

# L'EQUIPE

## (THE UNIT)

Published by members of the American Friends' Reconstruction Unit No. 1

Haverford, Pa.

No. 1

August 14, 1917

### CONDITIONS ON THE SOMME

#### New Era for Friends Relief Work

Henry Scattergood and Morris Leeds, of Philadelphia, who are in France preparing the way for the Unit, recently toured the Somme region evacuated by the Germans last April. Parts of a long letter recently received from them which gives a vivid first-hand picture of the conditions which will confront relief workers, follow:

"In the reconquered section behind the French line 107 towns or villages out of 296 are completely destroyed, 107 are partially destroyed, and 81 have not been injured."

What is meant by the phrase "completely destroyed" is indicated by another reference to "some villages where we could not find walls two feet high anywhere—just vast piles of brick and stone. At one point we saw a sugar beet refinery which had been dynamited and burnt—it forms a mass of tangled junk thirty feet high, covering perhaps three-quarters of an acre.

"Chauny, where several factories of various kinds were wrecked, was the largest town (10,000 population) destroyed. The other large towns in the area suffered less than the small country villages. One cannot fathom the why or wherefore of some being burned and some saved, or why some parts of a town were destroyed while others were saved. Perhaps there was not the time for fuller destruction; perhaps the Germans left places to live in themselves until the final withdrawal; perhaps favoritisms or whims of officers in charge were responsible.

"All the furniture, garden tools and agricultural implements in this whole district, we were told, were carried off by the Germans. Fortunately, in some parts, the Germans planted crops before their retirement, and these will be gathered this season by the army. Many trees have been cut down, in some cases, no doubt, for military uses, but in a great many, as in the case of fruit, garden and shade trees, for sheer vandalism. This cutting of fruit trees was frequent, but not invariable."

Five towns in the Noyon-Ham district, where the British Quakers are beginning their reconstruction work were visited. The Minister of the Interior, who has recently opened a special department for reconstruction work, assigned them the villages of St. Simon, Tunny, Bray-St. Christophe, all of which were completely destroyed; and Aubigny and Villers-St. Christophe, where the destruction was less general.

"No (French) civilian is allowed to go back to his village," Scattergood writes, "unless he has a place to stay, and in case of total destruction, therefore, there are no civilians at all—only soldiers, who are camped near or who

have built temporary huts or are using partly built-up stables or sheds. The civilians frequently crowd into the large towns or cities nearest their homes, so as to return and start work on their land as soon as possible. The French are building temporary houses for them. In the partially destroyed towns much repairing and saving of walls will be possible by protecting their tops from winter moisture and frost.

"The Mayor of Villers-St. Christophe, who has now returned, is an old man who was there all through the German

(Continued on Page 3)

### FIRST BOOK OF CHRONICLES OF THE RECONSTRUCTIONITES

#### CHAPTER I.

1. And it came to pass in the days when the Great Draft passed over the land and the hosts of the Reconstructionites were assembled at the place called Barclay, in the land of Haverford, that the chiefs among the Reconstructionists took council together.

2. And said, Behold a softness existed among the young men; let us therefore prepare a camp that they may be made strong for the battles to be fought in the land of Gaul.

3. And it was so.

4. And they did send for Howland, the captain of the hosts, and said unto him, Arise, take a portion of those gathered together and prepare us a camp on the banks of the River Darby, and dwell thereon for the space of five nights, that ye may be fit.

5. And the captain of the host did call for the drivers of the chariots and said, Take ye one score and four of the young men and journey to the banks of the River Darby, that a camp may be set there.

6. And when Howland, the captain of the host, and the young men were come there, they built themselves lit-

tle tents that they might live in some comfort in that land.

7. And they did eat and were not filled and Behold, the platters were not fully washed.

8. Now it was prophesied by Horn, the great seer, in the halls of Union, that wheresoever the platters should be found unclean there should come a great plague upon the people.

9. And it came to pass that when the host had laid them down to sleep that lightnings appeared in the skies and the rains descended and still were the platters unclean.

10. And an army of frogs came upon them from the banks of the streams and did grumble dark omens.

11. And the platters were unclean.

12. And a great rumbling was heard in the high places and, Behold, the people were sore afraid and smote themselves.

13. And there entered into the camp even amongst the tents wild horses, whose hoofs did tear up the turf with their fury.

