lightly sewn, so that when needed, all the wounded man had to do was to pull the ends out, and the bandage at once straightens into condition for use. Rochester's contribution to the Red Cross, in the form of Seeber's machine for folding the 81-inch bandages was approved by the National Red Cross. The National body prepared a list of cities which could use these machines to advantage and as soon as the list was received, machines were sent on, gratis, by the Third Church.

An appeal for details to the authorities of the sixty-four Catholic Churches of Monroe County was equally unsuccessful. Most of the churches were able to supply their Honor Rolls of Service Men, and these records were included in Volume II, World War Service Record of Rochester and Monroe County: *Those Who Went Forth To Serve*.

Rev. F. J. Zwierlein, D.Sc., M.H., Professor of Church History, St. Bernard's Seminary, Rochester, compiled a list of Catholic boys who lost their lives in the World War. This list was published, in full, in *The Echo*, Rochester. (Issue of March 6, 1925).

The best material from Catholic sources came from the Immaculate Conception Church, and below appear three quotations from the *Immaculate Conception Church Magazine* to show the intense loyalty of our Catholic citizens:

"We are printing in this number of our publication the names of our parishioners who have been in the Military or Naval service of the Government during the War. They number 360, and whilst we have endeavored to have it as correct as possible, we realize that it is extremely difficult to prepare such a list free from mistakes. We have had the list placed in the vestibule of the church for two weeks for consultation and correction, and have requested the parishioners to inform us of any omission or mistakes thereon. We look upon it as an historical document. Ten, twenty, fifty years from now, future members of our parish will point to it with pride. The Immaculate has reason to be proud of its War record. Two of its priests have gone as Chaplains, 360 of its lay members have been in the Military or Naval service, nine of whom have made the supreme sacrifice, and eighteen of whom have been wounded or gassed. We published in the December number the names of fifteen who had been wounded or gassed, and we added the names of others who were wounded of which we were not apprised until after our last number was distributed. There are several others who have made the supreme sacrifice or who have been wounded, who made their preparatory course in our parochial school, but who at the time that they entered the service were not living in our parish, and consequently have not representation on our service flag.

"The preceding paragraph tells of the Immaculate's record through her boys who were directly engaged in War work. It refers to those who placed their services and also their lives at the disposal of their country. Indirectly, the Immaculate did her share to bring the War to a successful issue. Those who remained at home identified themselves with organizations whose purpose was to assist the Government in the prosecution of the War. Collections were taken up for the Red Cross. Parishioners became members of the Red Cross organization, and the school children members of the Junior Red Cross. Our women and our school children did work for the organization. Almost every family in the congregation subscribed for the different Liberty Loans, and the Immaculate was the first church in the city to purchase Liberty bonds, and it has subscribed for a greater amount of them than any other church in the city. It has invested \$35,000 in Liberty Bonds and has purchased \$1,000 of War-Savings Stamps." (Issue of March, 1919).

"Our service flag numbers 360. This record needs no words of commendation, for it speaks for itself. It shows that our young men are true to the principles that they have heard inculcated in church and school. They regard patriotism as both a civic and religious virtue. They have proclaimed this in times of peace, and they have shown it by deeds of War. We feel, and feel keenly, the losses that have been sustained, and our sympathy goes out to the families into whose homes the shadow of sorrow has come through the death or the wounding or the gassing of one or more of its members. They are to be pitied, and in another sense to be congratulated, because they had sons and brothers who unselfishly subordinated all personal interests to the defense of their country. It is not how long we live, but how we live, that counts both in time and in eternity. They have bled for a noble cause and a grateful country lauds them for their sacrifices." (Issue of December, 1918).

At the flag raising under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic at Holy Sepulchre Cemetery, Thursday, June 17, 1917, Rev. A. M. O'Neill offered the following prayer:

"O God of the living and the dead, harken to the prayer that rises from this hallowed spot for our Flag! The living and the dead plead in its defense; the living in audible tones; the dead, and particularly the departed veterans whose ashes lie here, inaudibly and solemnly, by the sacrifices that they have made. A National crisis causes us today to forget our racial, political and religious differences, and makes us a unit in a common, supreme cause. That crisis turns us to Thee, the God of righteousness, and we confidently invoke Thy Divine assistance, for Thou knowest that we could not avoid War without dishonor and the betrayal of National duty. Not even the shadow of selfishness tinges our motives. We have no hatred for those with whom we battle; we seek neither territorial extension, nor indemnities; we are offering on the altar of sacrifice our possessions and the flower of our young manhood that our National honor may be conserved; that international rights may be respected. We hate War, but we hate dishonor more. We made every possible concession to avoid the former, and, under no consideration, would we submit to the latter. Forced, then, to keep our National emblem unsullied, we manfully face the sacrifices demanded of us. Enlighten, O Lord, our minds to recognize our duty, and inspire our hearts with a determination to fulfill it. Sacrifice is the crucible where love is tested; grant that our love of country shall prove true and shall be purified of all dross. Patriotism is something more than words or feeling; it crystallizes into acts. Make us realize, O Lord, what this Flag is; that it is something more than an artistic emblem; that it is a symbol of our civic rights, our constitution, our country.

"Make us realize that we cannot be indifferentists and good citizens in a National crisis; that, once War has been declared, all of us within and beyond the conscriptive ages are enlisted, some for trench warfare, some for sea battle, and some for working at home for victory. Impress on us, O Lord, a recognition of this personal responsibility.

"Inspire, we beseech Thee, the counsels and the decisions of those invested with authority, especially our President, our Congress, our State and Municipal leaders. Make us a united people, subordinating personal, political and other interests to the welfare of the Republic, willingly cooperating with our Chief Executive. May we be to him what Aaron was to Moses on the mountains, upholding his arms that victory might be ensured! May he be favored with constructive advice, and free from carping criticism! May unity be our motto: One flag, one country, one people. We are saddened when we consider how many and how great are the sacrifices that we must make. Give us, we implore, the fortitude to bear them patiently, and grant that the benefits accruing therefrom will be of corresponding number and magnitude. All these sacrifices will be amply repaid, if militarism shall cease, if treaties shall be respected, if all oppressed peoples shall be accorded freedom and their National rights, if civil and religious liberty shall become world-wide, if the principles for which this Flag floats, shall be everywhere acclaimed. Grant, O Lord, that the day shall quickly dawn, when these hopes shall become realities! Purify our hearts with Thy graces so that we may merit them. This, we know, is Thy will. May Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven! Amen."

World War Service of the Rochester Women's Motor Corps

By JESSIE MINGES, First Sergeant

WHEN "Our Boys" were finally called into the World War and left their homes by thousands for camps, and for Overseas, they left much work to be done by "Our Girls" who, like all other loyal citizens, were anxious to do their bit.

Therefore, in cooperation with the officers of the National League, Alice Ives Lee, and Marjory Ward Selden of Rochester, were instrumental in forming a Motor Corps of young women.

The organization meeting was held May 21, 1918, with a small group in attendance. Mary W. Hoyt was chosen as Captain, and remained the Commanding Officer until the Corps was demobilized. The following Advisory Committee assisted: George Eastman; George W. Todd; Mrs. Henry G. Danforth; Mrs. William G. Ely; Mrs. Edward W. Mulligan. By the end of that summer, the membership had increased to fifty. All the members volunteered, furnishing their own uniforms, equipment, cars and gas.

The first drill took place at the Armory, May 27, 1918, with Major Wentworth Hoyt as drill-master. For some time thereafter, drills were held twice a week. Special attention was given to litter-drill which proved so important during the influenza epidemic in the fall of 1918.

The uniform of the Corps was very natty and exceedingly attractive. It consisted of the English military coat and skirt, and the cap of the English Flying Corps, all made from khaki serge. Brown leather belts and brown leather puttees were worn. Each member of the Corps had the insignia of the Motor Corps Division of the National League for Women's Service, on the side of the cap. The insignia, of bronze, was an automobile wheel to which were attached two wings, significant of speed. The War Department requested that civilians refrain from using khaki cloth for any purpose whatever, because of the confusion it was likely to cause, and the opportunities for fraud

it afforded. An exception was made in the case of the Women's Motor Corps because it was engaged in Government work, and at all times in patriotic service.

Captain Hoyt's call for volunteers was answered quickly, and the Corps won a high reputation for military smartness and efficiency at the outset of its career.

The Women's Motor Corps joined the Red Cross in September, 1918, since it was felt that greater service might thereby be given with the active cooperation of that great organization. About that time the Corps acquired a truck, a gift from Hiram W. Sibley. Another truck and an ambulance were added by the Red Cross, and this much needed equipment and the affiliation with the Red Cross prepared the Corps for its great emergency during the influenza epidemic.

At War-strength the Corps numbered fifty-two officers and "men." Enlistment was for the duration of the War, and each member was required to pledge sixteen hours a week, and defray all expenses incurred in operating her car, on duty. During the influenza epidemic, when the Corps was in active service practically twenty-four hours a day, the young women drivers frequently paid well to serve their country.

The use of the pronoun "she" in referring to the members of the Corps, is a bit misleading. The members referred to themselves as "men," every woman of them. And like men, when they were dressed in their trim uniforms, they discarded the usual "Mary," "Helen," or "Grace," and became simply "Jones," "Smith" or "Brown." It was something of a jolt to hear one of the pretty soldiers address another, "Say Smith," but it saved time and was the language of the cantonment.

Duties were highly varied, often arduous and sometimes exciting. When the Commanding Officer issued orders at Corps headquarters in the morning, the young women on duty might be directed to act as truckmen for the Red Cross, drive a Home Service worker, or deliver flowers at a hospital. She might be detailed to meet a troop train, and take officers and men on a sight-seeing tour, or collect the peach-pits which were so urgently needed by the gas-defense service of the Army. She might be ordered to distribute literature, assist the War Service Bureau, or aid workers in one of the many drives that served to remind those at home that the country was at War. Frequently, she might be detailed for duty with the United States Marshal and



A GROUP OF WORKERS OF THE ROCHESTER WOMEN'S MOTOR CORPS,
1918. THEIR UNIFORMS WERE ATTRACTIVE AND THEY WERE GOOD
SOLDIERS ALL.

aid a search for alien enemies and draft evaders. During the time when the Corps was working with the Land Army one of the Corps members drove a farm tractor near Sodus.

Strict Military discipline prevailed at all times in the Rochester Corps. Each applicant for active service was required to pass a driving test given by Joseph E. Swope; spend six days in the accident rooms and on the ambulances of the General and Homeopathic hospitals; attend a special mechanical course at Mechanics Institute; and a series of first-aid lectures prepared by Captain Frederick W. Seymour, M.C., and Dr. William I. Dean. All ranks were required to attend infantry drill twice a week.

During ten days in October, 1918, when conditions were the most serious in the city, approximately fifty cars were in service daily, working with all agencies that were combating the disease. The ambulance was operated from nine in the morning until midnight, and when the staffs of the city hospitals were reduced, the young women of the Motor Corps took their places as internes on the ambulances. During that critical time the Corps was commanded by First Lieutenant Lillian G. Mount, and Second Lieutenant Katherine Anstice. Captain Hoyt had previously been ordered to Washington, where she was promoted to Field Commander, and appointed Associate Director of the National Motor Corps of the Red Cross, and directed to organize and train the Motor Corps at Newport News and Richmond.

Transports were then docking daily at Newport News with the first thousands of American wounded. The men were taken from the ships and transferred to Military Hospitals near the port, and to troop trains bound for hospitals in Richmond, and the work of organization in both cities was carried on under high pressure of arduous daily work.

Captain Hoyt was assisted by Corporals Jane Corey; Katherine Church; Marie Held; Mary Finucane, and Private, Clara Louise Werner, and Army officers gave them entire charge of unloading the troop trains arriving at Richmond. Speed was the greatest requisite, and the record of the Richmond Women's Motor Corps, under the command of Rochester young women, has not been surpassed. On one occasion, 632 men were taken from a troop train and transferred to a Military Hospital in Richmond in fifty minutes.

After the Armistice there was a lightening of duty for the Corps, but there was no change in its status as one of the successful War agencies of the city. The Corps supported all drives; aided Red Cross Chapter work; transported wounded; and participated in all parades in honor of returning troops.

The Women's Motor Corps closed its career with a dinner at the Genesee Valley Club, May 15, 1919, in honor of their officers and George Eastman, who was interested in the Corps from the date of its organization.

Practically all the members of the Corps were present. None of them were A. W. O. L. that night, for it was a party to which they had looked forward for some time. They wanted to show their esteem for the officers under whom they had been working, and they wanted to mark in a fitting way the close of their year of strenuous activity. The table was in the shape of a horse-shoe, and on it were many baskets of beautiful spring flowers, the gift of Mr. Eastman. Most of the evening the women spent talking over their varied experiences in the Corps. The Misses Eleanor and Katherine Church sang a couple of songs with true professional finish, and did a dance to accompany it, leather puttees and all. Rhea Mayer gave a number of violin selections, accompanied by Gordon Laidlaw, and Jessie Minges, who was Top-Sergeant of the Corps, sang a group of songs, accompanied by Herbert M. Stern. Then, of course, the whole crowd sang, ending up with "Auld Lang Syne" and "The Star-Spangled Banner."

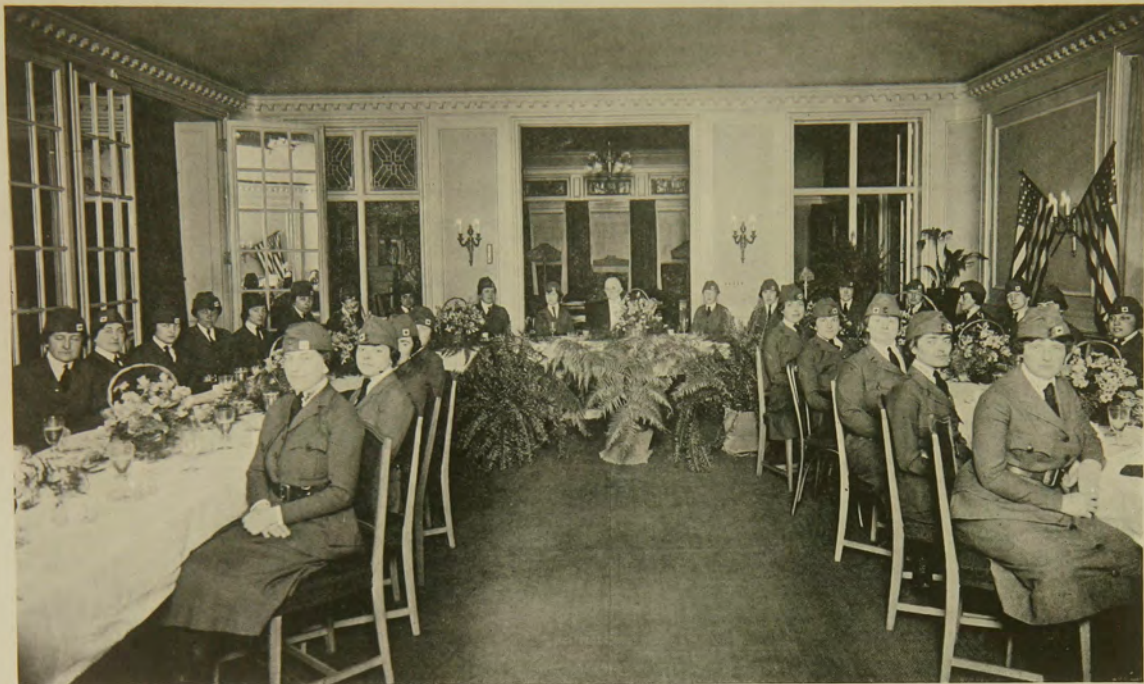
Captain Mary W. Hoyt, who had been in charge of the Corps since its formation, spoke very briefly:

"I want to tell you at this time what a perfectly splendid Corps you have been. You have never failed me, and I am terribly proud to have been your Captain. You have all been wonderful soldiers, and I hate to say, good-bye."

Mr. Eastman followed Captain Hoyt. He said:

"When the Corps was first suggested, there was some feeling in the community that it might be more ornamental than useful. Naturally, I am not going to take the stand that it was not ornamental. But the amount of work that you have really accomplished could not have been foreseen. You went ahead quietly and organized without demonstration. Later, you came under the sheltering wings of the Red Cross. Then you received the great compliment to have your Captain called to another city to organize a Corps similar to the one here.

"Your work is coming to a close. It has been well done. I have never heard any criticism of any kind. You are doing wisely to continue your organization



CLOSING DINNER OF THE ROCHESTER WOMEN'S MOTOR CORPS, HELD AT THE GENESEE VALLEY CLUB, MAY 15, 1919. NEARLY ALL THE MEMBERS OF THE CORPS WERE PRESENT. CAPTAIN MARY W. HOYT AND MR. GEORGE EASTMAN, CHAIRMAN OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE, APPEAR AT THE HEAD OF THE TABLE.

in such a way that you may be called together easily at any time. You are making a very valuable contribution to the service equipment of this wonderful community we live in."

At demobilization the Women's Motor Corps was put on the reserve list ready, as with other organizations of the line, for active service in future emergencies.

The officers and members of the Corps were as follows:

Captain, Mrs. Mary W. Hoyt; Lieutenants, Lillian G. Mount; Mrs. Katharine R. Anstice: Top-Sergeant, Jessie Minges: Sergeant, Rhea Mayer: Corporals, Julia French; Marie Held; Mrs. Kenneth Field; Katherine Church; Privates, Mrs. Harry A. Sessions; Mrs. John J. McInerney; Louise Thompson; Mrs. Hugh Satterlee; Mrs. Normington Hoare; Mrs. Joseph Goddard; Caroline Stevens; Lois DeRidder; Virginia Crittenden; Helen Beattie; Mrs. Malcolm Lush; Mrs. Edward Rosenberg; Mrs. Max Adler; Marguerite Peeples; Clara Louise Werner; Mrs. Atkinson Allen; Eva Howe; Mrs. E. Franklin Brewster; Mrs. Ernest Jenkins; Mrs. Arthur Stern; Mrs. Arthur Ocorr; Edna Fuller; Mrs. J. F. Weller; Mrs. Dewitt Butts Macomber; Janet Thoms; Eleanor Church; Frances Hayden (Avon); Bonnie Beattie; Charlotte Whitney Allen; Kate Kondolf Bechtold; Mrs. John Hill Kitchen; Jane Cory; Julia French; Adelaide Kaime; Mrs. T. Raymond Finucane; Mrs. William Mitchell; Miss Perry (East Rochester); Urling Sibley; Mrs. John M. Swanton; Mrs. Carol Stevens; Margaret Wollf; Mrs. Wm. L. Thompson.

World War Service of the Rochester Women's Motor Truck Corps

By MRS. SHERMAN CLARKE

THE Women's Motor Truck Corps was organized by Mrs. Sherman Clarke, in the spring of 1917. The Corps was trained by George W. Henner in motor driving and expert care of the trucks. The women were required to pass an examination as to their fitness for service.

The real thing they were preparing for in the Truck Corps, was to have a number of girls trained, so that if the call came from Overseas for Truck drivers, they could recruit from the Rochester women, to go abroad.

The first military work done by the Truck Corps in Rochester, was undertaken when a truck was sent to the town of Webster to strike a recruiting tent, and deliver it to Captain Arthur Smith at the Armory, and there receive a receipt for it.

In the Memorial Day Parade, May 30, 1917, seven motor trucks driven by members of the Women's Motor Truck Corps took part, and the drivers demonstrated their ability to handle the heavy trucks most expertly. They were all members of the Federation of Women's Clubs, War Relief Contingent. The trucks were gaily decorated with flags and flowers, and were driven by Mrs. M. E. Andrews; Mrs. George G. Smith; Mrs. F. Decker; Mrs. Rose Bernbaum; Mrs. Hazel Dake; Anna Frances and Mabel Upham. In each of the trucks were a number of women in bright colored coats and gowns, which made one of the most colorful incidents of the parade. The floral decorations were under the direction of Mrs. A. B. Hendrix.

