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Mable W. Boardman.

AMERICAN RED CROSS

*District of Columbia Chapter*



REPORT

*of* WAR RELIEF

ACTIVITIES

1917=====1919

Price 25 c.





Printed and U.S.

AMERICAN<sup>national</sup> RED CROSS

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*District of Columbia Chapter*

REPORT

*of* WAR RELIEF

A C T I V I T I E S

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THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CHAPTER.

*Executive Committee*

(including officers)

June, 1919 .

MRS. W. J. BOARDMAN, Honorary Chairman.

DR. RALPH JENKINS, Chairman.

HON. H. B. F. MACFARLAND, 1st Vice-Chairman.

MISS MABEL T. BOARDMAN, 2nd Vice-Chairman.

MR. H. S. REESIDE, Treasurer.

MRS. WALTER F. WHITLOW, Assistant Treasurer.

MRS. EMORY S. LAND, Secretary.

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CAPT. J. C. BOYD, U. S. N.	MRS. ISAAC W. LITTELL
MRS. CHARLES D. CARTER.	MRS. THEODORE W. RICHARDS
MR. JOHN DOLPH.	MRS. SEATON SCHROEDER.
MISS A. M. GODING.	REAR ADMIRAL S. A. STAUNTON, U. S. N.
MISS ANNA J. GREENLEES	MR. JAMES L. WILMETH
MR. GEORGE E. HAMILTON.	HON. SIMON WOLF



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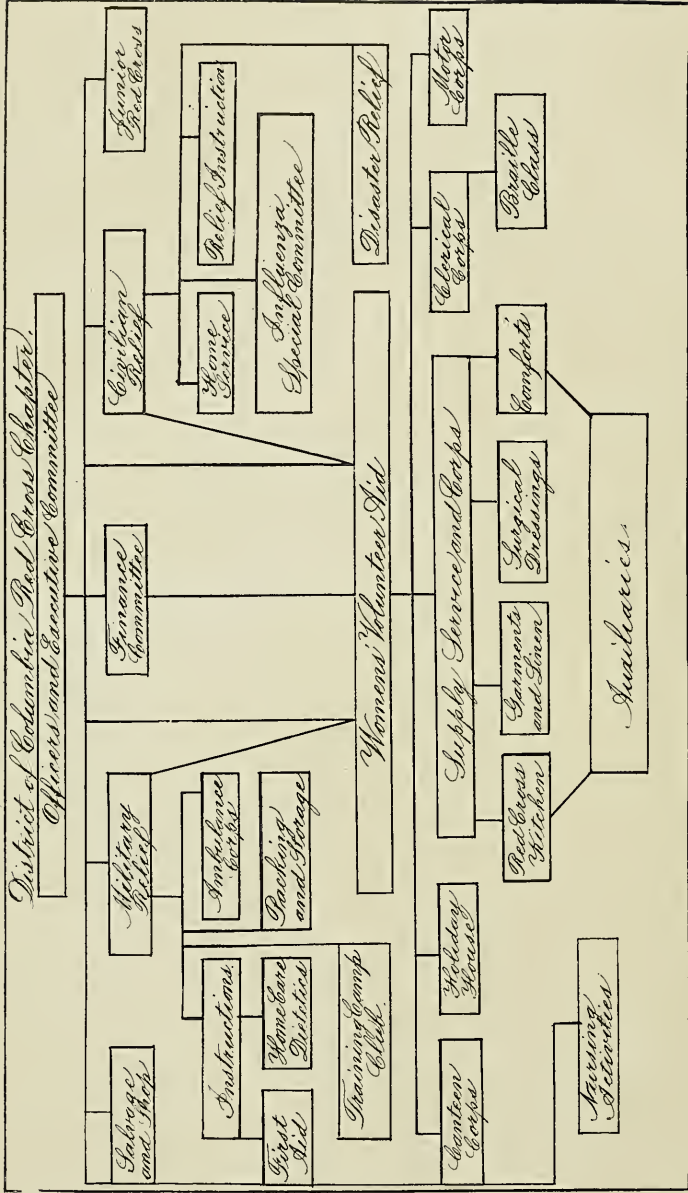
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CHAPTER ORGANIZATION.

## PREFACE.

The District of Columbia Red Cross Chapter (originally called branch) was one of the first, if not the first, Chapter organized after the reorganization of the American Red Cross by act of Congress, January 5, 1905. It has been constant in Red Cross service ever since that time and no war or disaster, national or international, found it unprepared for the service asked of it by National Headquarters. It was also one of the very few Chapters that years ago went over the top in raising its quota of the Endowment Fund.

On the commencement of the Great War it inaugurated and has since carried on active service for the sick, the wounded and other sufferers from this unparalleled strife. With the entrance of the United States into the conflict, inspired with an intense patriotism, it increased its labors, its personnel and its service a thousand fold. Before war was declared and the War Council created it had its forces well organized for the many relief functions it was asked to perform. By May 12, 1917, more than a thousand women were in uniform and actively engaged in the Supply, Clerical, Canteen and Motor Services. The Finance Committee was organized before the War Council with its plans came into existence and was already engaged in a campaign for funds.