14. And Howland, the captain of the host, and Oliver, whose surname was Carter, a valiant man, did rise up and give battle to the horses.

15. And a great tumult arose—there was cursing, and wailing and gnashing of teeth.

16. And, Behold, the valor of Howland, the captain of the host, and Oliver, whose surname was Carter, was greater than that of three horses, so that they did drive out the nags from the camp, and pursued them even beyond the River Darby.

17. And there was peace again in the camp.

18. And again did the horses return, and again did Howland, the captain of the host, drive them out.

19. And this thing did occur thrice and, Behold, the morning came.

(Continued on Page 2)

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# L'EQUIPE

(THE UNIT)

Published by members of the American Friends' Reconstruction Unit, No. 1.

"When the spirit moves"

Editor - - - Lewis S. Gannett  
Business Manager - - - Charles F. Brown  
Contributing Editors - The hundred men  
in the Unit

## EDITORIAL

There is a conscious spirit hovering over the training camp here at Haverford whose voice is majestically guiding our preparations. In its whisperings we hear the many prayers of those back home whose sacrifices and solicitations have sent us here. And through the call we hear the cries of the famished land toward which our feet are turned. Guarded by this spirit, which has touched each heart and inspired it for service, we can feel ourselves, even in this training period, being united and moving onward—the crusading representatives of a great people.

The council and all those who have tasted of the joy of furthering the plans of preparation and speeding the Unit on its way have known no group of men, wherein lay such a deep desire for expressive service, such exalted ideals concerning the welfare of mankind, or such morale and devoted integrity of manhood.

These things make the progress in the study of French phenomenal; these attributes cause the bricklaying, machine repairing, carpentry, road work, etc., to seem as play; these qualities make for the worshipfulness of the devotional meetings and the full appreciation of the lectures and talks given to us.

We thank all for that co-operation which makes possible the expression of our own desires for service.

R. G. B.

## MESSAGE SENT CEDAR LAKE FRIENDS

To the Young Friends in Conference at Cedar Lake:

You will want to know what the Reconstruction Unit you are helping send to France is doing. We are

working harder than some of us have ever worked before—and we are happy as we have never been happy before.

An alarm clock wakes Horace Davis, of Brookline, Mass., at 15 minutes before 6. Five minutes later Horace sounds a gong that spoils sleep for the rest of us, and two minutes after that we are lined up, clad in pajamas of all the shades of the rainbow before Ralston Thomas, who puts us through 10 minutes of exercises that make every joint ache. Then we race for the showers. Ray Mesner, of Central City, Neb., almost always wins the race—and the shower takes all the stiffness out.

Breakfast, like the other meals, is simple. We never have more than one course, but there's plenty of it. The poor little French men and women whom we hope to aid would probably think each one of us ate enough for three.

Then we make our beds and sweep out our rooms; and then gather about Joe Haines, the postmaster, while he calls out the mail. The first lecture comes at 7.30; usually it is on first aid or sanitation, and the second on social work. We have 15 minutes to stretch our legs before we start in on our two-hour sessions at French. As Chet Carey remarked, it does seem as if it would be a whole lot easier to have the French learn English.

Dinner is at noon, and we have an hour to rest after it. At 2 we assemble in brown overalls, and start for the muscular work. One squad hoes endlessly, or helps thresh, or fills in wherever the Haverford Farm can use men; another sweats on the roads, toiling under the direction of the Haverford Township Commissioners; a third crawls under the remarkable collection of decrepit automobiles which was assembled for their benefit and acquires an intimate acquaintance with the insides thereof—or if they cannot drive, they risk their lives learning how; and the fourth group sharpens rusty saws and makes articles useful to the Haverford janitors in the carpentry shop.

We come back in time for another shower and supper. Then comes a quiet half-hour of devotional service, often followed by a talk by President Comfort or someone else who knows France. Lights are out at 9.30.

There are variations for the 14 men who hope to sail for France this month. They are being inoculated against typhoid, and they disappear occasionally overnight to appear before their local Exemption Boards in an attempt to secure the magic papers which will permit them to leave the country.

