



Bulletin No. 16

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

June 1
1917

THE FIRST YEAR
OF

May 31
1918

AMERICAN FRIENDS' WAR RELIEF SERVICE

NO chapter of this, or perhaps of any, war seems more tragic than the lot of those millions of refugees who, uprooted from the soil of their fathers, have been forced into an abnormal struggle for the barest essentials of life. No chapter, perhaps, is brighter than the ready response of sympathy and aid on the part of their more fortunate friends of many lands.

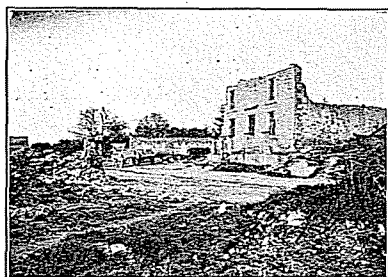
Sermaize—the largest center of Friends' work. All four departments—building, agriculture, relief and hospital have a large work here.



This task of relief and reconstruction is recognized as forming a large share of the world obligation of the United States. The exhausted, debt-burdened countries of Europe cannot bear the burden alone. Through a series of circumstances it has become the high privilege of American Friends to have an unusual part in the fulfillment of this obligation of their country.

The American Friends' Service Committee was formed April 30th and its office was opened June 1, 1917. Its function has been that of developing those kinds of service which the Society of Friends, by its heritage and its faith, is best fitted to render. The impelling challenge of the needs of the war-stricken refugee populations, was in itself sufficient to deter-

mine our obligation. Coupled with this clear call to service was the opportunity of joining hands and hearts and purses with English Friends who had acquired an unequalled experience in such work.



Ruins near Evres,
one of the stations
nearest the battle
line.

Several possible fields of service have claimed and will continue to claim the attention of the Committee. As long, however, as requests for our service by the French Government continue beyond our ability to accept, the work of the American Friends' Unit in France will perhaps remain the chief obligation of American Friends to the needs of this unusual time.

THE CALL OF FRANCE

The first act of the Committee was the sending to France of two commissioners: J. Henry Scattergood and Morris E. Leeds, who were also appointed as members of the American Red Cross Commission to France. While they were effecting the merger with the English Friends' Expedition and organizing the Friends' Bureau of the Red Cross, arrangements were made with the Red Cross officials at Washington for the training of a first Unit of 100 men at Haverford College, Pennsylvania. On July 17th the Unit assembled. It was composed of carefully chosen men from 20 States, and included carpenters, farmers, civil engineers, mechanics, architects, doctors and social workers.

The spirit of the Expedition expressed itself in a meeting of welcome in Paris attended by representatives of English Friends and the Red Cross. T. Edmund Harvey, M-P., head of the English Friends' Expedition, spoke as follows:

"The Red Cross' splendid motto, *Inter Arma Caritas*, stands for the constructive element, building up, conserving, re-creating, in the midst of war. We can in our work demonstrate some aspects of Humanity and Brotherhood, lessen a little the terrible bitterness of war, and bring something of the spirit of comradeship and love into lives bruised and battered by the wrong that has been done.

"You will carry with you the honor of the Quaker name and of the American Red Cross, and you will go as representatives of America, into districts, where no American has ever been. You will go as representatives of a vision of a way of life. I am sure that you will every one be worthy of the call that comes to you from the need of France and the need of humanity."

It was a rare tribute which Homer Folks, Director of the Red Cross Department of Civil Affairs, of which the Friends' Unit is a Bureau, paid to English Friends' work:

"The Red Cross looks on the Society of Friends as in a sense its expert leaders. There is no group of people from whom we have already learned so much or from whom we expect to learn so much as the Friends.

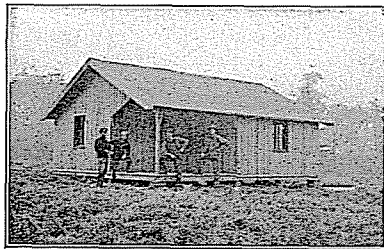
"This is the most tremendously fascinating, stimulating, developing opportunity, human beings were ever called on to meet, and it can be met only in a simple-minded human way."

From the inspiration and instruction of this meeting the members of the Unit went out to their several departments of work.