From May, 1917, during the entire duration of the World War, the women of the Motor Truck Corps responded at all times to calls for motor truck service.

The Motor Truck Corps was constantly employed during the influenza epidemic, late in 1918, and the trucks were of great assistance in carrying supplies of all kinds.

The personnel of the Women's Motor Truck Corps was as follows:

Mrs. Sherman Clarke, Chairman; Ruth Andrews; May Anderson; Edith Burton; Mrs. Nora Hollands; Mayme Carney; Mrs. Hazel Dake; Mrs. Bradley; Mamie Zwierlein; Carolyn Olsan; Miss Erickson; C. H. Sauer; Edith Cunningham; Eleanore Cunningham; Cora Hooper; M. Shelden; Adelaide C. Bowen; Beatrice Kapalje Tupptz; Elizabeth Lang; Anna Menard; Marian Barker; Adele Lyons; Maude Gregory; Edith K. Reed; May Hart; Ethel Abbott; Frieda Hauf; Agnes F. Betz; E. Mae Crooke; Mary Anderson; Anna G. Francis; Alice A. Crouch; Corinne Ryan; Mrs. Rose Bernbaum; Alice Ehle; Maude McCann; Mrs. Mellia Braun; Helen M. Murphy; Mrs. Zora B. Saunders; Minnie O. Loebs; Florence E. Loebs; Mrs. R. Nelson; Mildred A. Mansfield; Pauline Richey; May L. McKinley; Mrs. John Goodwin; Rae McDonall; Nellie C. Lindsay; Minnie Kohlmetz; Mrs. Oliver J. Murray; Mrs. William M. Kennedy; Mrs. Pauline H. S. Davis; Almeda Travis; Kathryn G. McAuley; Helen M. Knapp; Effa C. Masten; Florence M. Seward; Emma C. Hauck; Mrs. Lilian Howard; Ruth N. Sibley; Mrs. Ray Tallman; Mrs. G. E. Reynolds; Mrs. H. A. Dake; J. M. Speares; Mrs. Charles Crandal; Mrs. Beryl Cleary; Rosalie Maier; Marie Mayer; O. M. Yaeger; Mrs. Mark Goldstein; Jeannette B. Mincer; Bernice E. Hodges; Tennessee Weller; Lillian Dakin; Edna Goddard; E. May Burton; Ella Sackett; Elizabeth Hunt; Eva Strickland; Anna Cohn; Esther Goldblatt; Catherine Sanford; Mary Greenberg; Beatrice R. Tripp; Bertha Siebert; L. I. Sawyer; Katherine P. Kelley; Virginia Farasay; Gertrude M. Sutherland; M. L. Donaghue; Mary Barlow; Maude Ellis; Ida M. Parsons; M. Sheldon; Norma Roberts; Marguerite Uebel; Mary M. Ashe; Jean MacMillan; H. L. Hooker; Anna L. Jackman; Anna Archambault; Helen J. Leavitt; Grace C. Stewart; Celia Kalansky; Terese McCarthy; Mrs. H. C. Abbott; Eleanore Williams; Lydia M. Hart; Bernice Taylor; Mabel L. Stanton; Edna L. Viele; Marie vonBargen; Beatrice P. Boyd; Ruth Linernash; Margaret S. Smith; Kathryn E. O'Neill; Julia A. Duffy; Margaret L. Bean; Charlotte Freiberg; Mildred E. Stark; Mrs. J. H. Bradley; Mrs. G. E. Hill; M. Hommel.



WORKERS OF THE ROCHESTER WOMEN'S MOTOR TRUCK CORPS, WAR RELIEF
SERVICE, ROCHESTER FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS,
MRS. SHERMAN CLARKE, CHAIRMAN.

Rochester Welcome-Home Banquets in Honor of Soldiers, Sailors and Marines

By WILLIAM W. HIBBARD, *Chairman*

WHEN the World War was over, and the stern task completed, Mayor Hiram H. Edgerton undertook the welcome home of our Soldiers, Sailors and Marines in a series of banquets held at the Chamber of Commerce, where each was awarded an honor medal emblematic of the City's appreciation. To every service man, Mayor Edgerton presented the following greeting:

"TO THE SOLDIERS, SAILORS AND MARINES OF ROCHESTER:

"To you loyal sons of Rochester, who departed in honor and return in glory, I extend, on behalf of the people of the city, a sincere and loving greeting. Your faithful service to your country and to humanity in the great crisis just passed, has endeared you to us all. The service you have rendered civilization has won for you the respect and admiration of the world.

"For your safe return to Rochester I am grateful to God. With sorrow, but with steadfast reliance on the wisdom of Divine Providence, I pray for those who have made the Supreme Sacrifice. With the extended arms of affection I welcome you home.

"Sincerely yours,
"Hiram H. Edgerton,
"Mayor."

In the early part of December, 1918, Mayor Edgerton, with his usual thoughtfulness, appointed a Committee for the purpose of looking after these dinners in honor of the returned Soldiers, Sailors and Marines. William W. Hibbard was honored by the Mayor with the Chairmanship of this Committee, which met for organization at the New York State Armory, Dec. 5, 1918. Plans were there completed to give a series of dinners at the Chamber of Commerce to the returning service men, in groups as large as the capacity of the Chamber of Commerce would accommodate.

The first dinner was held Jan. 22, 1919, and there were about 900 present. The Reception Committee was large, and it was

subdivided in such a way that the different activities of the Committee were looked after; in that way all of the dinners were very well taken care of.

A great deal of credit should be given to Simon N. Stein, who was the Chairman of the Dinner Committee. He gave largely of his time and made each dinner a complete success by his untiring efforts, and he contributed very much to the pleasure of everyone by little personal attentions, for which no accounting was made.

There is great credit due to all of the Committee, each Department of which deserves special mention, but many of the circumstances have gone from my mind and the best that I can do is to make a general statement of the efficiency of all concerned.

These dinners were continued from Jan. 22 to June 26, 1919, at which time we decided to have a recess, owing to the hot weather. They were resumed again on September 25, and were completed October 23, after seventeen banquets had been given. The dates of the various dinners were as follows: 1. Jan. 22; 2. Jan. 29; 3. Feb. 13; 4. Feb. 26; 5. March 6; 6. March 13; 7. March 20; 8. April 10; 9. April 24; 10. May 8; 11. May 22; 12. June 12; 13. June 26; 14. Sept. 11; 15. Sept. 25; 16. Oct. 9; 17. Oct. 23.

The entertainment was freely given by the Temple Theatre and some of the other places of entertainment, and also by a great deal of our local talent. It was quite wonderful the way everybody responded to the many calls for this purpose. On nearly every occasion some of the entertainment was given by the service men themselves, which was a great source of delight to all.

The Assembly Hall, and on some occasions the balcony, of the Chamber of Commerce, had the tables so arranged that each participant knew his place, and each table was looked after by members of the Committee, who did their best to make it pleasant for the boys.

The city provided an honor medal, handsomely executed, suspended by a ribbon from a bar and on the back of each of these medals was inscribed the name of the recipient. (See pictures, herein). These medals were distributed at the end of each

banquet,* together with a souvenir program and many little things to add to the pleasure of the men. The city also supplied a medal for the Mothers of the service men, which was so arranged that the bar from which the medal and ribbon were suspended had upon it a star for each son which the family had in the War. There was furnished, also, a medal upon the ribbon of which was attached a Gold Star, which was given to the members of the family of those boys who had made the supreme sacrifice.

*EDITOR'S NOTE: Some of the service men failed to attend the dinners and, therefore, did not receive their Honor Medals. All undelivered medals were deposited in the City Historian's office, where they are held subject to the owner's orders.

The personnel of the Municipal Reception Committee for discharged Soldiers, Sailors and Marines was as follows:

Honorary Chairman: Hiram H. Edgerton. Chairman: William W. Hibbard. Secretary: B. J. Haggarty. Chairman Executive Committee: Henry W. Morse. Chairman Banquet Committee: Simon N. Stein. Chairman Finance Committee: William Bausch. Chairman Medals Committee: George L. Herdle. Chairman Parade Committee: H. W. Morse. Chairman Decorations Committee: Herbert W. Bramley. Chairman Music Committee: William S. Riley. Chairman Publicity Committee: Edgar F. Edwards. Chairman Printing Committee: George Hixon. Chairman Employment Committee: Dr. Ralph Williams.

COMMITTEE: Mark L. Adler; George W. Aldridge; Louis M. Antisdale; James Burns Arnold; James J. Atkinson; Joseph T. Alling; Gilbert T. Amsden; W. O. Ashley; Thos. E. Atkin; Jacob J. Augustin; William Bausch; Theron E. Bastian; C. H. Babcock; Charles E. Bostwick; William B. Boothby; Charles J. Brown; Dr. Charles R. Barber; Major Wm. C. Barry; Martin F. Bristol; G. D. B. Bonbright; J. R. Borzelleri; Edward Bausch; Daniel M. Beach; C. C. Beahan; A. E. Beale; Frank Boccia; Robert A. Badger; M. T. Bloom; Joseph B. Bloss; Herbert W. Bramley; Max Brickner; F. D. Budd; John A. Barhite; Wm. J. Burke; Houston Barnard; Dr. Harold H. Baker; Dr. G. S. Burns; W. C. Burns; John J. Culliton; James G. Cutler; Wm. H. Craig; Wilnot Castle; R. H. Curran; Herman Cassebeer; H. Bradley Carroll; Harvey E. Cory; Joseph Carlucci; J. Warrant Castleman; Nicola Colucci; Rev. C. Waldo Cherry; Antonio Contestabile; Edgar N. Curtice; Salvatore Corona; Dr. John A. Cormier; A. E. Crockett; Ignazio Castellano; Charles T. Chapin; J. H. Chatfield; Frederick F. Church; Howard H. Clapp; Herman C. Cohn; George H. Clune; James G. Comerford; W. H. Campbell; P. V. Crittenden; Wendel J. Curtis; A. S. Crapsey; J. J. Carmichael; William D. Doty; John R. Doyle; John E. Durand; Wm. F. Durnan; James P. B. Duffy; Stanislaus W. Dukat; W. W. Dake; Francesco DiNiero; Joseph DiNunzio; John F. DeYoung; Wm. A. E. Drescher; George B. Draper; Alvin H. Dewey; Roy C. Draper; Dr. Richard J. Decker; John F. Dinkey; Walter Duffy; George Eastmen; A. B. Eastwood; Major Frank M. Enos; A. B. Enos; Edgar F. Edwards; Henry T. Elson; John M. Fitzgerald; B. W. Fenn; Esten A. Fletcher;

Joseph M. Feely; Thos W. Finucane; Daniel J. Fitzsimmons; Isaac Friedlich; W. F. Folmer; A. R. Fowler; George R. Fuller; J. L. Freeman; Louis F. Foulkes; Joseph Favasuli; Elmer E. Fairchild; C. F. Garfield; Dr. G. W. Guerinot; George R. Gordon; Frank E. Gannett; Fred Gordon; Willis K. Gillette; Samuel Goldberg; Fred Gleason; Harry C. Green; James E. Gleason; H. B. Graves; John H. Gregory; W. W. Hibbard; Charles E. Hoyt; Granger A. Hollister; B. J. Haggarty; Walter S. Hubbell; Dr. Harry C. Hummell; J. G. Hickey; Max L. Holtz; William A. Hubbard; F. E. Heberling; George L. Herdle; James H. Hanna; J. T. Hutchings; J. P. Henry; James L. Hotchkiss; Dr. J. M. Ingersoll; Rev. E. D. W. Jones; J. C. Kalbfleisch; Roy C. Kates; Michael D. Kavanagh; Wm. Kenealy; George J. Keyes; Dr. Thos. A. Killip; Marcus Kochenthal; Chas. Kohlmetz; E. Koveleski; Frank Kozowski; Ludwick Kubiak; Dr. George A. Lane; Dr. John M. Lee; Herbert P. Lansdale; Thomas E. Lannin; John D. Lynn; F. W. Lovejoy; Henry Lampert; Carl Lomb; Charles J. Maloy; William E. Maloney; Dr. M. R. Miller; Gustave C. Mannel; Haskell H. Marks; Fred A. Mabbett; Thomas T. McCarthy; Joseph P. MacSweeney; W. A. Marakle; Francis B. Mitchell; W. Roy McCanne; Henry W. Morgan; W. H. McVeen; John McParlin; D. B. Murphy; Anthony Mecilli; Edward G. Miner; Wm. J. Maloney; Willis A. Matson; Charles J. Mondo; Henry W. Morse; Henry T. McFarlin; C. S. Moseley; Henry F. Marks; John P. Morse; Frank S. Noble; F. S. Neeley; W. J. Naylor; Thomas J. Northway; George Noeth; Wm. T. Noonan; Lester Nusbaum; Percival D. Oviatt; Charles S. Owen; John O'Callaghan; Rev. J. F. O'Hern; Charles E. Ogden; William J. O'Hea; Antonio Parziale; Herbert W. Pierce; Samuel R. Parry; Ericson Perkins; Wm. Pitkin; Col. Samuel C. Pierce; Oscar Provenzano; Col. N. P. Pond; Charles F. Pond; Walter W. Powers; Henry D. Quinby; Wm. J. Quinlan; Rush Rhees; W. G. Riker; George T. Roche; Fred H. Rapp; Clinton Rogers; Harvey F. Remington; Eugene Raines; William S. Riley; Peitro Roncone; George W. Robeson; Charles S. Rauber; Kingman N. Robins; F. B. Rae; Col. Henry S. Redman; J. B. M. Stephens; R. M. Searle; Maj. Walt. J. C. Smith; John J. Schaefer; Norbert Streb; Henry A. Strong; Wm. M. Smith; Simon N. Stein; Cesare Sconfietti; Thomas J. Swanton; LeRoy Snyder; Wm. E. Sloan; George B. Sage; George C. Staud; Louis Shulman; F. E. Stutchbury; Charles P. Schlegel; Arthur E. Sutherland; Gustav A. Schaub; Major B. G. Stallman; Joseph D. Steefel; George W. Thayer; George W. Thompson; Robert Tait; George W. Todd; Andrew J. Townson; Peter A. Vay; Everett K. VanAllen; Norman VanVoorhis; Dr. G. B. VanAlstyne; Capt. Marcus H. VanBergh; G. T. Vought; Dr. W. Douglass Ward; Warham Whitney; Thos. A. Whittle; Herbert S. Weet; W. G. Watson; Dr. Ralph H. Williams; John H. Wood; James S. Watson; Charles H. Wilsie; Dr. Henry T. Williams; Charles F. Wray; Herbert J. Winn; Dr. Francis M. Walker; Edw. J. Walsh; Lansing G. Wetmore; Joseph H. Weis; Frederick W. Zoller.

The programs of the seventeen dinners included the following:

Jan. 22. Toastmaster: Arthur E. Sutherland; Invocation; Rev. C. Waldo Cherry, D.D.; Address: Judge Robert F. Thompson; Address: U. S. Marshal, John D. Lynn; Presentation of Medals: William W. Hibbard; Benediction: Rev. J. F. O'Hern; Song Leader: Jesse B. Millham.

Jan. 29. Toastmaster: Judge Willis K. Gillette; Invocation: Rev. John P. Brophy; Address: Charles E. Ogden; Presentation of Medals: William W. Hibbard; Benediction: Rev. A. W. Beaven.

Feb. 13. Toastmaster: Charles S. Owen; Invocation: Rev. Robert J. Drysdale; Address: John B. Mullan; Address: Rev. A. A. Notebaert; Presentation of Medals: William W. Hibbard; Benediction: Rev. A. M. O'Neill; Song Leaders: Samuel R. Parry; Jesse B. Millham.

Feb. 26. Toastmaster: Dr. Frederick R. Smith; Invocation: Rev. Thomas F. Connors; Address: Rev. C. Waldo Cherry; Presentation of Medals: William W. Hibbard; Benediction: Rev. William A. McCoy; Song Leaders: Samuel R. Parry; Jesse B. Millham.

Mar. 6. Toastmaster: Judge John D. Lynn; Invocation: Rev. David L. Ferris; Presentation of Medals: William W. Hibbard; Benediction: Rabbi Horace J. Wolf; Song Leaders: Samuel R. Parry; Jesse B. Millham.

Mar. 13. Toastmaster: Judge Harvey F. Remington; Invocation: Rev. Horace G. Ogden; Presentation of Medals: William W. Hibbard; Benediction: Rev. A. R. Hughes; Song Leaders: Samuel R. Parry; Jesse B. Millham.

Mar. 20. Toastmaster: William B. Boothby; Invocation: Rev. George V. Burns; Presentation of Medals: William W. Hibbard; Benediction: Rev. E. A. Hanley; Song Leaders: Samuel R. Parry; Jesse B. Millham.

Apr. 10. Toastmaster: H. P. Brewster; Invocation: Rev. Paul Moore Strayer; Presentation of Medals: William W. Hibbard; Benediction: Rev. E. D. W. Jones; Song Leaders: Samuel R. Parry; Jesse B. Millham.

Apr. 24. Toastmaster: Joseph T. Alling; Invocation: Rev. John J. Ganey; Presentation of Medals: William W. Hibbard; Benediction: Rev. John S. Wolff; Song Leaders: Samuel R. Parry; Jesse B. Millham.

May 8. Toastmaster: Willis A. Matson; Invocation: Rev. Henry H. Barstow; Presentation of Medals: William W. Hibbard; Song Leaders: Samuel R. Parry; Jesse B. Millham.

Mar. 22. Toastmaster: John J. McInerney; Invocation: Rev. Samuel W. Robinson; Presentation of Medals: William W. Hibbard; Song Leaders: Samuel R. Parry; Jesse B. Millham.

June 12. Toastmaster: George Y. Webster; Invocation: Rev. A. A. LeMay; Presentation of Medals: William W. Hibbard; Benediction: Rev. James M. Hutchinson; Song Leaders: Samuel R. Parry; Jesse B. Millham.

June 26. Toastmaster: Willis A. Matson; Invocation: Rev. Robert J. Drysdale; Presentation of Medals: William W. Hibbard; Song Leaders: Samuel R. Parry; Jesse B. Millham.

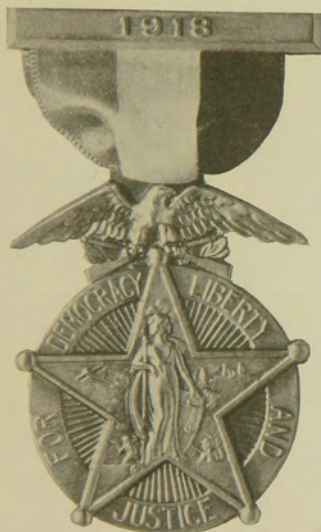
Sept. 11. Toastmaster: Captain James M. Mangan; Invocation: Rev. John M. Sellinger, Jr.; Presentation of Medals: William W. Hibbard; Benediction: Rev. H. Curtis Whedon; Song Leaders: Samuel R. Parry; Jesse B. Millham.

Sept. 25. Toastmaster: J. Warrant Castleman; Invocation: Rev. Ludwell H. Denny; Presentation of Medals: William W. Hibbard; Benediction: Rev. John B. Sullivan; Song Leaders: Samuel R. Parry; Jesse B. Millham.

Oct. 9. Toastmaster: Major Frederick S. Couchman; Invocation: Rev. William S. McCoy; Presentation of Medals: Charles E. Ogden; Benediction: Rev. John P. Brophy; Song Leader: Samuel R. Parry.