The reports included in this volume will show how finely and faithfully the District Chapter has fulfilled its patriotic and merciful duties. As the workers have been numbered by thousands it is not possible to mention more than the officers, special committees and Chairmen of Auxiliaries and Corps officers by name, greatly as the Editor would like to do this. The service rendered by one and all is a credit to the community and proved a blessing to the soldiers, sailors, marines and many others in the world-wide field of suffering and distress.

As most of the various Chairmen have prepared their reports the opportunity is not provided for proper commendation of their own services but in every case the reports speak for themselves and show the devoted service of these efficient and unselfish

officers as well as that of the members who have served so faithfully under their direction.

The Editor, however, cannot permit this volume to go forth without mention of the very able and devoted service of the present Chapter Chairman, Dr. Ralph Jenkins, whose tasks have included not only arduous administrative duties but embraced many others of various kinds to all of which the same fidelity was shown. Dr. Jenkins has been seconded in his labors by an ever-willing and earnest office force.

To the Vice Chairman, the Honorable H. B. F. Macfarland, is due the main credit for the success in obtaining the great war fund. Mr. Macfarland devoted a large part of his time and his marked ability to this all-important piece of Red Cross service with a result that makes the Chapter and the community his debtors.

The responses to the Roll Calls of the Red Cross were fine and inspiring, and this was largely due to the capable and devoted services of the men who acted as Chairmen of these two drives, Mr. Henry T. Blair and Mr. Frank J. Hogan. In the second drive Mr. Thomas Bell Sweeney as Executive Secretary gave a most wholehearted and generous service.

Above all the Government Departments under the Chairmanship of Mr. William J. Eynon, deserve special citation for their enrollment. More than half of the 81,000 members of the Red Cross enrolled in Washington came from men and women of these Departments.

A number of residents of Washington worked at the National or the Potomac Division headquarters so that these departments of the Red Cross shared with the District of Columbia Chapter the services of men and women of this city. Of these the personality that stands out preeminent is that of Miss Jane A. Delano, Director of the Nursing Department at National Headquarters. Of all the services rendered by the American Red Cross to our sick and wounded soldiers there was none greater than that of the Nursing Department which, thanks mainly to Miss Delano's many years of volunteer service, as she received no remuneration, and to her great organizing ability, provided practically the entire nursing personnel (19,877 nurses) for war service. After long years of intense, incessant, complicated and

often difficult work, that lessened her vitality and her power of resistance to disease, Miss Delano died in France in April, 1919, and rests there with our soldier dead as true a sacrifice for her country and humanity as was theirs.

Other noble women of Washington besides Miss Delano through their devoted and patriotic services also lessened their vitality and succumbed to illness, giving likewise their lives to the great cause of suffering humanity. Though a resident of Brooklyn, Mrs. Henry B. Van Sinderen, temporarily in Washington, gave to the District Chapter as Chairman of the Trade Board Auxiliary and in many other ways not only the services of a devoted and efficient woman but the inspiration of the perpetual sunshine of her singularly sweet and happy nature.

Mrs. P. H. Bristow, Chairman of the Cavalry Baptist Auxiliary, was another devoted woman whose long and continuous service in Red Cross work, notably during the influenza epidemic, was a blessing to the community as well as to our soldiers and sailors. She, as did Mrs. Van Sinderen, gave so much of her time and strength to the work that undoubtedly her life was sacrificed in Red Cross service.

Mr. Ernest P. Bicknell and the Rev. John Van Schaick, with their families, are other residents of Washington who have filled important positions in Belgium and France in the Red Cross service.

Many others from this community have labored over seas in hospitals, canteens and the departments of the Red Cross with a credit to themselves and the city.

At home scores of Washington women have worked at the military hospitals, convalescent houses of the Red Cross and in other capacities at National Headquarters.

The Chairman of the Woman's Volunteer Aid of the Chapter, as a member of the National Executive Committee, carried on her Chapter work and at the same time her duties as the only woman representative on the National governing board.

It is to be regretted that it is not possible for lack of space to include in this record the many stories of devotion, of sacrifice, of pathos and of humor involved in the daily rounds of duty that have pertained to the Chapter work.