Building.—The work of permanent reconstruction in brick and stone must be a matter of years. The crying need of the present is for rapid, temporary relief, reaching the largest possible number in the quickest possible time.

The Friends' work has consisted principally in the erection of portable, wooden houses of one, two, or three rooms. The inter-changeable sections for these houses are manufactured of lumber donated by the French government at two factories

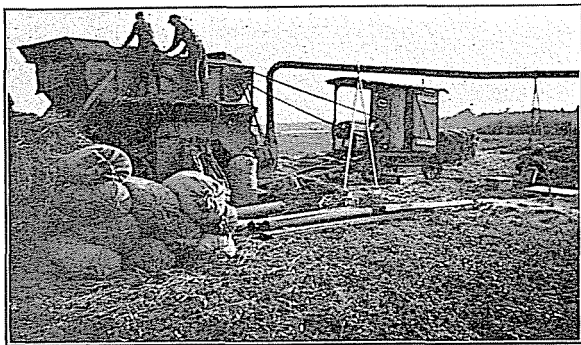
The first house
manufactured at Ornans
and erected by other
members of the Friends'
Unit as one of the 200
houses of the Red Cross
tubercular settlement
at Malabry.



operated by Friends at Dôle and Ornans in the Jura Mountains. These factories also manufacture furniture in addition to their weekly output of about 15 houses.

The largest building work has been from the beginning and still is in the Marne, near Châlons, Bar-le-duc and Vitry-le-François. In three years, with an average number of workers

one-fourth the present number, the Friends' Expedition erected 544 houses. Work is now being carried on in as many villages as our resources in men and money will allow.



A part of the threshing of the 1000 tons of grain in the Marne.

During six months of the past year about 40 of the 400 Friends workers were engaged in the Somme and Aisne, at the request of the French government, which determines our field of operation. The houses in this section, destroyed in the battle of March, 1918, were the only ones lost by the Friends' Expedition since its beginning in 1914. It is gratifying that the work in this section constituted a very small proportion of the total Friends' work in France. It is more important, however, to remember that the fundamental values of the work were not lost. The people had to live somewhere and it was a choice between ruins, or the terrible tenements of the cities. One of the workers in this region writes :

"We went to mend houses; but the reason we wanted to mend houses was that it would give us a chance to try to mend hearts. Much of our work on the houses has been lost; but I do not believe that any amount of cannonading will break down whatever influence we had on these people's hearts.

"When the end came and the material works were lost, the best of all remained—that best which was the inner purpose of it all. Neighborliness, friendship, kindness, sympathy—these are made of stuff which no chemistry of war can crush."

One of the most important recent developments has been the policy of erecting temporary villages and hospitals outside the war-zone for refugees not yet able to return to their homes, thus relieving the crowded, unhealthy conditions in the cities. This work, for example, is now going on near Dôle and Ornans for refugees of the recent offensives who settled in Besançon. An interesting feature of this development is the fact that the large

number of men in the two factories are able for the first time to come into direct personal contact with the people for whom they left their homes and crossed the ocean to serve without pay or glory or adventure.

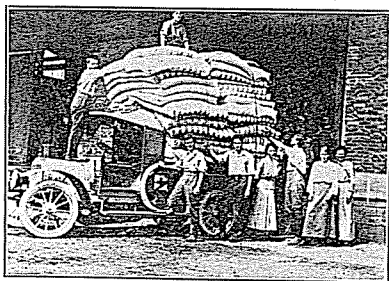
Another similar project in the hands of the Friends' Unit is the erection of 200 houses for a tubercular settlement which the American Red Cross will maintain at Malabry.

Agriculture.—The rapid deterioration of enormous tracts of land through the spread of weeds is one of the serious problems facing France. As an increasing number of experienced American farmers answer the call of these desolate fields, the Friends' Unit is extending the work of this Department, furnishing the great essentials of initiative, labor, machinery and seeds. Several agricultural centers are maintained from which are operated several hundred machines. Repair shops are able to reclaim many broken implements of the French people.

Not only seeds but also chickens and rabbits have been distributed in large quantities. An interesting method of meeting the new problems is the introduction of goats upon a large scale to help clear the land of weeds and to furnish the people with a means of livelihood pending the restoration of the land to cultivation.