Oct. 23. Toastmaster: Edgar F. Edwards; Invocation: Rev. A. O. Sykes; Presentation of Medals: William W. Hibbard; Song Leader: Samuel R. Parry.

A committee of about 250 women of Rochester, repeatedly rendered service as waitresses at these Welcome-home banquets given in honor of returning Soldiers, Sailors and Marines. These women were members of the War Service Corps who volunteered to serve in this capacity.



OBVERSE AND REVERSE OF THE HONOR MEDAL AWARDED TO ALL LOCAL SERVICE MEN BY THE CITY OF ROCHESTER. THE MEDAL AND THE BAR WERE OF BRONZE AND THE TRI-COLORED RIBBON WAS BLUE, WHITE AND GOLD, THE COLORS OF THE ROCHESTER CITY FLAG.

Monroe County Historical Commission

By EDWARD R. FOREMAN

THE War activities in the city of Rochester, naturally, were more extensive than in the towns and villages of Monroe County. However, the city *Analysis* served the town Historians in a suggestive way. In compiling an adequate World War Service Record, Monroe County was determined upon as the territorial unit.

Throughout the towns and villages of Monroe County the record was compiled under the direction of the Monroe County Historical Commission, organized at Rochester, Feb. 17, 1922, upon sanction of the then New York State Historian, Hon. James Sullivan, and under direction of the Monroe County Board of Supervisors. This Commission, composed of all Local Historians of Monroe County, met monthly for six months, for conference, in the City Historian's Office, Museum Building, Edgerton Park, Rochester, N. Y., where all Monroe County World War Records are filed.

The Chairman of the Commission was Supervisor Edward C. Hanna, of the Sixth Ward of Rochester; the Secretary was Harry C. Brainard of Ogden.

Below appear the places represented on the Commission, with the names of the Local Historians:

Towns	Local Historians
Brighton	Mrs. Theodore W. Benedict
Chili	Mrs. A. E. Blim
Clarkson	Mrs. Alma Lowry
Gates	Miss Alice P. Curry
Greece	Mrs. W. E. Janes
Hamlin	Miss Ethel Martin
Henrietta	Mrs. George J. McNall
Irondequoit	W. S. Titus
Mendon	Miss Delia Kenyon
Ogden	Harry C. Brainard
Parma	Mrs. Mary C. Stevens
Penfield	A. F. Church
Perinton	Miss Charlotte Clapp
Pittsford	Howard R. Bacon
Riga	Joel J. Snow

WORLD WAR SERVICE RECORD

Towns	Local Historians
Rush	Miss Murray E. Sherman
Sweden	Prof. Charles D. Cooper
Webster	Miss Edith Ann Wright
Wheatland	Rev. P. J. McArdle
Villages	Local Historians
Brockport	Prof. Charles D. Cooper
Churchville	Joel J. Snow
East Rochester	Leon C. Hatch
Fairport	Miss Charlotte Clapp
Hilton	Mrs. Mary C. Stevens
Honeoye Falls	Miss Delia Kenyon
Pittsford	Howard R. Bacon
Scottsville	Rev. P. J. McArdle
Spencerport	Harry C. Brainard
Webster	Miss Edith Ann Wright
City of Rochester	Edward R. Foreman

The records of all those serving with the Colors secured by the various Local Historians representing the towns and villages of Monroe County, are published in Volume II, World War Service Record of Rochester and Monroe County: *Those Who Went Forth to Serve*.

Below, in alphabetical order, appear the reports submitted by the Town and Village Historians to the Monroe County Historical Commission; which original reports are on file in the archives of the Rochester City Historian, and copies have been filed with the New York State Historian.

These reports of the Town Historians are of particular interest; they give a cross-section view of the activities of the average rural community during the World War period. Worthy of special mention are the reports filed by the following: Charlotte Clapp, Town of Perinton and Village of Fairport; Prof. Charles D. Cooper, Town of Sweden and Village of Brockport; Rev. P. J. McArdle, Town of Wheatland and Village of Scottsville; Harry C. Brainard, Town of Ogden and Village of Spencerport.

BARNARD: See Greece.

BRIGHTON: Mrs. Theodore Benedict secured a total of ninety-four records of men serving with the Colors, from Brighton. Owing to the fact that the territory of Brighton was largely absorbed by the city of Rochester, most of the citizens of Brigh-

ton were affiliated, directly, with Rochester organizations. Therefore, Mrs. Benedict filed no report on local World War Service activities.

BROCKPORT: See Sweden.

CHARLOTTE: See Greece.

CHILI: Mrs. A. E. Blim secured a total of forty records and photographs of men serving with the Colors from Chili.

As to local activities, Mrs. Blim reported as follows:

"Chili responded to every call for War-work. Our boys were ready to go, and our community was back of them with every possible assistance.

"The Liberty Loans were all put over. The amount of Bonds subscribed was more than \$150,000.00. The Liberty Loan Committee was headed by our Town Supervisor Warren R. Henderson, who acted as the faithful guide and worker during the trying times of War. There being no organization in the town to carry on the work, the selling of Bonds was a large task for the Supervisor.

"The amount collected for the War Chest was \$6,500.00 which provided funds for the work of the Red Cross, Y.M.C.A., K. of C., Jewish Relief, and all organization War-work. The officers in charge of the War Chest were as follows:

"Chairman, A. E. Blim; Secretary, Louis Krenzer; Treasurer, George H. Wickens; with the following War Service Corps to assist: W. R. Henderson; George Stuart; Oliver Boyce; James Stork; Arthur Brooks; Charles Miller; John Fisher; Clayton Andrews; William Archer; Lee Sickles; Fred M. Avery; R. H. Grunendike; Ray Deuel; J. B. Langmead; Margaret Mulheron; Mrs. A. H. Haight; Mrs. C. A. Bacon; Irving Short; Louis Carpenter; Mortimer Cox; John Sheridan.

"The Chili Red Cross was organized July, 1917, at the South Presbyterian Church with the following officers:

"Chairman, Mrs. A. E. Blim; Secretary, Mrs. Bert Feely; Treasurer, Miss Bertha Andrews; Director of Work, Mrs. R. P. Hubbard.

"There were five groups working in the town under the following Superintendents:

"Mrs. L. Millard; Mrs. Marble; Mrs. John Grunendike; Mrs. R. P. Hubbard; Miss Elsie Jakeman. Surgical Dressings were under the supervision of Miss Marie Blim and Mrs. Carl Blim; Knitting, in charge of Mrs. Fred Grunendike.

"The homes of R. P. Hubbard and A. E. Blim were used as the supply centers for work, and workrooms were opened in many homes, as well as in the church rooms.

"The Junior Red Cross was organized under the supervision of the teachers. The A. M. Chesbrough Seminary had a very active organization of Juniors, and did a splendid work in helping with all Red Cross activities. Thousands of pieces of sewing and knitting, and thousands of pounds of clothing were collected. Christmas boxes were prepared and sent to our soldiers, and gallons of jam were made for sick soldiers. The Juniors did their part.

"Patriotic meetings and rallies were held in the churches and halls. All churches, homes and schools of the town were united in one effort to help win the War.

"A very successful Field Day was held at the home of R. P. Hubbard, Labor Day, September, 1917. The principal address was given by Miss Goodno, a nurse, who had returned after two years of service in the hospitals Overseas.

"St. Fechan's Society gave a Red Cross benefit entertainment which netted a large amount for War-work.

"The Community at North Chili held a Mothers' Day and Flag raising meeting in August, 1918, at which time a Service Flag for the boys of our town was raised. The address of the day was given by Judge George A. Benton of Spencerport.

"Our 'Welcome Home' to our boys was held at Chili Center in August, 1919, and about seven hundred turned out in greeting. Medals were presented to the Service Men by W. R. Henderson. The address was given by the Rev. Horace G. Ogden of Rochester, and music was furnished by the Boys' Band of Industry. The banquet was under the supervision of the Red Cross, and it was one of the happiest days that Chili had ever known.

"Chili was certainly fortunate and thankful that of the large number of our boys sent out, only two could not return. But the two seemed a large enough number. One died from disease, Everett C. Case; and one from wounds received in battle, Almon B. Sherman."

CHURCHVILLE: See Riga.

CLARKSON: Mrs. Alma Lowry secured a total of eighteen records of men serving with the Colors, from Clarkson.

No report was made as to local World War Service activities.

EAST ROCHESTER: Leon C. Hatch secured a total of one hundred and sixty-four records of men serving with the Colors, from East Rochester. Owing to the fact that the territory of East Rochester was largely absorbed by the city of Rochester, most of the citizens of East Rochester were affiliated, directly, with Rochester organizations. Therefore, Mr. Hatch filed no report on local World War Service activities.

FAIRPORT: See Perinton.

GARBUTT: See Wheatland.

GATES: Miss Alice P. Curry secured a total of two hundred and two records of men serving with the Colors, from Gates.

As to local activities, Miss Curry reported as follows:

“On December 27, 1917, a meeting was called for the purpose of forming a branch of the Red Cross for the town of Gates. This meeting was called to order by Franklin W. Judson. John C. Curry, Jr., acted as Secretary of the meeting.

“Mrs. S. M. Harris reported that she had two hundred and sixty people who would join the Red Cross. The Society was organized, and the meetings were held in the Gates Grange Hall. Hundreds of articles were sent through the Rochester Branch to our boys, and wherever the articles were needed. The Society numbered in all four hundred and fifty members, and over three thousand garments were made.

“The town also made successful drives for all of the Liberty Loans, and two banners were presented for efficient work.

“The Chairman of the Committee for the Third Liberty Loan was Rev. John B. White, and the amount obtained was \$30,500.00. Rev. John B. White was also Chairman for the Fourth Liberty Loan, and the amount raised was \$68,850.00. Chairman for the Victory Loan was B. F. Metcalf, and the amount raised was \$17,200.00.

“The Food Administrator for the town of Chili was John C. Curry, Jr.

“The War Chest, of which Mrs. Selah Harris was Treasurer, collected \$4,451.47.

“After the return of the boys to their homes, a supper was given them. Rev. John B. White and Rev. John Wolf, were the speakers, and each boy was presented with a medal.”

GREECE: Mrs. W. E. Janes secured a total of two hundred and seventy-three records of men serving with the Colors, from Greece, including the territory of Charlotte and Barnard. Owing to the fact that the territory of Greece, Charlotte and Barnard was largely absorbed by the city of Rochester, most of the citizens of these places were affiliated, directly, with Rochester organizations. Therefore, Mrs. Janes filed no report on local World War Service activities.

HAMLIN: Miss Ethel Martin secured a total of fourteen records of men serving with the Colors, from Hamlin.

No report was made as to the local World War Service activities.

HENRIETTA: Mrs. George J. McNall secured a total of thirty-five records of men serving with the Colors, from Henrietta.

As to local activities, Mrs. McNall reported as follows:

“West Henrietta Branch of Red Cross accomplished the following work:

“Donated, 700 pounds of worn clothing; 465 linen pieces, and \$10.00 in cash. Work Committee reported: 319 bed sheets; 189 operating gowns, sewn. By knitters: 32 mufflers; 280 sweaters; 12 helmets; 326 pairs of socks, and 16 pairs of wristlets.

“East Henrietta Branch of Red Cross reported:

“Thirteen dozen bed socks; 4 dozen handkerchiefs; 15 dozen towels; 196 slings; 4 sheets; 15 pillow cases; 17 body binders; 47 pajamas; 1 dozen feather pillows; 122 bandages; 1 dozen hospital shirts; 10 helpless care shirts; 131 bed shirts; 20 boys' shirts; 20 nightgowns; 30 women's skirts; 200 Christmas comfort kits; 52 property bags; 50 napkins. Knitted: 34 pairs of wristlets; 50 mufflers; 125 sweaters; 189 pairs of socks; 29 helmets; 92 wash cloths.”

HILTON: See Parma.

HONEOYE FALLS: See Mendon.

INDUSTRY: See Rush.

IRONDEQUOIT: W. S. Titus secured a total of one hundred and seventy-five records of men serving with the Colors, from Irondequoit.

As to local activities, Mr. Titus reported as follows:

"When War broke out in 1914 the whole world was amazed at the rapidity of developments, and little did the peace-loving people of the United States think that their country, too, would be drawn into the greatest struggle of all times. Little did we realize how it affected every city, village and hamlet in the Nations concerned, but the time came when we were face to face with the same condition. Although we had ample warning that our Nation would be drawn into the conflict, it required an actual declaration of War by Congress, to bring home to us what it really meant to be engaged in a great life and death struggle. It instantly unified the Nation as nothing else could have done. Thereafter it was a composite individual, mighty and confident of the outcome. Four million boys from every township in our land constituting our Army and Navy are a living testimony that once we had put our hands to the plow we did not look back until victory had been won.

"Irondequoit rejoiced that it had residing within its borders gallant sons who were eager to do their part in the World War; that it had fathers and mothers who, although it pulled on the heart-strings, gave willingly, uncomplainingly and freely of their most precious possession, their own flesh and blood; and that it had loyal citizens who stood ready to render any service they could in order to make it possible for their Government to prosecute the work of the War expeditiously, efficiently and successfully.

"Mention should be made of the Liberty Loan Campaigns which were conducted by the United States Treasury Department during the War. Irondequoit did its part in each one, over-subscribing its quota each time.

"A War Chest campaign also was conducted, the quota being \$15,000. The town was canvassed by school districts with the following results:

"District Number one, \$1,143.00; Number two, \$3,402.16; Number three, \$5,915.20; Number four, \$5,816.80; Number five, \$2,721.84; Total, \$18,999.00.

"On May 15, 1919, at Grange Hall, Titus Avenue, the citizens of Irondequoit gave a dinner and dance in honor of the service men of the town, and suitable medals were presented to ninety of the men, and a medal with a Gold Star attached was presented to the parents of the six Gold Star men. On this same occasion a Y.M.C.A. medal was presented to five Irondequoit men."

MENDON: Miss Delia Kenyon secured a total of one hundred and two records of men serving with the Colors, from Mendon and Honeoye Falls, which village was included with the territory of Mendon.

No report received as to local World War Service activities.

MUMFORD: See Wheatland.

OGDEN: Harry C. Brainard secured a total of ninety-two records of men serving with the Colors, from Ogden and Spencerport.

As to local activities, Mr. Brainard reported as follows:

"No sooner had the United States entered the World War, than the people of Ogden showed their patriotism by the number of boys volunteering for service in the Army, and by her citizens organizing for the purpose of supporting the National Government.

"On April 19, 1917, the following met in the Village Building at Spencerport:

"Judge George A. Benton; B. W. Brown; J. E. Stevens; W. R. Barrett; Michael Ryan; G. N. Treble; Chauncey Brainard; Flagg G. Smith.

"They discussed plans for perfecting a permanent organization to be known as the Nationals of Ogden, for the purpose of creating a spirit of enthusiasm in support of our Government in all possible ways during the War. Committees were appointed for each church and school district in the township, and on the 21st of April, membership pledges as follows, were presented to all the inhabitants for signature:

"We, the undersigned, loyal citizens of the United States, residing in Ogden, Monroe County, New York, mindful of the blessings of liberty, the obligations of our citizenship as well as a world wide opportunity to aid the cause of humanity, progress, and the people's rule, and the needs of this crisis in the history of our country, hereby unite in this general organization:

"Name The Nationals of Ogden

"Platform . . . Loyalty

"Purpose . . . Service

"Emblem . . . The Flag

"Incentives . . . The glorious history of the past achievement; the duty of present responsibility; the boundless possibilities of an expanding future.

"Regardless of parties, creeds, sex or ancestral sources, we pledge our Government faithful cooperation and aid.

"We will not countenance treason in any form.

"We will, individually, do our bit as occasion shall offer or demand.

"We recognize the duty to defend the Flag by arms; to sustain the Flag by productive work; to systematize organization by effective means so that united, ordered, effort may bring the greatest result with the least expenditure.

"The immediate work now at hand is: To encourage enlistment; to effectuate the Governor's plan for a War Census; to provide the most abundant possible food and other supplies; to adequately protect property, water supplies and public works.

"The officers of the organization shall be a President, a Vice-President, in each school district, a Secretary and Treasurer.

"Service shall be voluntary, except in case of special contract for compensation.

"General meetings may be called by the President, or ordered by vote of the organization.

"The organization may elect an Executive Committee.

"The organization is open to men, women, and children of twelve years and upwards.

"Over fifteen hundred loyal citizens joined the organization, and on the 26th of April, 1917, a public meeting was called at the Masonic Temple, which was very largely attended. From the time of its organization until after the signing of the Armistice, the work of the Nationals of Ogden was continued. They provided a send-off for the boys as they entered the service; they provided each boy with a wrist watch as he went; and by means of questionnaires which were forwarded to the boys while in camp, or at the front, a history of each man's activity was obtained, and made a part of the permanent records of the town. At Christmastime, each of Ogden's sons who were in the service, was remembered by the Nationals of Ogden, and through their Fellowship Committee the boys received letters and papers from home.

"At the time of the taking of the State Military Census, it was done by the Nationals of Ogden through their permanent Committees, in one day. It was through the efforts of the Nationals of Ogden, that the Home Defense Company was organized, and for some time, the rental of the hall used by them was paid by the Nationals.

"As a final work, on Labor Day of 1919, the Nationals of Ogden gave her returned soldiers a 'Welcome Home', at which time every man was presented with a bronze medal consisting of a bar with the dates, 1917-1919, surmounted by an eagle and a medallion with Liberty reviewing the Army and Navy, and on the reverse, the inscription: 'Presented for Service in the World War by the people of the town of Ogden, N. Y.'

"On Friday evening, October 19, 1917, a preliminary meeting of the Ogden Branch of the American Red Cross was held at the home of Mrs. P. G. Udell. Representatives from Spencerport, Adams Basin, Baptist District, and Ogden Center were present.

"Arrangements were made for a permanent organization of the Ogden Branch of the Rochester Chapter of American Red Cross. This meeting was held November 15, 1917, at the Spencerport High School, when the following officers were elected:

"Chairman, George M. Cole; Vice-Chairman, Mrs. P. G. Udell; 2d Vice-Chairman, Mrs. F. E. Gott; Treasurer, H. A. Freeman; Secretary, Mrs. George H. Vroom.

"At this meeting Mrs. L. J. Lawson who was treasurer of a former organization known as 'The Red Cross Unit,' reported that \$406.14 had been raised and expended as follows: Bed at Base Hospital, \$50.00; handkerchiefs for soldiers, \$2.95; supplies, \$315.01; membership fees, \$6.00; Red Cross Magazine, \$2.00; leaving a balance in the treasury of \$30.18, of which \$23.00 was for membership fees. The balance was turned over to the permanent organization.

"On November 19, 1917, a meeting was held and the following committees appointed:

"EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: G. M. Cole; H. A. Freeman; Mrs. P. G. Udell; Mrs. F. E. Gott; Mrs. Geo. H. Vroom; Mrs. L. J. Lawson; Mrs. C. Brainard; Mrs. J. W. Starie; Mrs. Charles Benedict; Mrs. F. W. Spencer; and Mrs. W. R. Barrett.

"MEMBERSHIP AND FINANCE COMMITTEE: George H. Vroom; Dr. W. R. Barrett; Mrs. L. W. Adams; Mrs. L. J. Lawson; Mrs. Charles Moran; Mrs. Charles Rollin.

"PURCHASING COMMITTEE: Mrs. P. G. Udell; Mrs. F. E. Gott; Mrs. Charles Moran; Mrs. Joseph Chadwick.

"Those in charge of the various departments were: Sewing Department: Mrs. Joseph Chadwick; Mrs. D. C. Austin; Mrs. H. A. Freeman; Mrs. Durward Shaw; Mrs. Sidney Highbie. Belgian Relief Department: Mrs. F. N. Webster; Mrs. F. W. Nichols. Knitting Department: Mrs. James Gott.