But such is the daily routine, with dishwashing for one squad and occasional laundings for all of us, and other chores and daily tasks that are inevitable, added in. It is simple enough—but it is vivified by the consciousness that we are preparing for a great work. For we have come together from nearly every Yearly Meeting of Friends in this county, and from other groups in sympathy with Friendly purposes, to demonstrate anew that the traditional Friendly refusal to bear arms is rather the expression of a larger vision and of a world-brotherhood than of any unwillingness to share in the sacrifices and burdens of others.

In these days of world shame and world sorrow, there is need for reiteration of that message of Christian love which has been the tradition of the Society of Friends. It may be that the everyday opportunities which are yours mean as much or more than the perhaps rather spectacular privilege which is ours. It will be yours to work out the Friendly message at home while we attempt to carry its spirit across the sea.

To help make children laugh again, to give new hope and courage to women and men, to build new homes for families which have been living in the ruined cellars of what they once called home—if we can do this, we will be favored indeed. If there be lonely hours of discouragement and disappointment at the little we can do, the thought of you at home who have made our crusade possible and who have confidence in us, will give us new courage.

There never was a time when the need for the testimony of the Society of Friends was so great, nor a time when its unity and enthusiasm in meeting the tasks before it was so keen. We at Haverford, training to attempt our share, send greetings to you meeting at Cedar Lake in the same spirit.

(Signed)  
LEWIS S. GANNETT,  
E. CARLETON MacDOWELL,  
FRANCIS P. SHARPLESS.

## FIRST BOOK OF CHRONICLES

(Continued from Page 1)

20. And the Reconstructionists did drag themselves from the hard ground beneath the tents, and remembered the words of the Prophet Horn, and said, we have done evil.

21. Let us, therefore, wash the platters, lest worse plagues come upon us.

22. And they washed the platters and slew a fresh bacon, and even as the pan was full, the stone of the fireplace was turned and the bacon cast into the fire.

23. And the flames arose and, Behold, there was a burnt offering.

24. And by this was the spirit of Horn appeased and there were no more plagues.

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## CONDITIONS ON THE SOMME

(Continued from Page 1)

occupation until February 9th last, when he and all his fellow-citizens were forced to go together to a place strange to them, where they were crowded together, sixty in one house, and thirty children in one room. Here they stayed until the German evacuation in April, when they found their way home, only to discover the terrible damage done in their absence. There had been neither fighting nor bombardment there, he told us; all the destruction had been wilfully wrought by dynamiting and burning. All the trees, including a beautiful grove of shade trees in the public square, had been cut down. The Mayor told us that wells had been filled with manure and bricks, and that it would be necessary to dig new ones. Already four cases of typhoid had developed.

"A young woman, who was the first to work her way back, acted as Mayor in this village for two months, and managed things so well that the sub-Prefect of the Department had sent materials for building and erected a large hut to provide shelter for old villagers who return to hunt up their possessions. Many of them buried their money, and there were touching scenes when they were permitted to return to hunt for it.

"The center for relief and reconstruction work in these villages will be at Ham, and shipments of material will be carried by trucks to the places of construction."

In the trenches in front of Campagne they found underground houses of several rooms arched with corrugated steel roofs, with cement floors and sometimes ceilings. The German trench shelters were more elaborate than the French, and were often electric lighted. They even had a bowling alley. In the high grass, which has already grown around these old trenches there lie many unexploded shells and grenades. The French are forcing German prisoners to remove these menaces, and clear out the logs and iron which are often valuable.

"Where the land has been cut up by trenches and shelled," Scattergood's letter says, "a great deal of filling in and levelling will have to be done before it can be used again for agricultural purposes. These belts of 'no man's land,' including the trenches and shelled fields, will have to be left to the last in any case. Vast belts of barbed wire entanglements also stretch across the countryside—these are perhaps thirty feet wide and wires are supported by steel posts or 'horses' about thirty feet from the ground. In some places we saw the crops growing close up to both sides of these belts.