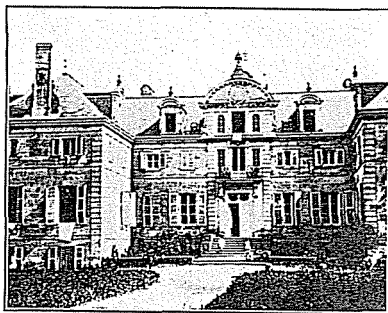
Threshing in France is done in the winter and occupies the attention of the farm centers during that season. In the Marne alone our men threshed 1,000 tons of grain last winter—a vastly greater achievement in the small French farms of a few acres each, amid war-zone difficulties, than in the Mississippi valley.

This truck load
represents new
comfort and hope
for a score of refugee
families.



Plans for an experimental farm of 500 acres are being made. Such a farm will try out all the agricultural possibilities of the district under the vastly changed conditions; will serve as a center of social and intellectual life; and will stimulate a co-operative spirit, hitherto almost unknown to the French peasant, but necessary under the stupendous task of reconstruction.

Relief.—The vast majority of the million and a quarter of refugees cannot yet return to their homes and their normal employment. In several cities and villages Friends are helping to solve the unhealthy, demoralizing congestion. Employment (chiefly sewing and embroidery) is found for the excess of



Chateau at
Bettancourt loaned to
Friends for a
Children's Home.

women labor, furnishing not only a much needed income but relieving the deadening monotony of refugee life. Attention is also paid to the serious problems of housing and sanitation and to educational work among children.

The largest work of this department is the distribution of clothing, furniture and bedding to families which lost all belongings in their hurried flight. These are usually sold at about two-thirds of the cost, rather than given away,—a plan more satisfactory to the thrifty, independent French peasant, and enabling a larger number to be helped.

Hospitals and Homes.—Eight institutions are maintained by the Expedition,—two general hospitals at Sermaize, a maternity hospital at Châlons, convalescent homes at Entremont and Samoëns in the healthy mountain region near the Swiss border, children's homes at Bettancourt and St. Remy en Bouzemont, and a home for old ladies at Charmont.

Not only are medical and social needs enormously intensified by the unusual conditions, but these same conditions have deprived the civilian population of the usual measure of attention. The present as well as the future of heroic, long-suffering France is at stake and we earnestly invite American doctors, surgeons and nurses to respond to the call. We invite others to inform nurses of the need, giving us the names and addresses of those who might be available.

Emergency Evacuation Work.—A notable chapter in the record of the past year was the evacuation work in the Picardy and Champagne offensives of March and May. The latter did not affect any of our centers, but a number of workers and motor-

trucks were sent from the Marne centers. The stories tell of roads choked with refugees trundling wheelbarrows or bearing huge packs; railroad centers thronged with thousands without food or shelter; families separated; and wild scenes of confusion and terror. Between the lines of the stories we read of the stupefying fatigue of the workers, the disregard of personal danger, and the ready adjustment to swiftly changing needs.

The work consisted chiefly in assisting persons out of the danger zones, providing for their needs in canteen service at large centers, loading them on trains for points farther south and east, and furnishing food to these trains at various points.

Miscellaneous Work.—Aside from the regular channels of work, members of the Friends' Unit have been engaged in a great many special activities. For example, several have been assigned, at the request of the Red Cross, to a school for 600 Belgian children in an old monastery at Le Glandier. A group of eight volunteered for the strange task of guarding for a time the several hundred patients of the Amiens Insane Asylum, which had to be evacuated and which was removed to Lourdes, in southern France. Other groups have been temporarily assigned to different Bureaux of the Red Cross and two men were loaned to the English Friends' Ambulance Unit at Dunkirk.

The first
Christmas in
three years.



Christmas entertainments in several places helped several thousand people to see for a time the rosy tints of a better day. If you ask what business entertainments have in the stern business of reconstruction, remember that upon the children of France must rest a crushing load of a generation of reconstruction. At Grunzy, for example, the Friends' Christmas gave to many children the first fruits of a normal childhood which they had enjoyed for three years.