"The Chemical Hose Company donated their rooms to the Red Cross.

"A drive for membership was made, and on January 10, 1918, we had 659 members.

"On March 21, 1918, Mabel L. Sharp was elected Secretary in place of Mrs. George H. Vroom, who resigned.

"The amount of work finished by the Ogden Branch of the Red Cross, and sent to the Rochester Red Cross for the year ending November 15, 1918, was as follows:

"Bed shirts, 141; suits of pajamas, 110; operating gowns, 10; dress skirts, 10; dressing jackets, 10; chemises, 20; pillow slips, 379; towels, 543; napkins, 20; handkerchiefs, 51; slings, 600; body binders, 54; bed socks, 66 pairs; wash cloths, 27; old linen, 2 packages.

"Articles donated for linen shower: bed blankets, 1 pair; large sheets, 24; small sheets, 4; bath towels, 38; hand towels, 70; napkins, 72; handkerchiefs, 52; deposited in Mite Box at Red Cross rooms, \$11.85.

"Belgian Relief Report: Hospital Supplies, 1636 pieces; wearing apparel, 756 articles; bedding, 21 pieces; knitted articles, 99.

"Mrs. James Gott, Chairman of the Knitting Department, reported the number of knitted articles finished Nov. 14, 1918: jackets, 484; wristlets, 176; mufflers, 97; socks, 689 pairs; helmets, 31.

"The War Chest of the Town of Ogden was organized with the following officers: George M. Cole, President; Joseph Chadwick, Treasurer; Sidney Highbie, Carlos M. Wolfram and Dr. W. R. Barrett, Directors.

"The total amount collected was \$6,351.75, and the expenditures as follows: National War Chest, \$4,364.68; Local Red Cross, \$500.00; Belgian Relief Fund, \$100.00; Labor Day Celebration for returned soldiers, \$384.30; sundry expenses, \$93.57, leaving a balance on hand of \$753.20.

"On February 25, 1918, there was raised for the Knights of Columbus War Fund the sum of \$520.00, which far exceeded the quota assigned to this town. This sum was raised by the personal solicitation of the Rev. James F. Winters, pastor of the St. John's Catholic Church.

"The amounts raised on the War Loans were as follows:

"First Liberty Loan. Quota Assigned.....		\$50,000.00
50 subscribers	\$8,500.00	
1 Bank subscription	1,500.00	
	<hr/>	
	\$10,000.00	
There was no organized effort on this loan.		
"Second Liberty Loan. Quota Assigned.....		\$75,000.00
353 Subscribers	53,300.00	
1 Bank subscription	21,700.00	
	<hr/>	
	\$75,000.00	
"Third Liberty Loan. Quota Assigned.....		35,100.00
528 subscribers	52,000.00	
Bank—none.		
"Fourth Liberty Loan. Quota Assigned		70,200.00
708 subscribers	\$83,000.00	
Bank—none.		
"Victory Loan. Quota Assigned		52,700.00
300 subscribers	\$58,900.00	

"These subscriptions were all voluntary. There was no soliciting except the mailing of a circular.

"Eighty-eight of Ogden's sons and daughters served in the World War, of whom eighty-five were men, and three were women. Of these, forty-seven men and two women served Overseas."

PARMA: Mrs. Mary C. Stevens secured a total of fifty-two records of men serving with the Colors, from Parma and Hilton.

As to local activities, Mrs. Stevens reported as follows:

"On May 10, 1917, Mrs. Elizabeth Hardy spoke to the women of Hilton on the nature and need of Red Cross work. A circle was formed, immediately, and we began to work on the equipment for Base Hospital, No. 19. As the women of the Lake Avenue Baptist Church already were serving, they turned this work over to the Circle.

"On July 7th, Hilton Branch of Rochester Chapter, American Red Cross was organized with jurisdiction in Hilton, Parma Center and Bartlett's Corners.

"For the next two years, the people of our community, working through our local Red Cross, accomplished a big piece of work. In 1918 we had a membership of 876, and a junior membership of 386, which meant every pupil in the schools of our territory.

"Red Cross Committee from July, 1917, to Jan. 1919: Chairman, Mrs. Evan Ducolon; Vice-Chairman, Mrs. Elton Holden; Treasurer, Mrs. Wayne Wolfram; Secretary, Mrs. C. M. Nellis.

"The work for Base Hospital No. 19, was soon finished, and we began general Red Cross sewing, specializing in bed shirts and pajamas. At our Hilton workroom, and the Parma Center brick school, and Collamer divisions, about 5,000 garments and hospital supplies were made, besides a rush order for Christmas bags, and forty fully equipped comfort kits. Through our headquarters went the Christmas boxes for the men Overseas, the shipment of used linen, and the two collections of worn clothing calls, which were responded to splendidly.

"The Junior Auxiliaries were responsible for additional hospital supplies to the number of 2,210, and for most of the fourteen knitted blankets, which were marvels of intricate design.

"Our workers in the homes turned in 735 knitted articles such as socks, sweaters, wristlets, helmets, etc.

"These various activities were made possible by the men who provided us with warm, pleasant workrooms; by the several people who brought and returned our work; and by everyone who contributed to the \$2,300.00 that went into the work.

"Our Civilian Relief Committee did much to solve the problems of the men in service, and the families at home. Through this same Committee, the Red Cross did what it could to relieve the influenza situation in the winter of 1918-1919.

"Now our Red Cross is on a peace-time basis; although inactive, it is a link in the network that covers and connects the United States. In case of need, our National Headquarters will have a definite means of calling us into action without delay.

"The War Chest Committee of the town of Parma made every effort to obtain payments for as large a percentage of subscriptions as possible. The Committee met in full the quota asked for by the Central Committee of the County, which was \$435.00 per month, or a total of \$5,220.00. This was used for the support of the Y.M.C.A., K. of C., National Red Cross and other approved agencies. The quotas allotted to local chapters were discontinued at the end of six months, the total contributions to local Red Cross work being \$1,620.00.

"War Chest Committee: M. G. Newcomb, Chairman; O. A. Green, Secretary; G. R. Collamer, Treasurer; R. Stuart.

"The amounts raised on the War Loans were as follows:

"1st Liberty Loan, \$18,000.00; 2d Loan, \$28,000.00; 3d Loan, \$70,000.00; 4th Loan, \$75,000.00; Victory Loan, \$80,000.00.

"Saturday, August 2, 1919, was set apart by the grateful residents of the town of Parma, and especially of the village of Hilton, to welcome home their boys who took part in the great World War.

"The celebration started at noon with a dinner given the boys at the Arlington Hotel, in Hilton, after which, the public gathered at the High School grounds, and the young soldiers marched in, looking very military indeed, and headed by the Hilton Band. They assembled around the platform in the open air. On the platform were seated veterans of the Civil War, the village officers, and the supervisors of the town. An excellent address was given by Senator John B. Mullan.

"The President of the Village, N. Lee, presented a beautiful Roll of Honor to the village, with the names of all the Soldiers, Marines, Aviators, and those of other branches of the Service

engrossed thereon, which Roll of Honor is framed and hung in the State Bank of Hilton. After this, followed the presentation of fine bronze medals to all of the boys, by Supervisor Myron Roberts. Then the ball game was on between soldiers and civilians, the band playing at intervals all the afternoon. In the evening they were entertained at a theatre party at Rochester."

PENFIELD: A. F. Church secured a total of sixty-six records of men serving with the Colors from Penfield.

As to local activities, Mr. Church reported as follows:

"In the World War our Red Cross workers were among the most efficient and successful and did a large amount of work in knitting sweaters and making other necessities for the soldiers; in packing boxes and barrels for the boys Overseas; in selling Liberty Bonds and War-Savings Stamps; in collecting money for the War Chest; and lending a helping hand wherever there was need for it. The sale of Liberty Bonds is a matter of local pride as each call, except the first one, which was informal, and no amount specified, was largely oversubscribed.

"A public meeting was held in the Town Hall at Penfield Village, Aug. 23, 1919, where a reception and banquet was given for the boys and our two nurses, and each was presented with a bronze medal appropriately engraved."

PERINTON: Miss Charlotte Clapp secured a total of two hundred and forty-five records of men serving with the Colors, from Perinton and Fairport.

As to local activities, Miss Clapp reported as follows:

"'Actions speak louder than words'. No eulogy can add to the history of the Perinton men who served their country during the World War; their individual records tell the story. It is a story of men performing their duty faithfully and well in every arm of the Service, wherever United States troops were stationed. In each offensive—Chateau Thierry, St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne—as well as in defensive sectors with the British and French, Perinton's men were there, fully justifying our faith in them. They were chasing German submarines off the coasts of Ireland, England and France. They were on the U. S. Submarine destroyers conveying troop ships safely into port, and on the transport U. S. S. *President Lincoln*, when it was torpedoed by a German submarine. They were in the Lost Battalion in the Argonne Forest, and in pursuit of the Germans' headlong flight

from Grand Pré toward Sedan. When the victorious forces of the Allies marched to the Rhine, Perinton boys were in that Army of Occupation; and when the Germans surrendered their fleet in the North Sea, one of Perinton's Marines witnessed from the deck of the flagship the humiliation of the enemy. In camps, in training schools, in laboratories, on recruiting or guard duty, from Siberia and Russia to Hawaii and the Canal Zone, the sons of Perinton all worked with one accord, hastening the time of victory.

"For enlistment it was necessary to go to Rochester or some city where there was a recruiting station. In the organization for the Draft, Perinton was a part of County Division No. 3, of Monroe County. A Committee composed of Supervisors F. A. Defendorf; Irving H. Warner; Gordon H. Kellogg; Rev. H. R. Saunders; and Emory R. Lapham took the State Military Census for Perinton. The result of this canvass was the registration of 719 men of military age, an unusually large proportion of the population which was estimated at 7,000. James D. McCartney, Perinton's representative on Draft Board No. 3, was Chairman of the Board. Under his supervision, the required number of men for each draft quota was sent to the designated training camp. Dr. Price represented Perinton on the examining board for District No. 3. Few will forget those public demonstrations in honor of the boys that were leaving. The brief but impressive service at the Town Hall; the waving of flags and sound of gay marching airs as the crowds escorted the boys to the station; and those last farewells waved as the train pulled away and withdrew into the distance.

"Perinton boys went to several different camps. Though a majority trained in Camp Dix, others were assigned to Camp Jackson, Camp Wadsworth, Camp Devens, Camp Gordon, Camp Slocum, Camp Wheeler, etc.

"Albert B. Hupp was appointed by the United States Shipping Board in April, 1918, as Special Enrolling Agent for the Merchant Marine. The men inducted into this branch of the service were sent to the training station in Boston. For this Dr. James W. Fox was examining physician.

"Of all the auxiliary organizations at home that stood behind the men in service, none worked more faithfully than the Red Cross. In May, 1917, the Fairport Tuesday Musical met and organized a branch of the Rochester Chapter of the American Red

Cross. The following officers were chosen at the time and they saw the work through until after the Armistice was signed:

"President, Mrs. John R. Beach; Vice-President, Mrs. Fred Davis; Secretary, Mrs. W. W. Brown; Treasurer, Miss Mary Gildea.

"F. F. Schummers donated the use of several rooms in his business block on West Avenue, and these became headquarters for all Red Cross work. Through the generosity of several interested, the rooms were equipped with motor sewing machines. From the first, it was a busy place, not only as workrooms where the women of the town spent all their spare time making garments for which there was the greatest need, but it was the distributing center for yarn, great quantities of which was transformed each week into sweaters, socks, scarfs, etc. There were two hundred and ninety-five persons knitting for the Red Cross. Later, Mrs. Paul Merriman instructed a class in surgical dressings, and Mrs. Lyle Prouse had charge of this work in a room of Villa Rosenborg, which Mrs. Victor Holmes opened for this purpose certain days of the week. Inspectors examined each piece of the work before it was sent to the Rochester Chapter, and so scrupulous were they in performing their duty, that a very high standard was maintained.

"Hardly had a working organization been formed, when the call came to hurry up equipment for Base Hospital No. 19, which was due to leave Rochester very soon. There was a splendid response so that, by June 6, the sixty-nine pieces called for, the first shipment from Perinton, were sent to headquarters in Rochester.

"The articles for the first comfort bags for the boys were furnished by the school children; each bag was supplied with thread, needles, scissors, buttons, darning cotton, and other necessities. At the beginning, each boy was given a sweater, a helmet, three pairs of socks, a scarf, wristlets, a comfort bag, a Bible and his lunch.

"Money for expenses was raised in various ways. A house-to-house canvass for membership; High School Alumni tea; knitting parties; a pageant; Candy Kitchen donation of receipts on a busy Saturday; lectures; tag-day; musicals; a bazaar; rummage sale; a garden party; a birthday party; holiday and Halloween dances; and countless gifts of money financed this enterprise until the War Chest was organized.

"It would be impossible to name all of those who helped so whole-heartedly to 'carry on,' for such a list would include practically the whole community, but mention should be made of the work done by the local W.C.T.U., also that of the ladies of the Baptist Home, who accomplished an incredible amount of knitting. The remarkable record of Hubert Brown should also be given, for he knit on the knitting machine, washed and pressed, 900 pairs of socks.

"There were several circles of Junior members who worked on surgical dressings, layettes, and sent joke books and valentines to the boys.

"A Red Cross Civilian and War Relief Committee was formed to 'Aid and assist all families or relatives of the soldiers.' The Committee was as follows:

"J. Wm. Davies, Chairman; Miss Ida M. Cheesbrough; Miss Mary Gildea; Dr. C. M. Briggs.

"In brief, the record of Red Cross activity is as follows:

"Membership, 1,200; Junior Members, 648; Auxiliaries, 10; amount received and expended for War purposes, \$7,372.42; knitting, 6,017 garments; sewing, 6,675 garments.

"The Fairport Branch of the Red Cross was the largest branch in Monroe County outside of the City of Rochester, and it also held the record for raising money for War purposes. It was complimented by Headquarters for the excellent quality of its work. This was possible, only through the loyal cooperation and patriotic devotion of the whole town.

"The Perinton Patriotic League was organized April 26, 1917, with the following officers:

"President, Gordon H. Kellogg; Vice-President, Bruner B. Bown; Secretary, H. R. Saunders; Treasurer, C. J. Clark.

"A Constitution and By-laws were adopted, in which the purpose of the organization was stated as being:

"For the promotion of military training; the protection of property in the community; the conservation of food; and welfare work."

"The League organized, and furnished uniforms for members of the Perinton Military Corps, which met every Thursday evening on the school campus for military drill under the efficient leadership of Sergeant Chester B. Hull. A local paper sums up the benefit derived from this drill as follows:

"So far there isn't a man who has left this corps for the Colors who isn't at least a non-commissioned officer, and several have obtained commissions."

"The League's special care were the boys as they left town; it was this organization which presented New Testaments to the departing men, escorted them to the train, and furnished the band for each send-off.

"To aid in conservation the League furnished garden seeds for War-gardens.

"All patriotic meetings in the Town Hall were in charge of the League; it also put through the Liberty Loan drives. For each loan Perinton more than doubled her quota, and once trebled it. The following figures show the amounts subscribed:

"First Liberty Loan, \$60,450.00; Second Liberty Loan, \$100,150.00; Third Liberty Loan, \$186,350.00; Fourth Liberty Loan, \$199,100.00; Fifth Victory Loan, \$87,900.00.

"A quotation from one of our local papers in regard to the second Liberty Loan indicates the enthusiasm with which all these drives were made:

"Fairport's subscription to the second Liberty Loan in round numbers is \$100,000, more than three times the amount allotted to the village to raise.

"The canvass was stimulated by the Division of the General Committee of which Gordon H. Kellogg was the Chairman, into two teams, headed by H. R. Saunders and R. M. Otis. These were designated as the Red and Blue teams, Mr. Saunders having the Blues, and Mr. Otis the Reds. Sub-committees were appointed to canvass every street in the village, and farmers in the surrounding districts. That the committees worked faithfully is evidenced by the final result. The final figures given out by Mr. Kellogg are, that the total amount subscribed reached \$100,150. Fairport's allotment was \$30,000. Two giant thermometers put up on the West Avenue side of Bramer's drug store to indicate the standing of the two teams, had to be repainted, as the figures did not go high enough to indicate the amounts subscribed. In addition to the amount stated there was undoubtedly \$25,000 taken through Rochester banks, which was not credited to Fairport. About 750 individual subscriptions were received, only one of which was for as much as \$5,000.00.

"Chairman Kellogg received a telegram some days ago from C. W. Hodges, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Second Federal Reserve District, saying that as far as he was able to determine, Fairport was the first town in the Second Federal Reserve District to reach its allotment.'

"Record was made of the fact that

"Fairport led all the towns of Monroe County in its oversubscription of the Fourth Liberty Loan.'

"To add interest in three of these campaigns, an Honor Flag was awarded to every community in the Second Federal Reserve District that should sell more than its quota of bonds. Fairport, with its subscriptions 'over the top,' won one of these flags each time they were offered.

"Fairport's allotment of War-Savings and Thrift Stamps was \$10,000. The committee in charge, met in the Town Hall and appointed sub-committees to put the stamps on sale in every retail business place and factory in Fairport. C. J. Sullivan was appointed to look after the advertising. Postmaster E. J. Fisk reported that not more than \$1,000 worth of stamps could be sold to one person, and that many of the towns were forming 'Buy-the-Limit' Clubs, whose members would agree to purchase \$1,000 worth of stamps.

"As the stamps paid a better interest rate than savings banks, many people invested their earnings in them weekly. A large number of children earned pennies to buy a stamp a week. The total sale of Thrift and War-Savings Stamps was \$14,-038.58.

"In May, 1918, a company of about two hundred patriotic people enlisted in the Monroe County War Service Corps for the duration of the War. They stood ready to prosecute any War-activity that was needed at any time during the year, whether it would be filling the War Chest; carrying out the orders of the Food and Fuel Administration; or selling Liberty Bonds.

"In May, 1918, an organization was formed to collect and administer funds for National and local War-activities. This War Chest was to take care of, 'once for all', War-contributions for the entire year, and would exclude all necessity for further solicitations of money for War-purposes, unless some unforeseen emergency should arise. Gordon H. Kellogg, by virtue of his appointment on the County Executive Committee, was in charge of Perinton's War Chest. The local Executive Committee included:

"W. B. Saleno, Chairman; Mrs. H. R. Saunders, Secretary; C. J. Clark, Treasurer.

"The budget for the year was as follows:

"Local Red Cross, \$7,500.00; Local Emergency Fund, \$1,500.00; County War Chest for National War Activities, \$4,200.00, total, \$13,200.00.

"The Becker Bank Building was secured, through the generosity of John Clifford, for use as a temporary headquarters for the Perinton War Chest, and was open two evenings a week for the receipt of money due on subscribers' pledges. A thorough canvass of the town by the War Service Corps resulted in an amount of \$14,212.25 from 1,544 subscribers.

"Many interesting incidents developed in the Campaign. One Italian family subscribed \$96.00 for the year. Several pledged \$5.00 per month. One elderly widow-lady with an income of only \$180.00 a year from her husband's estate, gave \$5.00. When the solicitor, knowing the condition of her finances, remonstrated at the relative size of her pledge, and inquired how she could afford that amount, she said she was going to give up two things of which she was very fond, an orange or so a week, and her weekly bit of candy.

"C. J. Clark was Food Administrator for the town of Perinton. He issued permits for the purchase of sugar and other foods, of which there was a shortage. Mrs. Alice L. Hupp, appointed by the United States Food Administration to send to Headquarters each week a consumers' report on retail prices, performed this service from November 5th, 1917, to January 13th, 1919. These reports consisted of the local prices on about forty-two staple food articles, together with other data that were requested by the Government from time to time, such as industrial surveys, etc.