"We also saw a large German graveyard, now wired so that one cannot enter, the French preferring to prevent any disturbance even of enemy graves. We were amused at a sign over a wire suspension bridge recently erected over the ruined canal near Jussy, reading 'Jussy's Brooklyn.' At Ham the main cross-streets had been mined to block the roads, the canal locks utterly destroyed, and the canal filled with debris from the completely destroyed thirteenth century tower, in the dungeon of which Louis Napoleon was imprisoned in 1840. These walls were 35 feet thick and 110 feet high, and sufficient dynamite was used completely to overthrow it."

Of the problems the young Quakers and other conscientious objectors to war in the Haverford Unit will meet in get-

ting their reconstruction under way. Scattergood writes, "Only the military authorities are there; no one can tell for whom huts are desirable or who would like to have them built until some civil authority is re-established; the owners would be reassured that some legal means of proving their losses are provided for before the debris can even be cleared away; it is a special favor granted by the Government to only a few workers to work in this military zone at all; then there is the difficulty of transportation. But it is clear that the temporary houses in selected cases is the first step; they can usually be placed in some back corner so that they will not interfere with the assessment of damages or with the ultimate permanent reconstruction, and yet furnish dwellings which will enable an early return of some of the people to the cultivation of the land."

## AVIS AUX LECTEURS.

On est instamment prie de faire reussir a cette partie du journal en y contribuant des faits divers, des choses, des documents d'actualite quelconques, de la poesie, et meme de la chronique scandaleuse, sil y en a. On plaquera au mur, tour pres du bureau, une boite, affectee a cet usage, dans laquelle tout le monde peut laisser tomber des notes de ce genre, pourvu e la s'entend, qu'elles soient ecrites en francais.

## CHRONIQUE DE LA QUINZAINE

Nous avons eu le plaisir d'entendre parler, a deux reprises, M. Zantziger l'architecte connu de la Philadelphie, qui nous a fait des toutes charmantes causeries—au sujet des choses francaises, de la vie francaise a Paris et en Province, etc. Il a ete assez gentil: pour initier de nombreuses questions posees par ses auditeurs toujours interesses. Aux quelles il a respondu, a l'improviste, du fonds de ses experiences considerables en France. M. Zantziger est ancien de l'ecole des Beaux-Arts ou il s'est acquiert, a part son diplome d'architecte, une facilite et des connaissances de la langue francaise tout a fait excep-

tionnelles. Il a fait un bon conseil a tour ceux qui, commencent l'etude de francais c'est-a-dire de perfectionner e'oreille, en ecoutant le plus souvent possible de beau francais. Il nous en a offert, et du plus beau, a l'occasion de la seconde conference, en parlant, en maitre ca va sans dire, de l'architecture francaise, quand il a pris la parole devant nous en veritable francais de France.

## LES GRANDES HEURES.

Laguerre dans l'air:

Brutal incursion ennemi.

La unit du 7-8 aut, sur le front sud, au sector South Barclay, environ les heures de la matinee, une offensive ennemie s'est livre, qui, grace a notre excellent morale, a ete, completement repousse.

Un espion Boche deguise de la facon a la plus trompeuse, en chauve-souris ordinaire, s'est echappe, par le brouillard matinale, de l'avant garde, et est apparu, en plein vol, au corridor du premier, dans le hut evidemment soit de prendre des renseignements militaires, soit de lacher des bombes sur les enfants endormis.

L'avion a penetre jusqu'au fond du corridor, quand la . bruit du motor a eveille de monde. Une mobilisation du corps de Balayeurs s'est organise a l'instant, une lutte acharnee s'est livree, a la suite de laquelle nous avons completement ecrasee e'ennemi tout en subissant des pertes inconsiderables.

## Nos Contemporains.

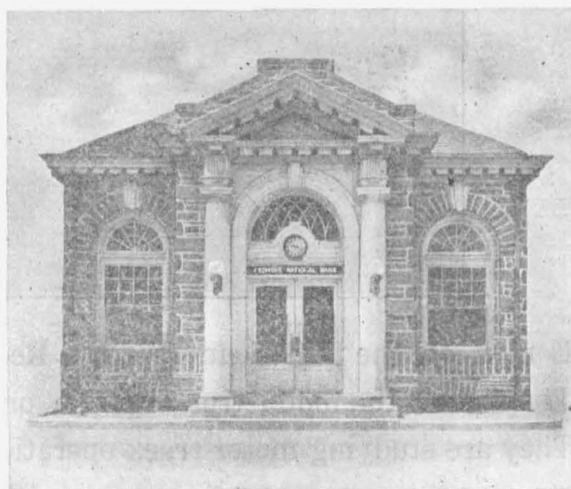
Nous empruntons a notre digne contemporain Illustration de Paris cet actualite humoristique de la grande guerre, et nous le publions en faveur de ceux de notre corps qui sont des maris ou des fiances pacifistes.