The Verdun Project.—The beginnings are being made in the most important task committed to the care of the Friends' Expedition. We have been asked to assume entire charge of the reconstruction work in a district southwest of Verdun comprising forty villages. Much of the work may have to await the end of the war, but in acceptance of the challenge of this unusual opportunity thorough investigations and plans are already being made. The project will be, not merely a piece of relief work, but the reconstruction of the social fabric of a large section. There will be possible the concentration of all the Departments of Building, Agriculture, Relief, and Medical in a well-organized, co-operative enterprise with the peasants, the spirit of which may continue on as an example to other sections.

Organization in France.—The desire of the American Red Cross for more members of the Friends' Unit than can be normally assimilated into the joint work of English and American Friends at its present capacity, has led to the formation of two Units. Unit No. 1 is composed of those working directly with English Friends. Unit No. 2 is composed of all others. Members of both Units are a part of the American Friends' Reconstruction Unit of the Red Cross, wear the Friends' uniform, and are engaged in work of the same standard and importance.

Charles Evans has been the representative of this Committee in France and Chief of the Red Cross Bureau of the Friends' Unit since October, 1917. He now has the able assistance of William C. Biddle, Charles J. Rhoads and Joseph H. Haines, in the direction of the affairs of the Unit.

Number of workers in France in June, 1918:

	Men	Women	
American..	206	21	Total Americans 227
English...	108	77	Total English 185
<hr/>		<hr/>	
Total Men,	314.	Total Women,	98 Total Friends' Mission. 412

Urgent requests have come for at least three hundred more for increasing opportunities. A typical statement is Charles Evans' cable of May 15, 1918:

"Opportunity for broadening agricultural, building, and relief work in old centers of the Marne require more workers. Buildings and relief for refugees required near Dole and Ornans. Red Cross requests us to care for six thousand refugees in Sarthe. More money and supplies will be needed for increased needs. Do not let subscriptions or volunteers fall off through underestimate of requirements."

Spiritual Reconstruction.—The fundamental value of the work is expressed in this report of an inspection tour by our correspondent, Lewis S. Gannett:

"The problem of reconstruction is not one of months or years or even decades, it is one of generations! What the Friends and others can do, here and there, is infinitely little, in comparison to the enormity of the problem; it is in establishing the physical basis for spiritual reconstruction that it counts for most. When you give a family even a tiny, two-room shelter to live in, where there was nothing but a heap of dust and a few jagged bits of stone and plaster, you have given them something to call home; and if you add the cheery presence of half a dozen American boys, whistling at their work in the next lot, a few of them able to talk enough French to really become friends to that family,—you add more than anyone who hasn't seen those towns, can realize.

"A lonely old woman had just moved into one of the houses at Villers-St. Christophe. She had not yet fixed up her cabin, but she was sitting in the doorway mulling over a bowl of soup. When we greeted her, she broke into tears, and could hardly tell her story, but between the sobs, she told us a little—that the Americans had built her house and fixed up her garden and put up her stove. They had brought a new hope into her life; that is what the English Friends have been doing for three years, and what our boys are beginning to do."

The statistician cannot fathom these deep undercurrents of new hope that begin to flow with their healing power through the arteries of the shattered social life of Northern France. In this realm of the spiritual, however, must be found the real and permanent values of the Friends' work.

President Wilson in a letter to the Committee said:

"I am sure that you will permit me to express my deep appreciation of the reconstruction work proposed, and my happiness that it is being carried out in association with the Red Cross, which is already doing a great work in France to express the heart of America."

As the heart of America speaks to the heart of France, through this work of relief, the bonds of friendship between us will be drawn still closer, and the foundations will be broadened for that structure of International good-will, with the thought of which President Wilson has thrilled the world.

THE BITTER CRY OF RUSSIA

Twelve million refugees from a devastated area as large as the whole of France and Belgium are scattered for thousands of miles over European Russia and in Turkestan and Siberia.

Robert Tatlock, leader of the Friends' Expedition in Russia, has compressed this vast problem into the following graphic statement:

"The large number of refugees, the poverty of the lands on which they find themselves, the severity of the climate, the widespread lack of clothing, the local shortage of food, the prevalence of disease, the high refugee death rate, the insufficient nature of such few relief bodies as exist, and the long-standing nature of the trouble, all help to make the Russian problem, if not the most striking or the most vivid, still the largest and in many ways, the most dreadful civil phenomenon of this, or it may be, of any war."