"An effort was made for the general conservation of food. 'Food Will Win the War', was the slogan. Under the direction of Miss Grimes, Monroe County Conservation Agent, a campaign was started to enlist all housewives in an active conservation movement. The school children and Boy Scouts circulated cards, asking each housekeeper to economize as much as possible, so that there might be sufficient food to send to the men in service Overseas. A large number signed these cards. Many school boys helped with the harvests, so that the crops might all be saved. In 1918, when potatoes were plenty, 'Potatoes for Patriotism' was urged; during 'Potato Week' recipes were distributed, and an exhibit in Bramer's store showed tempting viands prepared from the potato, encouraging the use of this product as a wheat substitute, and in combination with other foods.

"No less enthusiastic were the townspeople in the conserving of fuel. Gasless Sundays were religiously observed; horses and bicycles returning to their former popularity. The Village President was ex-officio Fuel Administrator, and E. L. Dudley and J. D. McCartney in turn regulated its distribution. The following extract from a local paper, dated January 23rd, 1918, shows how cheerfully loss and inconveniences were borne in the carrying out of Administrator Garfield's conservation program:

"The most remarkable edict ever issued in this country, that of Fuel Administrator Garfield closing factories and business houses to conserve the supply of coal, found Fairport ready to do its share and comply with the spirit of the order in every possible way.

"Here, as elsewhere, the most serious problem was that of the manufacturers, but the order was met with patriotic method, and matters were adjusted to meet the demands of the situation in all places, according to the most accurate information secured by the *Herald*.

"The Cobb Preserving Company's plant was shut down as low as possible, without injuring the boilers, as soon as the fuel order was received. No manufacturing was carried on during the five day period, but on advice from the Rochester office of the Fuel Administration the company was instructed to continue experimental work and other Government food-product work. Quite a few hands were kept busy in other kinds of work, particularly in labeling, which was done in buildings that did not require heat except just above the freezing point.

"The Sanitary Can Company's plant cut down such departments as were possible, but continued the manufacture of containers for perishable food-products.

"The New York State Fruit Company's plant was practically shut down so far as the use of fuel was concerned, but all the men were kept busy at extra work so that none lost time and wages.

"Among the smaller plants closed on account of the order were the Taylor Medicine Company; the Dr. Weare Medicine Company; the Trescott Company; Horseheads Glove Company; and the Monroe County Chemical Company. Some of these plants consumed very little coal during a five-day period, but observed the closing order to the letter, nevertheless.

"Both local newspapers were able to continue in operation, although the job printing departments of each were closed during the five days specified by the order, as this end of the business was not exempted under the ruling of the fuel authorities.

"All grocery stores and markets closed at noon, Monday. The National Bank remained open, as did also the office of the Western Union, and the Bell and Federal Telephone exchanges were in operation as usual.

"The municipal plant was of course operated continuously, and where power was used there was no additional consumption of fuel, as it is necessary to keep one engine in service at all times, and a slight load made no difference.

"Drug stores were allowed to remain open all day Monday, but cigars and tobacco were not on sale anywhere. The tobacco stores were closed to business, but poolrooms, billiard parlors and bowling alleys were open Monday and closed the following days. The ruling also applied to theatres, and Manager Aldrich of the Bijou Dream kept his place closed Monday evenings.

"The larger buildings containing offices were heated just enough for physicians' use.

"Tax Collector, A. N. LeClear put in a chilly day at his place for tax collecting at the Town Hall, as the supply of fuel was limited, and the radiators gave out very little heat.

"The four Protestant churches of the village discontinued evening services entirely and held only the regular morning service, with the Sunday School following. Practically all social events were discontinued, and the mid-week prayer meetings were held in the homes of the parishioners.

"The Congregational church held its services in the chapel. The Raymond Baptist church used wood for fuel for its Sunday services. The First Methodist church had its steam heating plant rearranged so that it became possible to heat the auditorium alone, as that is the easiest portion of the church to heat, and used the auditorium for all its Sunday services. The trustees of the First Baptist church decided to hold the Sunday services in the Sunday School rooms, closing the auditorium entirely, and to hold the prayer-meetings in the homes of members.

"Mayor E. L. Dudley, was named Fuel Administrator for the village of Fairport, and was kept busy looking after fuel matters for our citizens.

"Mayor Dudley was on the job to see that the regulations were observed, and no violations were reported.

"According to the ruling of the County Fuel Administrator, any person who was absolutely in need of fuel was served by any dealer who had coal, the quantity being limited to half a ton or less, as required.

"In spite of the fact that hundreds of men and many women were idle, temporarily, by the order, hardly a word of complaint was heard, and many even seemed glad to be in a position where they realized they were actually making a personal sacrifice in helping to win the War.

"Although the loss of wages hit many workers severely, there was little real suffering, and no cases of necessity were reported to the Overseer of the Poor as a result of the enforced vacation order.

"Taken altogether, the village has a right to feel proud of its officials, its citizens, and even its children for the spirit of loyalty and cooperation shown by one and all in the face of the extreme conditions brought about by the National necessity for the conservation of fuel."

"Fairport's drive for money for the Y.M.C.A. opened with a meeting at the Town Hall, addressed by Louis Foulkes of Rochester. Mr. Foulkes had spent several weeks at Camp Dix with the Y.M.C.A., and he gave a graphic account of what the Red Triangle meant to the men in service at home and abroad.

"W. B. Saleno was made Chairman of the Y.M.C.A., War-work Committee; the gift forwarded to Headquarters from this community amounted to \$703.68. The personal letter received in acknowledgement, reads in part as follows:

"The Committee have asked me to express to you its sincere appreciation of the generous gift which your community has made to this work.

"And, in making this acknowledgement, may I add my personal thanks for what I consider a magnificent offering from your people?

"Our appreciation is also expressed for the whole-hearted work done by your Committee in raising this amount.

"Yours very truly,

"(Signed) E. G. Miner, Treasurer."

"A canvass for funds for the K. of C. War-work, with Charles J. Sullivan, Chairman, resulted in a gift of about \$400.00.

"An active factor in all branches of War-activity was the local company of Boy Scouts. Whenever they were called to service their response was prompt and enthusiastic. They made a house-to-house canvass for food conservation pledges, Liberty Loan Bonds, and for the Red Cross. In connection with the First Liberty Loan drive they helped by distributing literature. During the campaign for the Second Loan, they obtained subscriptions amounting to \$11,250. Clinton George won the prize by selling \$5,100 worth of Bonds. The following boys won War Service Emblems issued by the National Headquarters for any Scout selling ten separate bonds: Clinton George, Howard Cook and Clarence Crawford.

"They did unusually well in locating, for miles around, black walnut trees, in response to a request from the Government. They made estimates of the size and height of each tree, the number of board feet in each, etc., and reported this, together with the price the owner asked for it, to the Government. They were organized by patrols so that they could convene quickly; take and carry messages rapidly; and they showed their colors on many public occasions.

"With the assembling of the Army in cantonments and training camps the need arose for libraries for the men. Early in September, 1917, the Government sent out a call for money for the establishment of central and branch libraries for each camp. September 26th, was the day set for the drive. The librarian of the public library in each community was made Campaign Director, and the local Library Board became the local Library War Committee, with Miss Ida M. Cheesbrough in charge. Plans were made for Perinton's drive for War-libraries. A local paper describes the organization as follows:

"The Fairport Public Library Board of Trustees organized for the work, Monday evening. The town is divided into six districts. About sixty people have been asked to help in collecting the money. \$1,000,000 must be collected for this purpose on one day, Sept. 26. Each community is asked to collect an amount equal to five percent of its population. Fairport's share is \$180.00. No community should fall down on this as the amount asked for is far too small for the work.

"Each district in the town is to be supervised by the members of the Library Board: Mrs. J. W. Vickery; Mrs. G. S. Price; Miss Helen DeLand; Miss Minerva DeLand; C. S. Greene, assisted by Miss Charlotte Clapp; and

Mrs. Earl Root as Supervisors on the North Side. A committee at Egypt, and the Grange will be asked to help cover the territory in the town of Perinton, outside of the Village. The Boy Scouts will help in the preliminary work.

"Each home in the village will be visited on the 26th, next Wednesday, because this is a community work and every one in the community is anxious to do his 'bit' for the safety and welfare of our men and boys. The school children on that day will bring their offerings to the school. During the day of the 26th, the local committee will have headquarters in the Town Hall. All the collectors will turn their money in as the work is finished, and in the evening all will come together to sum up the results, as the amount collected must be wired in to the State headquarters at Albany at 7:30 o'clock in the evening.'

"As a result of the drive, \$245.11 was sent to headquarters.

"Later, as the call came for books, magazines and scrap-books, there was a generous response. Boy Scouts volunteered their services in collecting books during 'Book Drive Week.' One man brought in fifty-two books; another family sent forty. The books must be fully catalogued before being forwarded to the camps, and several people volunteered to help with the pasting and labeling.

"Local Manufacturers reported as follows:

"Cobb Preserving Company: About 50% of the output of this Company including canned vegetables, jams and jellies, was taken by the Government for military use.

"American Can Company: During the summer of 1918, the American Can Company was rated as a 100% War-industry. This factory filled orders on Government contract for containers for condensed milk and beans.'

"Perinton's Four-Minute men were: J. W. Davies; Daniel B. DeLand; Harry Greenman and Raymond L. Lee. In cooperation with the other Four-Minute men throughout the country they addressed public meetings to bring to the attention of all, the information the Government wished to be known. They presented facts in regard to the Liberty Loans, the War, Y.M.C.A., and other current activities.

"The schools of the Town of Perinton were all actively engaged in some kind of War-work. The district schools accomplished much knitting, made several quilts, and gave generously to the Red Cross. Fairport schools organized a Junior Red Cross, and worked on surgical dressings and layettes. The High School held special exercises to dedicate its service flag of thirty-eight stars.

"A local paper commented on the patriotism of the school children:

"Fairport is at the head of all the villages in Monroe County in the purchase of Thrift Stamps, and Fairport school children are doing their share in the work, having purchased a total of \$882.68 in stamps.

"The amounts purchased by the different grades are as follows: High School, \$178.56; Miss Gardner's room, \$67.80; Miss Wright's room, \$69.00; Miss Green's room, \$71.75; Miss Woodhill's room, \$97.45; Miss Gray's room, \$23.50; Miss Gibb's room, \$80.75; Miss Sherman's room, \$44.22; Miss Wegner's room, \$19.25; Miss Sutherland's room, \$34.80; Miss Hall's room, \$34.60; Miss Cumming's room, \$89.35; Miss Johnson's room, \$21.25; Miss Rabbitt's room, \$19.00; Miss Shea's room, \$32.50.'

"In their school work, also, the children were encouraged to give time and attention to patriotic subjects.

"E. A. Slocum Post W. R. C. No. 146, an auxiliary to the local G.A.R. showed its patriotism in various ways: Thimble parties were held to raise money for the Red Cross, and the members made comfort bags and accomplished a large amount of sewing and knitting for the Red Cross.

"The Relief Corps purchased a large service flag for the town of Perinton. It was 8 x 12 feet in size and had 159 stars, its single gold star being in memory of John Howell, the first man from Perinton to make the supreme sacrifice. At a meeting in the Town Hall the evening of May 2, 1918, Mrs. H. M. Brown in behalf of the W.R.C. presented this flag to the town. The Corps, although a small organization, purchased one \$100.00 Liberty Bond.

"When the men had been mustered out of service, a banquet was served to Perinton's returned soldiers, and a large silk flag was presented to them.

"Order of the Eastern Star, No. 444, was active during the War in raising money for War-purposes, and in working at the Red Cross rooms. They paid out for the men in service \$238.71, also \$45.00 toward the ambulance for use Overseas. They also purchased one \$100.00 Liberty Bond.

"Fairport Historical Club raised \$75.00 to buy books for a hospital for wounded soldiers. It also gave \$32.86 to the Red Cross.

"Fairport Masonic Lodge, No. 476, with a membership of one hundred eighty-nine contributed \$5.00 per member for War-relief through the Grand Lodge Organization.

"Other organizations contributed to the Red Cross as follows:

"Local organization, I. O. O. F., Rebecca Lodge; Lady Macabees, San Sebastian; Perinton Patriotic League; Pinnacle Club; Chautauqua Literary Club; Baptist Home; St. Luke's Guild; Eddy Class of Congregational Sunday School; Circle of King's Daughters."

PITTSFORD: George H. Hicks secured a total of one hundred and twenty-seven records of men serving with the Colors from Pittsford.

No report was made as to local World War Service.

RIGA: Joel J. Snow secured a total of forty-seven records of men serving with the Colors from Riga and Churchville.

As to local activities, Mr. Snow reported as follows:

"When War came to America in 1917, it found the localities, as it found the Nation, not thinking in the terms of War, and not prepared.

"The town of Riga in May, 1917, organized a War Chest for the purpose of looking after such needs as would grow out of a state of War, and of responding to such legitimate requests for funds as would come from the Red Cross and similar organizations. The officers of this organization were: George A. Johnson, Chairman; M. J. Bruton, Treasurer; and J. C. Malloch, Secretary. About \$2000.00 was raised. Funds were immediately available for the Red Cross, and the value of organization established.

"The Red Cross had, by this time, been organized with Mrs. Sarah Hughes, Chairman; M. J. Bruton, Treasurer; and Miss Ida Lancot, Secretary. Mrs. Louise Snyder was chosen Vice-Chairman, and Mrs. Mida Johnson put in charge of the Surgical Dressings. Space forbids a recital of all the work this organization did, but it is a story that could be written in thousands of cities and hamlets of the tapping of that great reservoir of public service predicated on woman's love and compassion.

"Headquarters were established in Churchville, with branches in the northern and southern parts of the town. As a brief recital it may be stated that 1,500 surgical dressings were made, 1,000 garments of various kinds were completed, and the ten machines in the sewing-rooms were busy on appointed days.

"In the autumn of 1918, the Red Cross did valiant service during the influenza epidemic. A temporary hospital was established and all the machinery of the organization used in fighting the dread disease.

"The Junior Red Cross was a pronounced success, every school child in town being a member. The teachers of the schools cannot have too much credit for their able supervision and co-operation in this work. Into the garments they made, little fingers wove the teaching of the Sermon on the Mount, and this call to the children brought out that which rests in every child and waits its call.

"Both Red Cross organizations still exist, and do their noble work when occasion requires.

"The call for men and funds came in June, 1917, and both were met. Just tribute cannot be paid to those men by one who was not of them, for no man can appreciate the great contribution they made who did not himself make the same contribution. We may measure comparatively our benefactions in land, money and material, but who can measure that which was given of the soul? A bronze tablet in the village park tells the passerby who they were—all the world knows what they were. A tall tubular steel pole in the same park, erected prior to the placing of the tablet, bears aloft their country's flag, the object of their service.

"A Liberty Loan Committee was formed with George A. Johnson, Chairman, and did excellent service, as the records of the different loans will show:

	Quota	Raised	Over the Top
1st.	20,000.00	\$49,000.00	\$29,000.00
2d.	28,000.00	35,000.00	7,000.00
3d.	39,000.00	45,000.00	6,000.00
4th.	40,000.00	60,650.00	20,650.00
5th.	45,000.00	49,600.00	4,600.00

"The Committee also had charge of the War Chest in 1918, and raised \$5,999.00.

"War-Savings Stamps in the amount of \$2,500.00 were sold. This Committee was in charge of J. R. Bromley, Chairman; Earl W. Parmalee; Raymond Combs; James Dunlay; and Frank S. Adams.

"The greater part of these stamps and certificates were bought by school children who were willing promoters of the Government's campaign of thrift.

"Private organizations such as churches, Sunday schools, Eastern Stars and Masonic Lodges, purchased bonds; contributed to the support of French orphans; ambulance funds; Near East Relief; and in other ways tried to bind up the wounds of War.

"When the boys came home, a welcome was tendered them at Grange Hall in Churchville. A bountiful repast was spread for them, and the community joined in tendering them honor. Those who had spoken at the several War-meetings were again assembled. Rev. Father Winters of Spencerport; Rev. Harry Hardy of Churchville; John McInerney and Percy Oviatt of Rochester. Rev. Father Charles Bruton, a native son, had not returned from his chaplaincy in France, and his absence was regretted.

"This time there was a new note in the voices of the speakers; a new lightness in the hearts of the listeners. There was rejoicing that the War had closed, that the days of anxiety were past, that America had preserved her honor and her greatness, for it was known that when honor dwells in the people, it dwells in the Nation.

"The Publicity of the various organizations was cared for very efficiently by the following Committee: Chairman, J. J. Snow; George A. Johnson; R. P. Dermody.

"Liberty Loan Committee: Chairman, George A. Johnson; Raymond Combs; R. P. Dermody; Mrs. Emma Edmunds; E. Irving Griffin; J. C. Malloch; Thomas Murray; W. G. McIntosh; J. D. McMaster; George E. Savage; Mrs. Helen S. Savage; Mrs. Grace Store; Dr. M. D. VanHorn; Dr. Eli H. Vail; E. G. Wingate; Joel S. Snow; Harry Snyder; Herman Snyder; J. Roy Bromley; George S. Murray; Earl W. Parmalee."

RUSH: Miss Murray E. Sherman secured a total of twenty-five records of men serving with the Colors from Rush.

As to local activities, Miss Sherman reported as follows:

"COMMITTEE IN CHARGE OF PLEDGES AT RUSH: Mr. A. D. Chapman, Major; Captains: 1st District: E. D. Harrigan; Miss Murray E. Sherman; Captains: 2nd District: W. A. Keyes; Mrs. Jane Beahan.

"Pledges: Rush.....\$5,473.00

"Industry 2,192.22

"Total....\$7,665.22

"COMMITTEE IN CHARGE OF DISTRIBUTION OF FUND: M. C. Decker, Rush, Chairman; Scott W. Stevens, Secretary; Eugene H. Green, Rush, Treasurer.

"AMOUNTS COLLECTED BY THE BOYS AT INDUSTRY:

"Y.M.C.A.\$ 32.98

"Red Cross 55.00

"OFFICERS OF THE RED CROSS AT RUSH: President, Mrs. L. E. Longfellow; Vice-President, Mrs. N. S. Alderman; Secretary, Miss Ella L. Martin; Treasurer, Mrs. E. H. Green; Women Workers: Mrs. Anna Enright; Mrs. Frank Price; Miss Mary Hayes; Mrs. N. Mead; Mrs. Allen Graves; Miss Anna Graves; Miss Josephine Graves; Miss Emma Graves; Mrs. Nelson Ives; Miss

Margaret Cramer; Mrs. Elizabeth Wood; Mrs. Horace Stull; Mrs. E. H. Green; Mrs. Volney Lyday; Miss M. E. Sherman; Mrs. Michael Harrigan; Mrs. Katy Doyle Moran; Mrs. F. Maloney; Mrs. Edward Maloney; Miss Ruby Maloney; Mrs. Arthur White; Mrs. J. W. Wiles; Mrs. John Eastman; Mrs. J. H. Leary; Mrs. Clayton Fishell; Mrs. George W. Sherman; Mrs. B. Hayes; Miss Cora Stevens; Mrs. S. H. Kinsey; Mrs. M. E. Kinsey; Miss Addie Sherman; Louise Sherman; Marion Sherman; Mrs. Frank Faugh; Mrs. J. E. Longfellow; Miss Ella L. Martin; Mrs. H. J. Greene; Mrs. Horace Mack; Miss Anna Gray; Miss Mary Gray; Mrs. William Gleason; Mrs. Marwin Wagner; Mrs. M. Decker; Miss Mary Markham; Miss Linda Puffer; Miss Belle Puffer; Miss Ruth Dunsford; Miss Orenshaw; Mrs. Albert Greene; Mrs. John Stull; Mrs. Ray; Mrs. John Marvin; Mrs. Cassius Burgett; Miss Dell Brown.