1er Poilu (dans une tranchee).—Mon ami, pourquoi t'engagestu a la guerre?

Jeme Poilu—Je n'ai pas de famille, et j'aime la guerre. Ea toi?—

1er Poilu, moi, fja'i une belle-mere et j'aime la paix!

W. C. T.



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## HOW HISTORY IS WRITTEN

### I.

In a well-played game of baseball Saturday, August 4, Chet Carey's Aggies completely routed Captain Brown's Convicts, 6 to 4. The feature of the game was the way Brown constantly attempted to make the umpire change his decisions.

Some slight discrepancies existed in the equipment, and the bags were not pegged down, so that an Aggie player stealing a base and sliding into the bag usually knocked it about six feet out of position. It was a great source of aggravation to Charlie that the umpire insisted on calling these runners safe, and such an occurrence always started an argument between the two stalwart captains. Finally, Charlie secured an umpire who understood the rules just as he did, and he was happy most of the rest of the game.

Chambers' all around playing and Davis' hitting featured for the Aggies; while Goff's big league pitching and Hinshaw's home run helped the Convicts to make as good a showing as they did. G. C. C.

### II.

Note—Baseball men excused from remainder of hike and carried back in autos.

It was 2 P. M., on the Gulph Mills road, when Drill Sergeant Howland gave the command, "Baseball teams fall out." There was a great scuffle, but Captain McGraw-Carey, of "Dat celebrated taown ob Boltimo,"

burst triumphant from the crowd and sprinted for an automobile which was drawn up by the roadside. He was far and away the first man in a machine. (The above note accounts for his speed.)

An hour has elapsed. The two teams are now seen practicing on '88 Field, in preparation for the fray.

Macary could be heard prominently issuing orders and mapping out the signals for the day's game: "Hey, you; what a' you-all doing there?" his masterful voice rang in vociferous accents.

At last the game started. From then on, Macarey was here, there, everywhere. He continually was browbeating the umpire, and as he rushed for the pitcher's box, yelling, "Dat ain't right," the breeze could be heard whistling through the threads

of his luxuriant mustache.

The rest of us spectators could hardly help feeling a great deal of sympathy for the rival team and its captain, because Macarey was continually threatening the umpire with his massive fist, compelling that individual time and time again to change a ball into a strike or call a man safe who was really out!

The quiet attitude of the rival team was all that kept us from putting into practice our lessons on first aid. The game ended with the score in favor of Macarey, otherwise we would have had a dead umpire on our hands. This is the sentiment of the spectators who have witnessed two contests on '88 Field and who have wished to see the principles of peace put into operation in our unit baseball games.

C. F. B.

## ANNOUNCEMENT

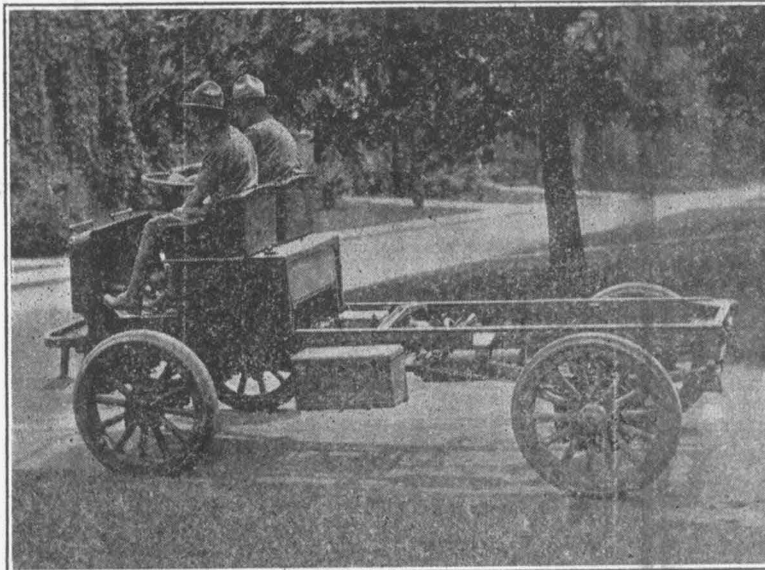
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# SUPPLEMENT