The expedition of English and American Friends is engaged in an important work in the Buzuluk District of the Samara Government, just north of the Caspian Sea. The Russian work differs from that in France in that no reconstruction in the



A refugee family in Buzuluk, standing before their one-room home.

devastated areas is yet possible. At last report our's was the only relief expedition in the whole of Russia, all of the seven other organizations (excepting the American Red Cross which still has an investigating commission there) having withdrawn because of the difficulties. The number of workers has averaged about 30, six of whom have been Americans. At this writing two additional American nurses are enroute to join the mission and we expect to send other workers.

The district of Buzuluk has an area the size of Belgium, and out of its present population of 100,000, more than 20,000 are refugees, 1,500 miles from their devastated homes. They had been passed on from district to district, finding no welcome and often hostility from the native population who had less than enough food and shelter and clothing for themselves. Many had been forced, through the carelessness of officials, across the Caspian Sea and far into the deserts of Oriental Turkestan, where the death rate arose to 55 per cent. before their return journey into Samara. Friends have five centers, 20 to 50 miles apart, and have helped people in about 15 villages.

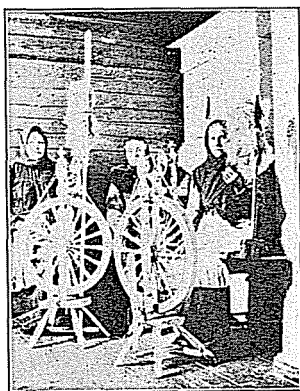
Medical.—The tremendous need for medical assistance is disclosed by the fact that in the whole region of 100,000 persons, not a single doctor had been left, owing to the needs of the Army Medical Corps. Three hospitals in two years time treated over 70,000 out-patients.

Relief.—This is much similar to the social service work done in France, the distribution of clothing sent from England and the United States being the most important. This matter of clothing is often a case of life and death. Many families are forced, because of inadequate clothing, to remain in the fetid, disease-producing atmosphere of their crowded rooms during all the six months of winter.

Work-rooms.—A lack of sufficient women's occupations from the large influx of refugee women led to the establishment by our Mission of several work-rooms where women could find employment as a wholesome substitute for idle brooding upon their distress. The chief employment is the making of clothing; wool is bought from the surrounding country, washed, combed, spun, woven, and made into garments by these refugee women under the direction of our workers.

Work for Children.—Scores of refugee children who have settled in this district have lost their parents and relatives through disease during the long journeys; they do not know the exact district from which they came, and are entirely unknown to any others of the party. An orphan home and trade school for 100 children has been maintained by the Friends' Mission.

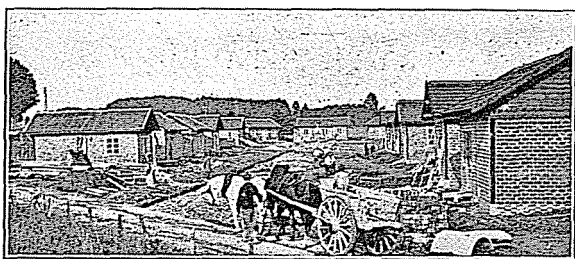
One of the work rooms
maintained by the Friends'
Unit in Russia. The
work furnishes a means of
livelihood for the women
and furnishes the
clothing so desperately
needed by the people.



Famine Relief.—The heavy hand of famine resulting from crop failures has recently increased the already almost unbearable distress of the people. The most important recent work of the Friends' Mission has been the relief of this situation by the purchase of food and seed grain from more favored districts.

The demoralization of banking and transportation has made the problem a tremendous one and Friends have been co-operating with local governing bodies, both Zemstvos (old) and Soviets (new). In addition to loans arranged from Russian banks, Friends in England raised a special famine fund of \$90,000 and we have sent \$25,000.

Looking Toward the Future.—In a country of such kaladeiscopic changes it is impossible to plan long in advance for changes of work to meet changing conditions. It is still the dream of many Friends to sometime engage in reconstruction work in the devastated western provinces similar to the work being done in France.



A variation from the wooden houses usually erected. These concrete block houses were built by the Friends' Unit.