"Total amount spent by the Red Cross, \$1,393.16.

"No work was done in Rush for the 1st and 2nd Liberty Loans, although a large amount was subscribed in Rochester, Avon and other towns.

"The 3rd, 4th, and 5th loans in the district were headed by A. M. Holden, of Honeoye Falls. The towns under Mr. Holden were Mendon, Rush and Henrietta.

"The Rush Committee was as follows:

"W. A. Keyes; Frank G. Blair; N. S. Sherman; Albert M. Goff; George Wilkinson (Industry); Dean Norris; Roscoe S. Tomkinson; Paul Martin; Charles O'Brien; Jesse Brooks; Anthony Krenzer; Addison D. Chapman.

"The amounts raised at Rush and the Industrial School in the last three loans, were as follows:

"3rd.....\$48,300; Honor Flag

"4th..... 62,250; Honor Flag

"5th..... 68,300; Honor Flag

"The following Chairmen had charge of the Red Cross work at Industry:

"Miss Mary E. Guinan; Mrs. E. J. Huebner; Mrs. M. J. Carr; Miss Bethel Anderson.

"The following articles were made by the Red Cross auxiliary of the town of Rush:

"6,771 pieces (arm slings, abdominal binders, T-binders, and factory pillows); 679 sweaters; 577 pairs of socks; 154 suits of pajamas."

SCOTTSVILLE: See Wheatland.

SPENCERPORT: See Ogden.

SWEDEN: Professor Charles D. Cooper secured one hundred and fifty records of men serving with the Colors from Brockport and Sweden.

As to local activities, Prof. Cooper reported as follows:

"No country is greater than its rural population. It is in the response of this vast group that the United States must always take great pride. The large centers of population, the industrial centers, the manufacturing centers, performed valiantly in every field of operation in the World War, and not the least among them being on the field of battle. It is, however, in the response of the rural sections, of whom indifferent response was expected, where was best expressed the united action and concerted effort that supplied not only their proportion of the fighting forces but at the same time continued to supply those stores without which no Nation can successfully make War.

"Histories will be written without end, but never will the human mind be capable of expressing adequately the contribution and the service rendered to the Nation, in its dark hour of trial, by those sections removed from the sources of mass-enthusiasm and accustomed to massed effort. It is in the response of the smaller centers of population and in the agricultural sections that the American people received their greatest inspiration. By the actions of these forces the imagination of the Nation was fired, and by their accomplishments was more firmly fixed the belief that Government of the people, for the people, by the people, cannot perish from the earth.

"A free people, organized to be effective in the arts of peace, Sweden and Brockport were wholly unprepared for War. In this they were like other towns and villages throughout the Nation. The message of the President, and the subsequent action of Congress, in declaring that 'A state of War exists between this country and Germany,' was not unexpected. Until such declaration was made it was impossible to organize the town and village on a War-basis.

"Brockport was alive to the seriousness of the situation and her great desire to stand solidly behind the President and Congress is manifest by a resolution presented to the Village Board and unanimously adopted by them on March 26, 1917:

"Mr. Gordon moved that the President of the Village be appointed Chairman of a committee of four, such committee to be known as a Committee on National Defense, and that the President be empowered to appoint such subcommittees for the purpose of obtaining signatures to the following declaration to be forwarded to the President of the United States:

“To the President of the United States:

“‘As an American, faithful to American ideals of justice, liberty, and humanity, and confident that the Government has exerted its most earnest efforts to keep us at peace with the world; I hereby declare my absolute and unconditional loyalty to the Government of the United States and pledge my support to you in any steps which you may take to protect American rights against unlawful violence upon land and sea, in guarding the Nation against hostile attacks, and in upholding international rights.’

“The Committee was appointed and consisted of Village President, George B. Harmon; James G. Galloway; Gifford Morgan; and Herbert W. Bramley.

“The response that was accorded to the declaration of loyalty and support was unanimous and constituted the first official recognition of the impending struggle. It also supplied the machinery, in the shape of a working body, to cope with any emergency that might arise in the community relative to the transition from peace to a Wartime basis. This Committee found much to do and labored faithfully among the people to the end that they acquired a wealth of data that was to be of great value in the later War-period; it perfected its own organization so that an impetus was given to further organization in keeping with the demands of the time; it was on the alert for the enemies of the Nation who might reside within the community; and it mobilized the man power and the finances against calls which were sure to come.

“When the call to arms came and the communities of the Nation were facing possible damage from enemies within the Nation, the Committee of National Defense in the towns of Sweden and Clarkson, decided upon the establishment of a Home Defense Company with headquarters in the Normal School in Brockport. This company was inaugurated by a rousing public meeting held in Normal Hall on May 8, 1917, at which time Jean A. Picard, a French soldier of renown gave the principal address and brought to the people of Brockport and Sweden, for the first time, the story of modern warfare by a participant.

“The Home Defense Company with James G. Galloway, Captain; Dr. John L. Hazen, 1st Lieutenant; and Thomas C. Gordon, 2d Lieutenant, was formed. This Company gave a feeling of security to the town and surrounding country. It gave protection in the event that the threatened attempts against the property of the locality, such as bridge-heads and railroads, necessary for the transportation of munitions, should materialize. It also gave an opportunity for the training of the men who would, in time, be called to the Nation, and which had been

carried on by independent organizations within the fire-companies and clubs of the town. The men sent to the service of the Nation with the advantage of this preliminary training won instant recognition, and in many instances rapid promotion.

“The Home Defense Company received the recognition they deserved and were soon made a part of the State Guard and designated as Company I. Company I, inherited the proud position of its forerunner Company K, which made such an enviable record as a part of the old 13th Regiment during the Civil War.

“The work of the Committee on National Defense did not end with the formation of the Home Guards. They remained a powerful force in the official expression of the Wartime demands. They were instrumental in mobilizing the citizenry in patriotic expression and in this capacity they stimulated many patriotic gatherings, such as flag raising community gatherings and other meetings, so necessary in arousing the people to the seriousness of the task ahead of them. It was upon this committee that the responsibility fell for the selection of such other committees as would assure the Government the fullest cooperation in the many demands that they were to make. They formulated the Committees who were to have charge of the various Liberty Loan Drives, and the War Chest. Through their efforts the efficiency of many of the most prominent Sweden men in War-work was brought to light.

“T. C. Gordon was early made a member of the County Committee on National Defense, and was placed in charge of ten towns west of the Genesee River. Henry Harrison and Dr. Henry Mann were appointed as two of the three members of the Draft Exemption Board at the beginning, and in their positions were called upon to execute the difficult work which these positions demanded. Mr. Harrison remained upon the Exemption Board until it was disbanded. Gifford Morgan, a member of the Sweden Committee, residing in Clarkson, was in time to become the Fuel Administrator for the District. These and many others represent the individual leadership which was to mark the progress of the town during its period of stress.

“The Committee on National Defense was placed in charge of the various celebrations attending the departure of the men called in the Draft, and the enthusiasm generated by these occasions has been approached only by the occasions when similar bodies of men left for the front during the Civil War. These

leave-taking ceremonies set a standard for dignified and sane partings which did much for whole-hearted effort and team work. The interest thus aroused was wisely directed during the intervening periods. Several of these meetings are of such general interest that they will permit of a fuller description under a separate head, particularly those meetings relating to the Loan Campaigns, the several flag raisings, and the final reception and feast day to the returned service men which marked the end of the busy career of the Sweden Committee on National Defense.

“New York State performed wonders during the War because its citizens saw the wisdom of cooperation and proper coordination. A military census, an agricultural census, and various other orders issued by the Chief Executive of the State were performed without expense and aided greatly in not only tabulating the resources of the State but in the actual making of these resources available for the great need that was to arise. Among the great things achieved by the State during the War none will have a more far reaching influence upon the lives of all the citizens than this consciousness of collective power for civic progress.

“The Committee from Sweden kept abreast of the growing complexity in Wartime effort. In the organization of its various sub-Committees a wholesome progress is noted. The first Liberty Loan Campaign was marked by enthusiasm rather than a well-defined plan as to the best method of procedure, and was successful because of this enthusiasm; but as the succeeding campaigns followed more rapidly, the man-power of the town was being effectively mobilized to carry on these campaigns in a forceful and energetic way. Some of the later campaigns were successful more because of organization than of enthusiasm. Except for this organization it is safe to say that more than one campaign would have failed.

“The most potent of these sub-organizations, exclusive of perhaps the Campaign Chairmen, themselves, was the formation of the Home Service Corps. It was this Corps that most truly represents the progress achieved in community organization for cooperative Wartime effort. The Home Service Corps was gotten under way during the interim between the Second and Third Liberty Loan Campaigns and was designed to place responsibility for collections, subscriptions, publicity and other War-time services in the hands of a carefully chosen group repre-

sending every section of the community, dividing the effort among the greatest number of effective workers, and having these workers so placed that they could in the shortest possible time reach every person in their respective group. The Home Service Corps divided the town and the village, having captains over certain larger units, these in turn appointing their lieutenants, and they appointing other subordinates to the end that over every section or group there was one who had the responsibility of reporting to a member next in command. Each ward and precinct was divided, and subdivided and when the Home Service Corps began to function, as it very shortly did function, the labor of canvassing the town was quickly accomplished and the results bespeak volumes for the efforts of the Committees and the members of the Corps. The Home Service Corps was an ever-ready, responsive group to whom was entrusted the difficult task of reaching the individual for whatever purpose needed and they succeeded beyond the dreams of their originators. It was the Home Service Corps that solicited the subscriptions of the third Liberty Loan and of all succeeding campaigns; made the War Chest successful; and always stood behind the drive-Chairmen, or the Committee on National Defense, with a full front. The Home Service Corps served intelligently always, and mustered their full quota for the final effort of their service, the home-coming celebration.

“The War imposed its burdens upon the Nation, the State, the community, and the individual. Its very magnitude demanded efforts in every direction of like proportion. This is nowhere so well expressed as in the field of War-finance. To pay for the immense needs of our own growing War machine and to replenish the depleted coffers of our Allies made it necessary for this Nation to underwrite large loans and to be prepared to underwrite these loans at intervals during the period of the War. It was inexpedient to place the financing of the War in the hands of the moneyed interests of the Nation. The loans must be subscribed by the people generally, and the bonds exchanged for the money of the people must be as widely distributed as possible for the sacrifices, that must follow a prolonged War.

“To accomplish this end, a new departure was necessary in our governmental efforts at securing revenue, a great financial organization, reaching from one end of the country to the other, and extending into every hamlet no matter how remote. A people unversed in security values had to be educated, not only in the

fundamentals of thrift for thrift's sake, but also for thrift as a Government necessity. An extensive publicity bureau was organized with far-reaching facilities for news spreading, for printing, poster making and lithographing, for the useful purpose of making itself a force in effective appeal. A speakers' bureau spread the appeal where the daily and weekly press already had prepared the way. A body of salesmen was enlisted, including almost all of the highly-trained salesmen of our great corporations and lesser corporations, many of whom were donated by the corporations and who volunteered their services in the new venture of money getting for their Government. In this manner a sales force for Government Bonds was recruited whose personnel represented the highest specialists of their kind in the world. These Loans were universally successful because the people responded, and also because the salesmen, wherever they labored, put their all into the work.

"Sweden and Brockport did not lag behind in these efforts because in both the town and the village the best talent gave their time and energy willingly to the cause of underwriting their share of the cost of the War. The management of the various campaigns was in able hands, supported by capable assistants. Everyone worked in the common cause and, at the conclusion of each campaign, all were rewarded by the satisfaction of knowing that the maximum sales of bonds had been made, and that the entire community had been thoroughly covered. This is at once apparent when the subscriptions in each of the three campaigns totaled more than \$50.00 per capita with no subscription of any great amount. The lessons taught during these drives for funds will be part compensation for the losses in material resources sustained during the conflict. There are many people in the town and village the possessors of wealth who would never have saved except for the impetus given them by the salesmen in the Liberty Loan drives. The influence of this upon the people generally was much felt and will continue to be felt.

"The First Liberty Loan Campaign, which started in June, 1917, was the first attempt to underwrite a great Government crisis by popular subscription. It succeeded despite hasty organization, and unsettled policies. The reason for this may be explained partly, by the fact that the bonds themselves had attractive features not overlooked by men versed in financial matters. The campaign also was carried through because of the fixed idea in the mind of the buyer that it was necessary to respond lest

more drastic means be employed—the lesson of conscription was still fresh in the minds of everyone. Enthusiasm counted for many sales among those who had no knowledge of the financial principles underlying the bonds purchased. Exclusive of the buyers with some knowledge of security values, the First Liberty Loan was put across as a War-measure without regard to the values that attended the bonds sold.

“The Brockport and Sweden Campaign was as hastily organized as that of any other section of the country. The response, while not as unanimous as the subsequent drives, was a revelation to the people themselves, for very few believed that the quota of \$118,000.00 could be reached. When it was almost doubled the keynote was struck for what was to follow. This was accomplished in the face of a lack of publicity of the kind which characterized the succeeding Loans. Henry Harrison was the Chairman for the First Liberty Loan Campaign.

“The second drive did not open as auspiciously as the first, due to a variety of causes among them the fact that the enthusiasm was more manufactured and less spontaneous; many subscribers had not yet paid for their first bonds and the idea of going into debt to save was not yet the fixed habit it was to become. It was here that the local banks came to the rescue and by liberal allowance made it possible for the rank and file to invest again, and by so doing did much to save a bad situation. The difficulty was accented also by an excessive quota allotted to the town (which was later reduced), and by an unfavorable harvest. Despite these almost insurmountable obstacles the drive was a success and the revised quota reached and passed. The Second Loan drive eliminated the mistakes in organization that the first showed and demonstrated that the organization as well as the people responding to the appeals of the salesmen were learning the lessons of the War and were responding accordingly.

“The drives which were to follow the Second Liberty Loan Campaign proved amply that the Second drive was far from expert in organization and in returns, but this drive was a great advance over the first campaign in publicity, in solicitation, and in the manufactured enthusiasm without which the campaign would have failed. The American people and the people of the small unit of the town of Sweden were learning. The education in War-finance was difficult but it was far reaching and hit the small communities with equal force, even though the mass-psychology of the larger centers was lacking.

"W. L. Matthews was the Chairman of this Campaign, and he had for his immediate advisers the following Committee: F. M. Greene; George B. Harmon; James Larkin; P. J. Willson; P. A. Blossom; H. E. MacArthur; Luther Gordon; Louis Shap; Dr. A. C. Thompson; Dr. J. L. Hazen; T. C. Gordon; M. L. Cleveland; George Benedict; D. G. Frippen; Henry Hiler; James Brennan; E. W. Brigham; H. B. Henion; Frank Hibbard; Vincent Dailey; Bert Davis; and Richard Shannon II. The Woman's Committee was in charge of Mrs. Charles D. Cooper.

"The allotment of over \$400,000.00 for the three towns was totally disproportionate and evidently an oversight on the part of those who made the assignment of quotas. That more than \$175,000.00 was subscribed in a district of less than 4000 inhabitants indicates the kind of a campaign that was put on by the Committee and the response accorded the salesmen by the people generally. The largest subscription made was for \$25,000.00 by the Moore-Shafer Shoe Co., and the next in order was for \$16,000.00. There were 360 fifty-dollar bonds bought which shows the patriotic spirit of persons of small means. Nine Boy Scouts won medals for selling ten or more subscriptions, they were: Wilbur Hiler, \$31,250.00 in forty bonds; Edwin Davis, \$1,600.00 in twenty bonds; George Korn, \$1,600.00 in seventeen bonds; Edwin Walker, \$1,150.00 in eleven bonds; Walter Nellis, \$1,150.00 in sixteen bonds; Edgar Benedict, \$1,050.00 in thirteen bonds, and Luther Gordon, Jr., \$750.00 in thirteen bonds.

"The work of these Boy Scouts and others, who, while failing to qualify for a medal nevertheless did excellent work, was without doubt the feature of the closing days of the campaign.

"Several mass-meetings were held in Sweden during the campaign, the most important of these was held in the Normal School on Friday night, Oct. 19, 1917.

"The Third Liberty Loan Campaign saw the country settled down with characteristic American determination to do a thorough job, and building on the mistakes of the two previous campaigns, a remarkable showing was made throughout the country. This showing was reflected in the work done in the district of which Sweden was a member. The mistake of allotting too large a quota was corrected, and this district was given the sum of \$160,800.00 to raise, of which \$127,000.00 was apportioned to Sweden.

"Gifford Morgan was appointed Chairman for the campaign and early showed his organizing ability by appointing a large Committee representative of every interest and every alignment in the district. This Committee was in keeping with the lessons

learned in financing the previous loans and was an evolution. The Committee, itself, formed the nucleus of the War Service Corps which was to be the outgrowth of this campaign and which did such remarkable work in the subsequent campaigns. Over \$200,000.00 was raised in Sweden and the district quota was almost doubled. The records show over 650 subscribers.

"This campaign was marked by the fine spirit displayed, and the remarkable enthusiasm generated by the several mass-meetings held in the town during the progress of the campaign. None of the mass-meetings held during the entire War-period excelled that held in Normal Hall Thursday evening, April 11, 1918. At this meeting a program of patriotism and finance was so subtly intermingled as to disguise completely the purpose of the meeting. Enough subscriptions were pledged to assure the district going over the top in excellent shape.

"Immediately following the Third Liberty Loan Campaign, the various welfare organizations including among them the Red Cross, Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A., Knights of Columbus, Salvation Army, American Library Association, Jewish Welfare Board, and War Camp Community Service, announced their coming campaigns for subscriptions to carry on that work which had been found so necessary, and which had the enthusiastic endorsement of every military agency as well as Congress and the President. Sweden and the district to which the town belonged took an advance stand, and became one of the first communities in the country to advocate the combining of the eight campaigns into one big campaign to raise the full quota for the eight agencies in one great enthusiastic drive. This drive was labelled 'The War Chest Campaign' and was started on May 20, 1918, to last one week. The combined allotments amounted to \$10,000.00 which meant that to raise the sum hoped for, each man, woman and child in the district, would be expected to give over \$2.00. Henry Harrison was placed in charge of this Campaign, and Frank Hebbard was appointed Chairman. The War Service Corps began its first campaign during this drive. Every phase of organization was thoroughly gone into and the campaign started auspiciously with \$10,000.00 as its goal. At the end of the drive it was found that the fine total of \$18,200.00 was realized with a number of reports missing, so that it was almost an assured fact that the sum would be doubled. On the 30th of May, 1918, the final announcement that the War Chest had been doubled was made. The average subscription was for fifteen

dollars, and the sum realized was later found to be adequate to meet all further calls of this kind besides leaving in the hands of the Treasurer, sums sufficient to finance several very deserving community projects. Bond buying had become a fixed habit before this time, but the manner in which the community responded to an organized call for the support of welfare work was an inspiration to every one. Sweden did nothing during the entire War that excelled her response to the War Chest drive.

"On March 19, 1917, the village of Brockport applied for a Charter for a Red Cross Chapter. The Charter Members were as follows:

"Rev. and Mrs. E. P. Burrill; Miss Sarah Brown; Mr. and Mrs. Gifford Morgan; Mr. and Mrs. James G. Callaway; Mr. and Mrs. Fred M. Caswell; Henry Harrison; Harold Dobson; Dr. John L. Hazen and Thomas C. Gordon.

"Miss Sarah Brown was elected Chairman. Various Vice-Chairmen served, including Mrs. Perry Smith; Mrs. Morton Read; and Mrs. Frank Shafer. Mrs. Alfred C. Thompson the first Secretary, soon resigned in favor of Miss Blanche Gardner, who soon found it necessary to resign office on account of official War-work in Rochester. Miss Gardner was succeeded by Wyatt Hull, who in turn resigned, and Mrs. Fred M. Caswell became Secretary.