## L'EQUIPE

### REVISED LIST OF THE UNIT

- Amick, V D., Havelin, Kansas. 5.  
Balderston, Caleb C., Kennett Square, Pa. 69.  
SBetts, F. Furman, 24 Carpenter St., Germantown, Pa. 38.  
Binder, A. Carroll, 745 E. Philadelphia St., York, Pa. 16.  
Bowerman, Arthur Lindley, 112 Oney St., Charlestown, W. Va. 19.  
Brown, Charles F., 59 Addington Road, Brookline, Mass. 13.  
Brown, S. F., 333 N. Irvington Ave., Indianapolis, Indiana. 72.  
Bruner, Ralph P., Greenfield, Indiana. 59.  
Burdshall, Elwood, Port Chester, N. Y. 41.  
Burdshall, Richard, Port Chester, N. Y. 22.  
Buzby, John Howard, Hotel Dennis, Atlantic City, N. J. 33.  
Carey, G. Cheston, 1004 Cathedral St., Baltimore, Md. 1.  
Carter, Leland K., 3839 Carrolton Ave., Indianapolis, Indiana. 20.  
Carter, O. W., 511 South Glen Ave., Wichita, Kan. 68.  
Chambers, Elliott Penrose, 570 Madison Ave., Pasadena, Cal. 8.  
Chambers, William C., Audubon, Pa. 22.  
Chawner, Lowell J., 765 Summit Ave., Pasadena, Cal. 51.  
S Cholerton, Frank Edward, Montrose, Pa. 17.  
Collins, Arthur, Jr., 513 Ogden Ave., Swarthmore, Pa. 11.  
FCollins, Byron C., Moorestown, N. J. —  
Cooper, J. Arthur, 1316 E. Lincoln Highway, Coatesville, Pa. 58.  
FCope, Thomas P., Saunderstown, R. I. —  
Crowder, William S., 205 W. Upsal St., Germantown, Pa. 2.  
Darling, B. A., Everett, Washington. 15.  
Davis, Horace Bancroft, 44 Edge Hill Road, Brookline, Mass. 50.  
F Edwards, William L., 2054 N. Jersey St., Indianapolis, Indiana. —  
Elliott, Meade G., Newburg, Oregon. 18.  
Gannett, Lewis Stiles, c. o. The World, New York City. 5.  
Garrigues, Albert, Haverford, Pa. 13.  
Goff, Clifton D., Manhasset, Long Island, N. Y. 13.  
Griest, Elwood, Lititz, Pa. 21.  
Griffith, Jesse N., 234 S. W. 2d St., Richmond, Ind. 4.  
Hadley, Leland T., 327 W. Main St., Richmond, Ind. 34.  
SaHaines, Joseph H., 1136 Ridge Ave., Phila., Pa. 60.  
aHayes, William W., 436 Church St., West Chester, Pa. 42.  
Heath, Leslie O., 71 High St., Pittsfield, Mass. 53.  
Hinshaw, D. Hainer, 824 Commercial St., Emporia, Kan. 62.  
SHobbs, R. J. M., Greensboro, N. C. 36.  
Hood, Harold Dutton, Box 147, West Chester, Pa. 63.  
Hornbrook, Frank L., 511 E. 22d St., Indianapolis, Ind. 63.  
SaHowland, Weston, 79 Borden St., New Bedford, Mass. 64.  
Hussey, Philip, North Berwick, Me. 61.  
SJenkins, Alfred W., 321 College Ave., Richmond, Ind. 5.  
aJohnson, Given C., Le Grand, Iowa. 61.  
Kellum, Donald R., Camby, Indiana. 14.  
aLaity, Harold Sanford, Chappaqua, West Chester Co., N. Y. 59.  
Lamb, E. Wandell, Amboy, Indiana. 15.  
Lippincott, Howard A., 243 W. Main St., Moorestown, N. J. 50.  
S McClure, Abbott, 304 S. 16th St., Philadelphia, Pa. 29.  
McFadden, Arthur H., 128 W. Miner St., West Chester, Pa. 7.  
McKinstry, Hugh E., 140 Dean St., West Chester, Pa. 39.  
MacDowell, Carleton, Cold Spring Harbor, N. Y. 22.  
Marshall, D. H., Union, Iowa. 61.  
Macy, Roland E., New Providence, Iowa. 68.  
Marshall, E. Howard, Union, Iowa. 51.  
a Marshall, Lewis H., Kennett Square, Pa. 24.