The largest work in the immediate future, however, seems to be that of establishing in new homes upon the land in Samara or Siberia the many refugees who have given up hope of ever returning to their former homes. Leaving the abnormal, congested refugee existence, the peasants can begin to construct the fabric of a normal family, social and economic life.

SERVICE "OVER HERE"

More important than the number of workers in the field is the number of persons at home whom these workers represent. Every house built in France and every life saved in Russia is a very real expression of the service of the thousands of persons furnishing the support of the work.

Yearly Meeting and Local Organization.—Nearly every Yearly Meeting of Friends in America has a Service Committee which represents within its respective field all of the interests which the American Friends' Service Committee has in charge.

We strongly encourage every local Meeting not organized for the regular support of the work to form a local Service Committee, make an every-member canvass for monthly pledges, and form a Sewing Club. Pledge cards, Friends' Service pins and window hangers, and sewing instructions can be had from the Philadelphia office of the Committee.

Clothing Department.—The important place which the work of sewing and knitting holds in Friends' War Relief Service is told in our twelve page Bulletin No. 13 which will be sent free of charge to all persons interested.

Four hundred communities representing nearly every Yearly Meeting of Friends and 32 States have sent boxes or packages of garments through our store-room on their mission of mercy. The receipts now average about 50 packages and 3,200 garments per week. In the eight months between November 14, 1917, when the first shipment left the store-room and July 15, 1918 (date of issuance of this Bulletin) 260 large cases, containing 80,748 garments, have been sent abroad.

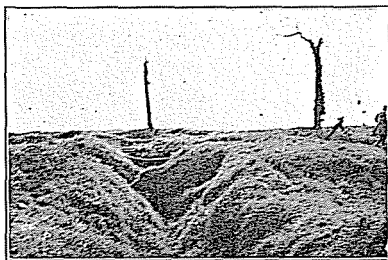
All shipments are made free of charge through the American Red Cross shipping service. Consignments for France go direct to our Unit in that country. Consignments for Russian, Servian and Belgian relief go to the Friends' warehouse in London.

In addition to the clothing made by women workers, about thirty thousand dollars worth of ready-made garments, blankets, condensed milk, drugs, candy for Christmas entertainments, etc., have been purchased and shipped abroad.

MENNONITE CO-OPERATION

An important recent development has been an arrangement whereby several of the branches of the Mennonite Church are co-operating in furnishing both men and money. Although the greater part of their young men expect to find their field of service in agricultural work in this country, an increasing number are responding to the call of devastated France and are being accepted for our Unit. Inasmuch as the agricultural work requires practically no financial support, Mennonites all over the country are responding to the need of the time for sacrificial

The task facing
the farmer in
No Man's Land.



giving, by supporting relief and reconstruction work. It seems well to acknowledge substantial gifts made by them shortly after the period covered by the financial report in this Bulletin. In their first four months of co-operation they have sent us, through their offices at Elkhart, Indiana, and Lancaster, Pennsylvania, \$46,000, and are also sending regular shipments of clothing.

AMERICAN RED CROSS CONNECTION

Mention has already been made of the fact that our Unit in France is an organic part of the American Red Cross. We wish to here express our gratitude to the officials of that organization for their ready and extensive assistance. In addition to benefits that cannot be estimated, we acknowledge receipt of \$213,971.20 from the Red Cross Commission in France, for special extensions of the work. The regular maintenance of the work must be borne by us, but we have received in the past, and hope to receive in the future, Red Cross assistance in special opportunities that we could not otherwise develop. These Red Cross gifts are dependent upon our maintaining an increasingly efficient Unit that is worthy of their special support.

The Red Cross has evinced a deep interest in our Russian Expedition and the outlook is bright for a very substantial increase of the co-operation which they have already accorded in giving our workers letters of appointment as Red Cross representatives.

Other forms of Red Cross assistance have been agricultural machinery, motor trucks, ambulances, and planing mill machinery for Ornans; the free use of their cable service; offices in Paris; and the previously mentioned shipping service.

FINANCES

As we view the future in the light of the financial report for our first fiscal year we should remember Charles Evans' recent cable, mentioned above: *"More money and supplies will be needed for increased needs. Do not let subscriptions or volunteers fall off through underestimate of requirements."*

The continually increasing opportunities and the steadily growing number of workers will make necessary a larger budget for the coming year. To supply this larger budget, donors are urged to renew their subscriptions as they expire, for larger amounts.