"Mrs. George Allen was first elected Treasurer, but upon her resignation, Rev. E. P. Burrill took the office until October, 1919, when Rev. E. D. Webster became Treasurer.

"With 340 members enrolled the work began. In August, 1917, Brockport's jurisdiction extended to Sweden Center with Miss Leah Covell in charge; and to Clarkson and Garland with Mrs. Henry Clark and Mrs. J. Crary, respectively, superintending the work. The Christmas drive increased our enrollment to 1100.

"The Junior Auxiliary was organized in charge of Miss Marion Hebbard; Mrs. Frank Peckham; and Mr. Henry Lapham. Miss Hebbard went Overseas in charge of Y.M.C.A. work, and Miss Wilhelmina Lawton was elected to leadership.

"Mrs. C. P. Lane was elected to the Committee, and Mrs. George Peyster was in charge of the rural schools. Near the close of the school year Miss Lawton went Overseas in charge of Y.M.C.A. work.

"Executive officers were elected to increase the efficiency of the organization as follows:

"Fred H. Gordon; Milo Cleveland; Donald Bailey; Henry Lathrop; and A. V. Fowler; George Benedict, Auditor. In 1918, Rev. E. P. Burrill became Chairman of the Executive Committee, and Mrs. George C. Gordon was added. After Mr. Burrill's departure from the village, Milo Cleveland presided over the meetings.

"Work on garments was prosecuted faithfully, with a total output of 59,780 surgical dressings; 2,074 knitted articles; 9,073 garments and supplies; 170 Christmas packets made at the Red Cross rooms, Auxiliary rooms and Junior rooms. Money poured in from every source, memberships, gifts, benefits, War Chest, totaling \$13,220.26.

"Brockport, a village of 4000, may well be proud of its self-sacrificing men and women, who made Red Cross the medium through which so many expressed their patriotism and devotion to the cause of right.

"The articles made by the school children for the Brockport Red Cross are listed in their report, but the Juniors have a most interesting history of their own.

"The children of the village gathered in the Normal Hall for a Liberty Loan meeting in the fall of 1917. Rev. Father Krieg was to have been the principal speaker but was called away unexpectedly, so Dr. Thompson, principal of the Normal School, called on Miss Hebbard to speak. She told the children not only of the need for money for the Liberty Loan but also how they could be of service as Junior Red Cross members. The response was almost unbelievable.

"The children of the Normal, Grammar and Parochial Schools bought Liberty Bonds and within a very short time organized Junior Red Cross Auxiliaries. This meant that beside raising the money for the bonds, the equivalent of twenty-five percent per pupil was also contributed for the support of the Junior Red Cross work. Before the year was over nineteen auxiliaries in the Monroe County supervisory district No. 3, of which Fred W. Hill was Superintendent, had been organized. Every child in the towns of Sweden and Clarkson had responded to the Red Cross appeal.

"The ways of raising money and the work done varied according to the school, but the letters of commendation received from New York and Washington proved that the result was of unusual interest and value.

"The membership at the Normal School was 553. The students of the Normal and High School deprived themselves of chewing gum, candy, movies, etc., and voluntarily gave weekly pledges to support the Red Cross work. The smaller children of the Training School put pennies in the Red Cross boxes, as they had them to give.

“The work done at the Normal consisted of sewing, knitting, and snipping in the sewing classes; the making of tables, frames, patterns, boxes, etc., in the manual training classes; posters, banners, scrapbooks, etc., in the drawing classes; besides a regular meeting once each week in the five rooms fitted up for the making of surgical dressings. The record day showed 1,880 dressings completed.

“After one public meeting at which 180 girls in Red Cross uniform led the singing, the rooms were opened to the public for inspection and the girls demonstrated how the work was done.

“Churches and organizations loaned the twenty-one long tables, furniture dealers loaned the chairs, and the girls’ literary societies loaned the rooms. The girls covered the tables, the boys made the 200 patterns on which the gauze was folded, also the special tables and gauze stretchers, and the electric cutter and plate glass, which cost about \$200.00, were given by the Senior Red Cross.

“Every surgical dressing was immaculate and had to pass three inspections. In this way there was no chance of even a single thread getting into the wounds of our boys.

“Mrs. Percy Corbett (formerly a trained nurse) had charge of all the inspection and was assisted by the teachers and about forty women from the village. It is a regret that lack of space makes it impossible to mention all the names.

“After the Red Cross work had ceased, the Normal and Training School still had a comparatively large sum of money left over. This has been voted by the faculty to be expended for any purposes connected with the school and community related to Red Cross activities.

“In the grade schools, the work was according to the age and ability of the child.

“The Grammar School had a membership of 225, with Mrs. Barclay, Principal of the school, in charge of the work. The children gave eagerly of their money and time and met regularly under the leadership of the teachers. They were taught to sew, knit and make scrapbooks and the amount and quality of work completed was truly remarkable. Baby clothes, blankets, scarfs, wristlets, sweaters, socks, and quilts were made by the children in these first eight grades.

“At the Nativity School there was a membership of 160, with Sister Mary Joseph and Miss Krieg superintending the work,

Mrs. Chapman and Mrs. Lane assisting. The children raised their Red Cross money by having sales, each three grades being responsible for a sale. They knitted and sewed and snipped at their weekly meetings and made articles of exceptional quality.

"There is not space to relate in detail what each of the other sixteen auxiliaries did. They were in the rural districts, those in Sweden under the leadership of Miss Leah Covell; those in Clarkson reported to Miss Hebbard (Chapter School Chairman). The children knitted, snipped and did all they were called upon to do. Miss Gladys Winne's school did unusually well.

"The Chapter School Committee appointed by the Red Cross for 1917-18, were Mrs. Frank Peckham; Henry Lathrop; and Miss Marion E. Hebbard. In 1918-1919, when Miss Hebbard resigned to go to France, Miss Lawton was in charge of the Normal School, and Mrs. Peyster of the rural schools."

WEBSTER: Miss Edith Ann Wright reported one hundred and ninety-four records of men serving with the Colors from Webster.

As to local activities, Miss Wright reported as follows:

"A Community Worker Group was formed for the purpose of raising money for home purposes, and by public entertainments and personal donations raised money which was invested in yarn, and knitted into various garments.

"A machine for knitting socks was given by a community worker, and the articles were given to the men at the time of their departure or sent as follows: Socks, 365 pairs; sweaters, 228; wristlets, 30 pairs; helmets, 8; scarfs, 5; comfort kits, 65.

"The Officers and Committees of the Red Cross and the National Surgical Dressings Committee were as follows:

"Red Cross Committee: President, Mrs. C. A. Mott; 1st Vice-President, Mrs. A. P. Maine; 2d Vice-President, Mrs. John Ebner; 3d Vice-President, Mrs. J. D. Martin; Secretary, Miss Edith Wright; Treasurer, William Jayne.

"National Surgical Dressings Committee: President, Mrs. C. A. Mott; 1st Vice-President, Mrs. John Ebner; 2d Vice-President, Mrs. A. P. Maine; 3d Vice-President, Mrs. J. D. Martin; Secretary, Mrs. John Bass; Treasurer, Mrs. H. C. Dunning.

"Civilian Relief of Red Cross: Dr. A. P. Maine; Peter Smith; Mrs. J. P. LeFrois; Mrs. Robert Woodhull; Miss Mary Knight.

"Entertainment: Mrs. Jay Hawley; Mrs. H. C. Bergh; Miss Nina Martin; Mrs. Paul Smith; Mrs. J. R. Barnard; Mrs. W. W. Rayfield; Miss Mary Knight.

"Membership: Miss Edith Wright; Mrs. Thomas Wright; Mrs. Harry Phillips; Mrs. Fred Hecker; Mrs. H. Wright; Mrs. Fred Whitcomb; Mrs. Charles Brown.

"Work Committees: Knitting, Mrs. William Stanton. Cutting Out Work: Mrs. Daniel Whaling; Mrs. John Ebner; Mrs. Albert Eckler, Sr.; Mrs. Albert Hesler; Mrs. John Grabb; Mrs. J. W. Randolph; Mrs. John Fowler; Mrs. Jennie O'Dell. Packing and Wrapping: Mrs. William Stanton; Mrs. H. C. Dunning; Mrs. Louise Bass; Mrs. Jay Knight; Miss Edith Wright.

"Junior League and Schools: Parochial, Mrs. Sihon Pellett; Webster High: E. W. Spry; Miss Mary Knight. Nine Mile Point: Mrs. Daniel Thompson; Mrs. H. Wright. Number 7 Circle: Mrs. Dufay Wright. Union Hill: Mrs. Fred Huston; Mrs. Oscar Nash. Chairmen of Special Work: Rolled bandages, Mrs. F. B. McMath; slings, Mrs. William Larker; T bandages, Mrs. Benjamin Winney; abdominal bandages, Mrs. Ray Pellett; Red Cross garments, Mrs. A. P. Maine; Mrs. Phil Smith; pillow making and filling, Mrs. Ed. Smith; bed shoes, Mrs. Mather; babies' layettes, Mrs. Raymond Barnard; pillow cases, Mrs. John Monroe.

"Red Cross Knitting Committee: Chairman, Mrs. William Stanton; Vice-Chairman, Mrs. Garriett Dunning. They made: Sweaters, 609; helmets, 52; wristlets, 226; mufflers, 140; socks, 1,123 pairs.

"The Branch of Red Cross, Rochester Chapter, at Webster, made the following:

"Garments, 8,054; garments Union Hill Circle, 117; comfortables, 226; babies' layettes, 15; surgical dressings, 12,463; boxes sent for Relief for French Refugees, number not listed; 1,534 garments were shipped for starving children of Europe including a box each from Nine Mile Point and Union Hill. Money contributed by Webster for Starving Children Relief Fund, \$980.50.

"The Union Hill Circle of Webster Red Cross Branch contributed the following:

"Pillow cases, 448; pillows, 265; comforts, 26; blankets, 11; bandages, 785; elbow rings, 71; pads, 49; escharpes, 130; body binders, 13; shoes for bandaged feet, 37; aliases, 8; linen napkins, 87; wash cloths, 52; cup covers, 125; handkerchiefs, 10; bed socks, 12 pairs; bath mitts, 156; pairs of booties, 145; bonnets, 64; total shipped to New York, 2,394; to Mrs. Button, 3 layettes consisting of 97 articles; children's dresses, 5; to Red Cross House, slings, 30; knit goods: socks, 244 pairs; sweaters, 107; wristlets, 58 pairs; scarfs, 19; helmets, 10; total 438. Total articles sent out by Red Cross, 2,964.

"West Webster branch of Red Cross and War Relief Work contributed the following:

"Bed socks, 460 pairs; tray cloths, 46; fracture pads, 100; pillow cases, 860; bandages, 1072; slings, 1264; cup covers, 64; Peter Cooper rings, 50; quilts, 37; bed spreads, 20; rest pillows, 250; towels, 417; sheets, 88; bath mitts, 300; handkerchiefs, 563; elbow rings, 33; tablecloths, 17; pajamas, 250; bed shirts, 200; helpless case shirts, 20; operation shirts, 50; baby shirts, 50; napkins, 75; socks, 970 pairs; knitted wash cloths, 50; sweaters, 45; clothing for relief work, 1655 pounds; for relief of 1921, 368 garments; to Mrs. Button for relief work, 702 garments.

"The West Webster Branch of Red Cross contributed the following:

"Miss Anna Goetzman knitted about 900 pairs of socks. Two wash-cloths were knitted by a little girl three years old. Ten of our boys were given each a sweater, two pairs of socks, and a comfort kit.

"The various calls of the Government for the purchase of bonds by all citizens aroused the people of Webster to action. The first call for Red Cross Funds in 1917, although carried on in a small way, brought in over \$1,200.00. Several men of the town had already enlisted in the Canadian and other forces and were in action with the Allies in France.

"The first quota of men (27 in number) who went from Webster, Sept. 26, 1917, were given a farewell banquet at the Hoffman House, and later in the evening accorded a public reception at Grange Hall. A program was rendered by Webster High School, and gifts were presented to each man. On the following day, Sept. 27, accompanied by the Webster Military Band and a large company of citizens at 6:30 A. M., the boys left for Fairport, and entrained for Camp at Wrightstown, N. J.

"Monday evening, July 30, 1917, the Past Masters' Association of Webster Lodge, 538, F. & A. M., held a reception for two of its members who had enlisted in the Medical Service and were commissioned Captain and Lieutenant. Each was presented with a wrist watch. Tuesday evening, July 31, Webster Chapter, 296, R.A.M., held a reception for all drafted men of the Chapter. Each was presented with a gold pocket comb. At a later date all fraternity men (drafted) were given receptions by the Lodge.

"Oct. 25, 1917, George C. Mason, Chairman of all bond sales, and W. W. Rayfield, Chairman of Publicity, addressed the pupils of Webster High School on the call for the Second Liberty Loan, and within five minutes the students had purchased bonds to the extent of \$1000.00. The Hoover Pledge cards were distributed to all pupils of the town.

"The Y. M. C. A. Fund Campaign was started in the early part of November, and in November 16 issue of the *Webster Herald*, through the courtesy of Martin Brothers, the following advertisement appeared:

"WORK FOR THE COLORS

"Y.M.C.A. War Work Fund. Webster District

"\$500.00 in six days.

"For the Soldiers' Best Friend, On Duty Wherever Our Boys are in Khaki. To Keep Home Ties From Breaking.

"Send subscriptions to W. W. Rayfield, Chairman."

"Sunday evening, November 18, 1917, a union service was held in the Evangelical Church. The pastors of the various churches assisted in the service. Roland B. Woodward, Secretary of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce was the speaker of the evening. Pledges and cash to the amount of \$609.20 were subscribed.

"A farewell banquet and reception was given Wednesday evening, November 21, 1917, at the Hoffman House to all boys who were to leave on the following morning. Short speeches were made by the following: Hon. F. M. Jones; Supervisor, H. A. Bowman; William H. Stokes; William Kittelberger; George G. Mason; Dr. D. J. Corrigan; Peter J. Smith and W. W. Rayfield. Gifts were presented to each boy. On the following day many citizens accompanied the men to Fairport where roll-call was taken and an address delivered by the Rev. R. S. Carmen, pastor of the First Baptist Church. The boys left at 10 A. M. for Camp Dix.

"About the middle of December, 1917, W. W. Rayfield as Colonel, appointed George G. Mason, Major of the War Service Corps, with Peter G. Smith as assistant, to organize for a Red Cross Membership Drive. The town was mapped out in sections and a drive planned for the week beginning December 21, 1917. Eleven teams were formed in charge of the following persons acting as Majors:

"Albert G. Eckler, Jr.; Mrs. John Ebner; Dayton T. Lawrence; Mrs. Joseph LeFrois; Edwin B. McMath; Earl D. Wright; Oscar F. Marsh; Mrs. George W. Dunn; Mrs. Arthur VanAlstyne; Mrs. Mason Worthing; Miss Marion Siems.

"Each Major appointed Captains, and each Captain enrolled privates. Daily reports were made to the Colonel, and at the end of the week, 680 members had been enrolled, and this number was later increased. Major Edwin B. McMath had the high score, having secured 186 members, with Major Earl D. Wright, second, with a score of 62 members.

"February 23, 1918, a reception and banquet was given at the Hoffman House to the following drafted men: Edward M. Jennings; Thomas M. Smith; George M. Hessman; Floyd A. Thayer; Nathan Baird; John Schoen; Herman Stark and Frank Turrell. On behalf of the Red Cross and citizens, W. W. Rayfield; Peter G. Smith; and Dr. D. J. Corrigan presented gifts to these men, and also to all others who were unable to attend the banquet.

“April 29, 1918, the War Chest Committee of Rochester called a meeting at the Rochester Chamber of Commerce, Secretary Woodward presiding. The War Chest idea for raising funds was adopted and extended country-wide. Mr. E. E. Fairchild of Rochester was placed in charge of the County work. The following five county men were chosen as an Executive Committee to work with a similar city Committee:

“V. A. Spring, Hamlin; Frank B. Hebbard, Sweden; Gordon Kellogg, Perinton; Franklin W. Judson, Gates; and W. W. Rayfield, Webster.

“This Committee later organized with Franklin W. Judson as Chairman, and W. W. Rayfield as Secretary. Many meetings were held with the city Executive Committee. George Eastman of Rochester acted as General Chairman. It was decided that one dollar per capita be asked from each town as a contribution to the General War Chest, and that each town raise additional funds for local needs for War activities. Webster’s quota for the general War Chest was \$4,389.00.

“In Grange Hall, Sunday evening, May 19, 1918, a union service was held to present the War Chest idea to the public. The following Committees were elected:

“Executive Committee: W. W. Rayfield, Chairman; Peter G. Smith; Charles L. Goetzman; William H. Stokes; Joseph P. LeFrois. Auditing Committee: Supervisor, Henry A. Bowman; William Merz and D. T. Lawrence. Secretary: Miss Edith A. Wright. Assistant Secretary: Mary G. Knight. Treasurer: Miss Edith M. Weller.

“The War Chest Campaign was carried on during the week beginning Monday, May 20, 1918. The War Service Corps under the direction of G. G. Mason, had charge of soliciting funds. A monthly pledge for one year was secured from 950 persons, amounting to \$13,586.19. Owing to deaths and many removals full payments were not made, but \$10,718.73 cash was received on pledges.

“Word was received that Joseph W. Cottreal, Company F, 30th Division, A. E. F., was killed in action, July 15, 1918. A memorial service was held in his home school district, and a tree planted in his memory. September 22, 1918, private Dewey Burnett died of Spanish influenza at the Great Lakes Training Camp, and on the following week a Military funeral was held in his home. September 29, 1918, Basil H. Warner, Company A, 108th Regiment, U. S. Infantry, was killed in action. Oct. 5, 1918, Phillipo Cemino died of Spanish influenza in Camp Syracuse. Funeral service was held in Holy Trinity Church, Monday, October 7, Father Miller officiating.

"On Sunday afternoon, Dec. 15, 1918, memorial services were held in the Methodist Church in memory of Basil H. Warner, the first young man to enlist from Webster. He was killed in action September 29, 1918, while bravely leading in an attack against the Hindenburg line. Addresses were made by the Rev. Guy Lawton; Rev. G. M. Harris; and Superintendent of Schools W. W. Rayfield. Music was furnished by the High School quartet. Village and town officials, together with soldiers and a Cadet Corps, attended.

"The glad news of peace reached Webster early in the morning of November 11, 1918. Church bells were rung, and factory whistles proclaimed the news throughout the town. At 1:30 p.m. a parade, with many interesting and impressive floats, took place, under the charge of Marshal D. T. Lawrence. After the parade, all assembled at the Grange Hall where a program was rendered, G. G. Mason acting as Chairman.

"On March 25, 1919, funeral services were held for Basil H. Warner, whose remains had been returned from France. All business places were closed. Private services were held at the house in charge of Rev. G. N. Harris, after which public services were held in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Village and town officials, G. A. R., Daughters of Veterans, and other patriotic bodies attended.