## L'EQUIPE

### REVISED LIST OF THE UNIT

- Mesner, Raymond D., Central City, Neb. 6.  
*a* Metcalfe, Robert D., 9 Wayne St., Worcester, Mass. 67.  
Moon, Charles W., 2001 Maple St., Wichita, Kan. 8.  
Morrison, Louis A., 80 S. W. 7th St., Richmond, Ind. 66.  
*b* Murray, Francis, Los Angeles, Cal.  
*b* Murray, Frederic, Los Angeles, Cal.  
Myers, Harold, Central City, Neb. 14.  
Packer, Jesse E., Newtown, Pa. 12.  
*F* Parker, J. Hollowell, 1923 St. Paul St., Baltimore, Md.  
Parnell, Charles T., Marlyn Apts., 40th and Walnut Sts., Phila., Pa. 10.  
Preston, Edmund C., 1220 Master St., Philadelphia, Pa. 35.  
*F* Price, William W., Rose Valley, Moylan, Pa.  
Quigg, Eugene K., 111 S. 12th St., Richmond, Ind. 23.  
Reynolds, A. N., Mooresville, Ind. 53.  
Russell, Parvin M., The Knoll, Lansdowne, Pa. 24.  
Sharpless, Francis P., Supplee & Biddle Co., Philadelphia, Pa. 37.  
*F* Shoemaker, Lester B., Tullytown, Pa.  
Smith, A. Clark, Central City, Neb. 16.  
*a* Smith, Alan G., 6490 Woodbine Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. 21.  
Smith, Ralph P., New Garden, Pa. 36.  
Smith, Walter E., Eureka, N. Y. 32.  
Sommer, Charles Edward, 3705 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. 7.  
Southworth, William H., 44 Edge Hill Rd., Brookline, Mass. 32.  
Speer, John H., 308 Price St., West Chester, Pa. 32.  
*a* Stephens, D. Owen, Moylan, Pa. 6.  
Strater, Henry H., 1037 Third Ave., Louisville, Ky. 26.  
*Sa* Taggart, Lester, Charlevoix, Mich. 23.  
*S* Titcomb, William C., 66 Stone St., Augusta, Me. 9.  
Traviss, J. Coleman, 5 Holmes St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. 30.  
Vail, Alfred C., Park Place, Chester, Pa. 58.  
Vlaskamp, Arend M., 1530 W. 7th St., Muncie, Ind. 66.  
Warren, Luther E., Wilmington, Ohio. 28.  
Webb, William, State Library, Albany, N. Y. 3.  
*a* Webster, Edward L., 4830 Penn St., Frankford, Pa. 69.  
Wetherald, Alfred E., Bryantown, Md. 40.  
*a* Whitall, W. H. B., 512 Church Lane, Germantown, Pa. 60.  
White, Headley S., Langhorne, Pa. 38.  
*S* Zavitz, Edwin C., 1811 I St., Washington, D. C. 71.  
Zook, John D., Mechanicsburg, Pa. 31.  
*C* Thomas, L. Ralston, 401 Garfield Square, Pottsville, Pa. 52.  
*C* Brown, Robert G., Woolman House, Swarthmore, Pa. 52.  
*C* Gummere, Richard M., Haverford, Pa.  
*C* Wood, L. Hollingsworth, Mt. Kisco, N. Y.

*F* Now in France.

*a* To sail for France soon.

*b* Not yet at Haverford.

*S* Squad leader.

*C* Councilman.

Numbers following names indicate room number in Barclay Hall.