During the nine months of the work abroad, from September, 1917, to June, 1918, our receipts exceeded our expenditures by only \$16,000. We were able to work and lay future plans upon this small margin only because of the balance built up before many expenses were incurred. In a work subject to so many contingencies, involving our responsibility for several hundred workers abroad, we cannot safely allow our present balance to be diminished. As these workers continue to give themselves without salary, shall not those who continue in their usual walks of life increase the sacrifice of their financial support as the needs and opportunities increase?

TREASURER'S REPORT—JUNE 5, 1917, TO MAY 31, 1918

RECEIPTS

Individuals, mostly Friends of all branches	\$79,667.50
Philadelphia Yearly Meeting, Fourth and Arch Streets	153,263.47
Meetings affiliated with Yearly Meeting at Fifteenth and Race Streets, Philadelphia	138,423.55
Five Years' Meeting	93,903.23
Other Meetings of Friends	18,355.10
Mennonite Board of Missions	16,000.00
Fellowship of Reconciliation	3,556.50
Miscellaneous organizations	4,318.66
Interest on deposits	750.37
Special Armenian and Syrian Relief	3,303.83
	<hr/>
	\$511,542.21

EXPENDITURES

American Friends' Reconstruction Unit

Expended in U. S. A.:

Training Camp	\$5,993.77
Equipment of workers	16,429.01
Traveling expenses in U. S. A.	4,718.35
Traveling expenses to France	31,285.40
Provisions for use in France	8,407.98
Hospital supplies	956.23
Sundries	1,798.03
	<hr/>
	\$69,588.77

Expended in France:

Support of work of Friends' Anglo-American Mission.	126,269.49
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	\$195,858.26

Russian Work

Expended in U. S. A.:

Equipment of workers	\$1,120.75
Traveling expenses to Russia	3,766.84
	<hr/>
	\$4,887.59

Expended in Russia:

For support of work.....	6,020.00
Special famine donation....	25,000.00
	<hr/>
	35,907.59

English Friends, for allocation to various

War Relief activities by Allocation Com- mittee of London Yearly Meeting.....	60,500.00
Blankets, condensed milk, etc., for French Relief	7,264.13

Clothing Service:

Patterns	\$841.50	
Shipping and hauling	808.77	
Wages	232.50	
Sundries	94.05	
Special charities	20.00	
		<hr/> 1,996.82

Administration Expenses:

Secretaries	\$3,404.50	
Stenographers, clerks, etc.	3,255.54	
Telephone, telegraph and cable.....	1,377.36	
Postage, printing and stationery.....	5,951.83	
Furniture, office equipment and sundries	2,251.45	
Traveling	2,121.27	
		<hr/> 18,361.95

Cleveland H. Dodge, Treasurer Armenian
and Syrian Relief

3,239.53

Reserve Fund (invested)

50,000.00

Reserve Fund (for Letters of Credit)....

11,200.00

Total Expenditures

\$384,328.28

Cash Balance in Logan Trust Company...

126,263.97

Securities in Treasurer's safe

949.96

\$511,542.21

Notes: It may be of interest to donors that administration expenses have amounted to only 3½ per cent. of receipts and 4 4/5 per cent. of total expenditures.

Not only do the workers serve without salary, but they have kept their maintenance expenses to the remarkably low figure of 5 francs (less than \$1.00) a day.

AMERICAN FRIENDS' SERVICE COMMITTEE,

20 South Twelfth Street, Philadelphia.

RUFUS M. JONES,
Chairman.

VINCENT D. NICHOLSON,
Executive Secretary.

ALFRED G. SCATTERGOOD,
Vice-Chairman.

SAMUEL J. BUNTING, JR.,
REBECCA CARTER,

CHARLES F. JENKINS,
Treasurer.

F. ALGERNON EVANS,
Assistant Secretaries.

ARTHUR C. JACKSON,
Purchasing Agent.

PAUL J. FURNAS,
Field Secretary.

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15th and Cherry Sts., Philadelphia.

MARY H. WHITSON,
Manager of Store-room.

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