"Desiring to have as many boys present as possible, the final banquet and reception to the returned men was delayed until August 5, 1919. A civic holiday was proclaimed by the Village President and the Supervisor. The streets, stores and homes were profusely decorated, the citizens vying with each other to produce the best effects in decoration. The large service flag was displayed at the four corners. At 1:30 p.m. a parade consisting of 150 separate automobiles and floats, together with hundreds of marchers, made up the greatest company ever seen in the town. By noon every road leading to the village was crowded with every kind of vehicle imaginable. The churches, civic bodies and private individuals prepared some very pleasing floats. Awards were made to the best in line. The line of march, headed by the President of the Village, Supervisor of the Town, officials and clergymen, was in charge of Marshal J. E. Smith, assisted by Hiram W. Wright, Daniel Lynch, Joseph Enderlin and Preston VanIngen. The procession proceeded through the principal streets of the village, thence up the Ridge Road to West Webster, after which it returned to the Webster Driving

Park. A program of field day sports was carried out during the afternoon. A four course dinner was served to the men with their Mothers and friends, followed by an address by the President of the Village, W. W. Rayfield, who presented to each soldier present a bronze medal in behalf of the citizens.

“Since that date the Warner-Cottreal Post of the American Legion has been formed. Various functions have been held in honor of the boys and funds from the War Chest have been paid out for charitable work both at home and abroad.

“The Webster Grange donated the dining room and kitchen to be used June 5, 1917, by those having in charge the Military Census. July 2, 1917, by resolution, all members of Webster Grange who were in the service of their country were carried as Honorary Members from the time of entering the service to the close of the War. On the same date, the Grange donated the sum of \$25.00 each to the Surgical Dressings units of Webster and West Webster. Oct. 6, a resolution was passed asking Mr. Hoover to use his influence to exempt farm boys from military service. June 15th, the First Liberty Loan was called, and was mostly taken by the banks; no local solicitations. In October, the Second Liberty Loan was called. Oct. 20th, Webster Grange purchased a \$100.00 Liberty Bond.

“The next event was Webster Grange’s fruit show. All of the firmest of the beautiful fruit shown, was packed in barrels and boxes and sent by express to the various camps in which our boys were being trained. The ripe fruit which was left (including apples, pears and grapes) in no small quantity, was carefully packed and our Supervisor H. A. Bowman drove to the camp at Summerville, in which some of our boys were located, and upon his arrival there the fruit was gratefully received and, upon his departure, three lusty cheers were given for Webster Grange by the whole camp with whom our boys shared the fruit. Nov. 19, a resolution was unanimously adopted increasing the Liberty Bond from \$100.00 to \$1000.00 and the Treasurer, G. W. Dunn, was instructed to finance the same, which he did by borrowing \$800.00, paying six percent interest thereon. At the same meeting W. W. Rayfield asked for a donation for the Y.M.C.A. to be used in their War-work campaign, and \$100.00 was donated. \$8.00 also was donated to the Webster Unit. December 1, 1917, a collection was taken amounting to \$17.00 to purchase Christmas presents for the soldier boys, and the members were asked to bring fruit to be sent to our boys in

service. Dec. 15, by resolution, the Hall was donated to the Surgical Dressings Unit for two evenings. Earl Wright was appointed to send the fruit to the boys in camp.

"Jan. 4, 1918, a service flag was raised by Earl and Dufay Wright, with appropriate services. Feb. 2, by resolution, \$5.00 was sent to a Committee in Rochester, which was sending a car of apples for which donations were being made all over the county. March 2, a Committee was appointed to write letters to our soldier boys in France in behalf of Webster Grange, answers to which were received and read from time to time giving the experiences of the boys. At the same meeting a collection amounting to \$6.14 was taken to purchase tobacco to be sent to the boys in France; this was sent to the Red Cross with instructions to use it for the purpose designated.

"A call was received from the State Lecturer, F. E. Alexander, of the New York State Grange, for a contribution to aid in purchasing one or more ambulances to be used in France. Again, Webster Grange made a quick individual subscription and the sum of \$170.59 was forwarded to the State Lecturer. He expressed thanks and commented on the loyalty shown by the Grange. Many thousand dollars were received by him for this purpose. From time to time as our boys were admitted into service, stars were added to our service flag until twenty-eight stars showed the number of members in service from our Grange. Included in this number was Josephine Durkee, whose sole aim was to be where she could do the most good to the largest number. She enlisted, went across the water to do all she could to relieve the sufferings of those engaged in the horrible conflict. It is a great consolation to know that though some of the members of Webster Grange may bear scars that they will always carry, none were killed on the battle-fields. All returned but one. Dewey Burnett, scarcely 18 years of age, the sole support at that time of his mother, voluntarily enlisted in August, 1918. He was mustered into the service Sept. 7, and was sent to training camp where he contracted pneumonia and passed on to the great Grange above, Sept. 22, 1918. His remains were brought back here by a Military Guard of Honor, who stayed until the body was laid at rest. A Military funeral was held at which the Grange and the townspeople largely attended making one of the largest funerals ever held here. The Grange voted a sufficient endowment fund for perpetual care of the grave in Webster Union Cemetery.

"January 18, 1919, it was resolved that all of the names of the boys who had entered service from Webster Grange with their rank, name of company, etc., be entered in a book provided by the Secretary of the Grange for that purpose; the same to be a part of the records of the Grange. A Committee was appointed to procure the photographs of the boys for Grange Hall.

"June 21, 1919, Webster Grange resolved to entertain the Grange boys, separately from the entertainment given by the town. The Grange also was represented by a float in the parade on August 5, in honor of returned soldiers. Two pictures of 26 of the 28 members were framed and adorn the walls of Webster Grange Home, one at the Lecturer's and the other at the Chaplain's Stations, in memory of those who were in the service.

"During the entire War-period the women members of Webster Grange were working overtime making everything that went to supply comfort to those who were in the hospitals as well as those in the trenches; knitting machines were being worked, night and day by both men and women. Some of our members were working in munition factories. Those living a retired life donned their overalls and took to the fields to help the farmers who were short of help, and more than one of our own women attired in jumpers, helped to feed the Nation.

"During the canvass for the Liberty Loans and the War Chest drive, every member was ready to open his purse and subscribe as readily for the last as for the first, and I found that the members of Webster Grange were loyal Americans, and the bonds that they purchased went a long way toward backing up our boys to win the War. During a portion of the time coal was scarce, as well as sugar, both were allotted to us in homeopathic doses. We abandoned our meetings until we were informed that we might burn wood, which we did for a time until coal became more plentiful. The restrictions on flour were complied with, without any hardship. Many new dishes were prepared and eaten. To all of these orders we submitted willingly."

WHEATLAND: Rev. P. J. McArdle reported fifty-eight records of men serving with the Colors from Wheatland and Scottsville.

As to local activities, Father McArdle reported as follows:

"During the week of May 3, 1916, there was organized in Scottsville, a branch of the Monroe County Compress Folding Circle. The name of this organization was afterwards changed

to the National Surgical Dressings Committee. Mrs. Helen G. Ely and Mrs. Rush Rhees of Rochester came to inaugurate the work. The object of the Committee was to secure the services of the women of the community to supply the needs of the hospitals of France, especially to supply them with surgical dressings. Funds for the purchase of materials were contributed by the members who were composed of women from the sewing guilds of the local churches, viz., St. Mary's Church, Grace Episcopal Church and the Presbyterian and Methodist Churches. Compresses, surgical dressings, etc., were prepared and sent to the National Surgical Dressings Committee at New York City. From this point distribution was made to centers in France. The scope of this work was broadened on June 18, 1917, at a meeting of the Village Improvement Society in the Town Hall, when the entire community was asked to take up the work that heretofore had been done by the church societies. The hall was opened on every Tuesday from 10 to 11:30 A.M., and from 2 to 5 and from 7 to 9 P.M. for the making of hospital supplies. At Garbutt a similar organization was formed, July 12, 1917, with fifteen members, Miss Katherine Higgins, Chairman. Meetings were held on every Tuesday at the schoolhouse. On August 8, 1917, an ice-cream social was held by this branch of the Surgical Dressings Committee and the sum of \$30.00 was realized.

"The Scottsville Branch of the Surgical Dressings Committee began in 1916 as a branch of the Rochester organization, and in March, 1917, was organized as a Committee independent of Rochester, working directly with the State Headquarters in New York City. From March, 1917, until 1918, the sum of \$384.00 was expended and about 7,000 dressings were sent to New York. Later, nine cases, containing 8,060 dressings, were sent to the New York office. After the National Surgical Dressings Committee turned over its equipment and supplies in Europe to the American Red Cross, the local branches were dissolved, and ceased operations as an organization on May 1, 1918.

"June 28, 1916, Major Trimble and Lieut. Proctor of Rochester, N. Y., came to Scottsville and gave information and advice in regard to the formation of local machine gun and other military units in connection with the National Defense Contingent. On July 5, about fifty or sixty men who had attended the above-mentioned meeting were addressed on the subject of 'Preparedness.' Other officers spoke on camp life at Camp Plattsburg, Camp Whitman, etc. Friday, July 7, a drill was held and

the Company took the name of the Scottsville Rifle Club. Nothing more was done in this movement, however.

"The question of establishing a local Red Cross unit began to be discussed about the end of May, 1917, and a unit was established at Mumford, on June 1, 1917. As the Relief Work under the National Surgical Dressings Committee of New York City had been established and was in operation for some time, it kept in the background the Red Cross work as far as the village of Scottsville was concerned until Dec., 1917. Dec. 12, 1917, a drive for Red Cross members began in Scottsville with the following as Captains and Assistants:

"Captain: Miss Katherine Higgins. Assistants: Mrs. Duncan McVean; Mrs. Edson Malloch. Captain: Mrs. William R. Weeks. Assistants: Mrs. Charles H. Stokoe; Miss Ruth Coates; Miss Maxwell Estes. Captain: Mrs. William Keys. Assistants: Mrs. G. J. Freidell; Miss K. Rafferty; Mrs. John Gatenbee. Captain: Mrs. E. R. Tompkinson. Assistants: Miss Agnes Kelly; Mrs. E. T. Swain. During the drive a total of 257 members was enrolled: in Scottsville 73 members; in Mumford 120 members; in Garbutt 64 members.

"May 1, 1917, Mrs. Edward Mulligan of Rochester came to Scottsville and established a branch of the National League of Women's Service. Previous to her coming a public meeting had been called at the Town Hall to which all the women of Wheatland had been invited. The following officers were elected:

"For Scottsville: President, Mrs. Eugene Bowerman; Vice-President, Miss Anna Rogers; Secretary, Miss Katherine Rafferty; Treasurer Mrs. Stephen Wells; Finance Chairman, Mrs. George Skivington.

"For Mumford: Chairman, Mrs. Ellen Guthrie; Vice-Chairman, Mrs. Frances Skivington; Secretary, Mrs. Harry Harvey; Treasurer, Mrs. Simon McDonald; Publicity Committee, Mrs. George Hadley; Finance Committee, Mrs. Leo Woodard.

"During the week of May 16, 1917, the work of registration was begun by the League. In Scottsville and Mumford the same work was done after a meeting, May 27, 1917, at the home of Mrs. Peter McNaughton.

"May 30, 1917, a Memorial Day Celebration was held in Scottsville. Members of the Grand Army, the school children, members of the Fire Company and other civic organizations paraded to the cemeteries and placed flags and flowers on the graves of the departed soldiers and sailors. On the same date, in the afternoon, there was a community flag raising in the Band Park, followed by a ball game. In the evening a band concert was given by the Scottsville band.

"At the flag raising at Mumford, June 2, 1917, the exercises began at 7 P. M. with about two hundred people present. The Chairman was Francis Skivington. Judge Willis K. Gillette, of Rochester, and John Gatenbee of Scottsville, were the speakers.

"A patriotic meeting was held July 14, 1917, in honor of several of our young men who had enlisted in response to the Nation's call for men. Wrist watches were presented to the men, and one sent to each of those who had already gone to camp.

"At Mumford, Tuesday evening, September 25, 1917, the drafted men were given a farewell.

"About \$150.00 was raised by subscription and two large American flags were bought by the people of Mumford.

"A reception was held in the First Baptist Church at Mumford, where five young men, as guests of honor, were seated on the platform: Jacob McCombs; John Hunt; Daniel O'Donnell; Roy Smith; and Selma Simpson, a negro from Garbutt. The reception was given by the Mumford Red Cross whose President, Miss Anna Purdie, presided. Refreshments were served by the Red Cross Committee, and a comfort bag was presented to each of the departing men.

"April 21, 1918, at St. Mary's Church, the Rev. P. J. McArdle preached a patriotic sermon, and urged his parishioners to support the Government in every way, especially by the purchase of Liberty Bonds. The three Protestant churches, Episcopal, Methodist and Presbyterian, united in a union service and were addressed by Judge Selden S. Brown on the subject of the War.

"January 28, 1918, at the home of the Secretary, Miss Katherine Rafferty, was held the first meeting of the Executive Committee of the Scottsville Branch of the Rochester Chapter of the Red Cross.

"Mrs. W. R. Weeks, as Chairman, called the meeting to order and explained that the work before the Committee was the nomination and election of officers for the various Committees necessary to active work in the Red Cross. Committees were then designated as follows:

"Chairman of Work Committee: Mrs. J. F. McAmmond. Chairman of Knitting Committee: Mrs. W. T. Keys. Home Service Committee: Dr. W. J. Howe; Judge Selden S. Brown; Mrs. John Z. Garbutt. Chairman of School Auxiliary: Professor J. Davis. Chairman of Finance Committee: Mrs. Eugene Brown. Chairman of Room Committee: Mrs. Eugene Swain. Chairman of Gar-

butt Group: Miss Katherine Higgins. Miss Higgins was to have charge of the work in Garbutt, receiving her supplies, and returning the finished material to the Chairman of the Work Committee of the Scottsville Branch.

"The School Auxiliary Committee, considering the Principal of the School the logical Chairman, empowered him to appoint his assistants from the teachers of the district; this Committee then acted with School Superintendent Malloch.

"The appointment of a Room Committee was considered necessary in order that this Committee might confer with the Surgical Dressings Committee in formulating plans for securing suitable rooms, with necessary heat, where meetings could be held.

"It was further decided that each Chairman should be left free to appoint his or her associates, two or three on a Committee being considered advisable. The first Tuesday of each month was appointed as the regular time for Committee meetings.

"It was deemed advisable to enlarge some of the Committees by addition of new members, and Mrs. J. B. Y. Warner and Mrs. Leroy Slocum were made members of the Home Service Committee.

"April 25, 1918, Mrs. Keys reported all work done since the formation of the Scottsville branch of Red Cross in February, as follows: 12 sweaters; 15 scarfs; 8 wristlets; 1 helmet.

"June 4, 1918, Mrs. J. F. McAmmond, Chairman of the Work Committee reported as follows: 1,325 compresses; 86 bed shirts; 177 towels; 61 pillow cases; 96 handkerchiefs. Mrs. W. T. Keys, Chairman of the Knitting Committee, reported: 11 sweaters; 3 scarfs; 1 helmet; 8 pairs of socks.

"July 2, 1918, Mrs. J. F. McAmmond reported: 3 sweaters; 3 scarfs; 2 wristlets; 16 pairs of socks; 82 bed shirts; 42 towels; 10 pillow cases; 120 handkerchiefs; 775 compresses.

"The Garbutt report was as follows: 9 hospital shirts; 2 pajama suits; 5 dresses; 10 pillow cases. Juniors: 24 handkerchiefs; 20 towels; 2 scrapbooks. Quaker District: 27 shirts; 21 handkerchiefs; 3 slings. Carver District: 22 bed shirts; 9 helpless shirts; 10 pillow cases; 6 handkerchiefs; 12 slings.

"August 1918, Mrs. J. F. McAmmond reported: 75 helpless shirts; 123 slings; 17 refugee chemises; 1 blouse; 4 women's jackets; 3 serge skirts; 4 pajamas; 20 children's refugee dresses; 4 towels; 54 handkerchiefs; 475 compresses. Mrs. W. T. Keys reported: 5 sweaters; 4 scarfs; 26 pairs of socks. Quaker District: 17 children's refugee dresses; 13 slings; 9 helpless shirts. Garbutt Report: 12 pajamas; 8 black skirts; 2 blouses; 3 children's dresses; 10 slings; 403 compresses. Juniors: 20 slings; 2 children's dresses. Carver District: 12 skirts; 10 slings; 6 pajamas.

"September, 1918, Mrs. J. F. McAmmond reported: 38 serge skirts; 45 women's blouses; 50 jackets; 18 boys' suits; 25 boys' underwear; 39 pajamas; 10 refugee chemises; 1 helpless case shirt; 50 handkerchiefs; 10 slings; 10 children's dresses; 50 pillow cases; 475 compresses; 10 refugee dresses. Mrs. W. T. Keys reported: 3 sweaters; 4 scarfs; 65 pairs of socks. Garbutt Auxiliary reported: 10 gray blouses; 8 white blouses; 6 sets of children's under-

shirts; 2 black skirts; 7 pajama suits; 7 pairs of socks. Quaker District reported: 1 woman's jacket; 1 helpless shirt; 30 handkerchiefs; 1 refugee dress; 6 chemises; 12 refugee waists; 27 pillow cases; 13 boys' pants. Carver District reported: 4 pajamas.

"October 3, 1918, Mrs. J. F. McAmmond reported: 50 slings; 25 pillow cases; 31 pajamas; 6 hospital shirts; 12 handkerchiefs. Mrs. W. T. Keys reported: 5 sweaters; 5 scarfs; 63 pairs of socks. Garbutt Auxiliary reported: 7 pajama suits; two days work to refugee garments. Quaker District: 20 hospital shirts; 6 handkerchiefs. Junior Auxiliary. Quaker District: 20 chemises; 20 baby jackets. Carver District: 4 pajamas.

"November 12, 1918, Mrs. J. F. McAmmond reported: 12 pairs of pajamas; 39 slings; 73 comfort bags; 10 bed shirts. Mrs. W. T. Keys reported: 7 sweaters; 5 scarfs; 53 pairs of socks. Garbutt Auxiliary reported: 16 pajama suits. Quaker District reported: 24 shirts; 2 pajamas.

"On Thursday, Nov. 7, 1918, about 1:30 P. M., news reached Rev. P. J. McArdle that peace had been declared. Immediately the bell of St. Mary's Church was rung to notify the community of the fact. In the evening a parade, headed by the Scottsville Band, marched through the town previous to the holding of a public meeting in the Band Park. The next day it was ascertained that the news was premature and that the Armistice had not been signed. The true report of the signing was hourly expected, however, and came to Father McArdle before daylight on Monday, Nov. 11, about 4:30 o'clock. The bell of St. Mary's Church again sent forth the news of the signing of the real Armistice. A parade and a public meeting was arranged for in the evening. At the meeting Judge Selden S. Brown, presided, and the mothers of the soldier boys were seated on the platform. The following delivered addresses: Supervisor John B. Gatenbee; Rev. Francis Woodard; Rev. P. J. McArdle; Rev. G. T. LeBoutillier; George J. Skivington.

"The date of July 12, 1919, was set aside by the town of Wheatland as a holiday for the purpose of doing honor to its loyal sons who participated in the World War. A medal was presented to each service man by the Rev. P. J. McArdle. The medals bore the following inscription: *1917-1919. For Democracy, Liberty and Justice. Presented by the people of Wheatland, N. Y., to their loyal, fighting sons.*

"The returned service men of Wheatland met on Tuesday evening, Aug. 26, 1919, at the Village Hall and perfected plans for the organization of the Smith-Warren Post of the American Legion, so named in honor of the two Scottsville soldiers who sacrificed their lives in the World War; thirty men signed the register. The second Tuesday of each month was designated as

the regular meeting time. Delegates were appointed to attend the county convention to be held in Rochester, Sept. 27, and a delegate was named to attend the State Convention at Rochester, Oct. 12, 1919.

“At a meeting of the town board of Wheatland, held August 28, 1919, Rev. P. J. McArdle was appointed Town Historian of Wheatland. The resolution, unanimously adopted, endorsing his selection, read as follows :

“Father McArdle was selected by the town board because of his splendid and vigorous work in War-activities, and because of his intimate knowledge thus acquired of Wheatland’s part in the War.”

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