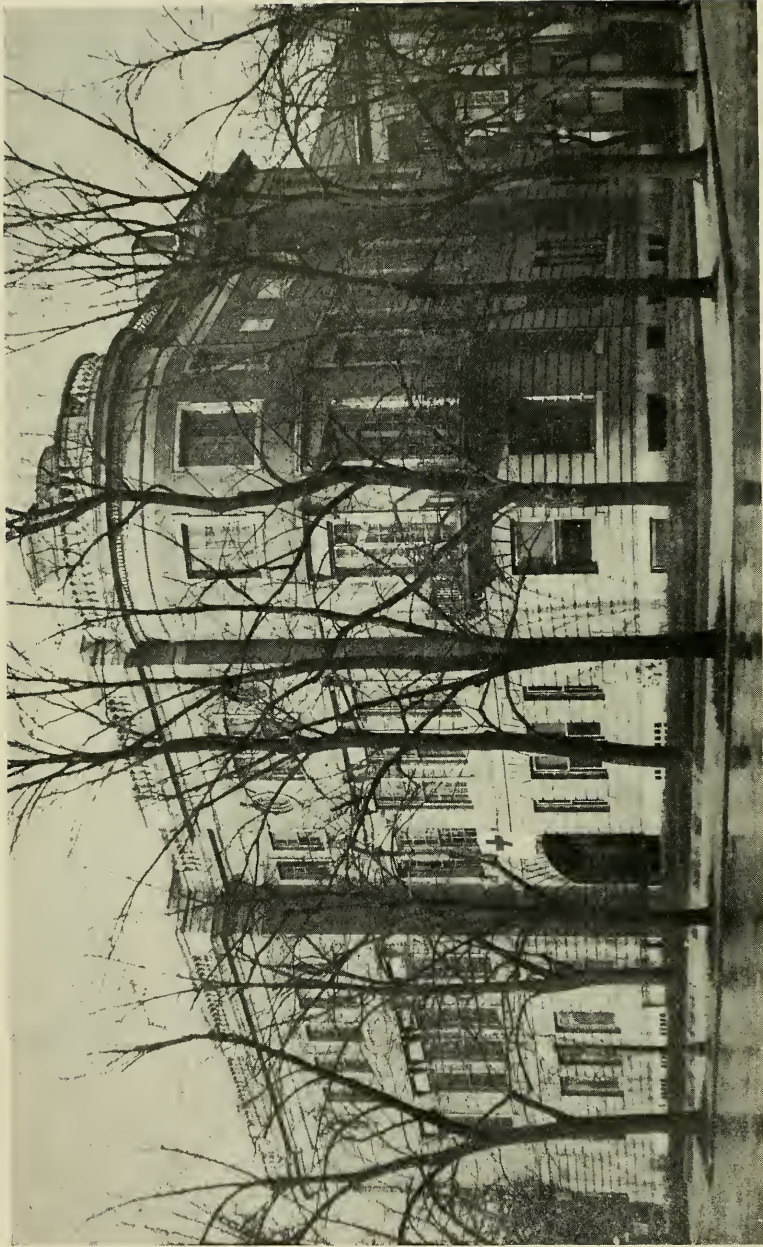
In this work so well done for the Red Cross, men and women

have found the beauty and the satisfaction of service both for their country and their fellow men. Such service, though finding different fields, can never end and no member of the District of Columbia Red Cross Chapter should ever disassociate himself or herself from its constant work of love and mercy.

THE EDITOR.







DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA RED CROSS CHAPTER HEADQUARTERS  
(Given for most of war period by Mr. Herbert Wadsworth)



# PART I

## REPORT OF CHAIRMAN OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CHAPTER.

DR. RALPH JENKINS, Chairman.

The declaration of war by the United States Government found the District of Columbia Chapter well organized and ready for active service. Admiral N. E. Mason, its Chairman, was soon recalled to active duty and was, therefore, forced to resign. Major General C. A. Devol succeeded Admiral Mason as Chairman and was followed by Admiral Seaton Schroeder as Acting Chairman. When the former was ordered to California and Admiral Schroeder returned to active service Admiral Sidney Staunton became Chairman and held that office until he, too, was summoned back to duty at the Navy Department.

All of these officers gave unsparingly of their time and service to the Chapter work. Following the resignation of Admiral Staunton, Dr. Ralph Jenkins was elected Chapter Chairman with Mr. H. B. F. Macfarland and Miss Mabel T. Boardman as Vice Chairmen and Mrs. W. J. Boardman as Honorary Chairman. Dr. John van Schaick, who had been one of the Vice Presidents, was called to Europe in the early days of the war for service in Belgium, where he became later the American Red Cross Commissioner.

Major General Devol was the first Chairman of the Military Relief Committee and Mr. C. C. Glover, Jr., Chairman of the Civilian Relief. General Devol was succeeded by Brigadier General J. G. D. Knight and Mr. Glover, when he entered the Navy was succeeded by Mr. John Dolph as Chairman of Civilian Relief. Under these gentlemen both the Military and Civilian Relief has been exceedingly well done and much credit is due them for their devotion to the work.

The Hon. H. B. F. Macfarland was appointed Chairman of the important Finance Committee and Miss Mabel T. Boardman Chairman of the Woman's Volunteer Aid. Mr. Howard S.

Reeside as Treasurer and Mrs. T. N. McLaughlin as Secretary continued the services they had for so many years rendered the Chapter. Upon Mrs. McLaughlin's resignation Mrs. T. N. Richards served for a time as Secretary and was succeeded by Mrs. Emory S. Land. As the work in the Treasurer's office rapidly increased Mrs. Walter T. Whitlow was appointed Assistant Treasurer, and with Mr. Reeside as Treasurer this office has been most efficiently and faithfully handled.

The first problem to be met because of the great increase of work was the question of suitable quarters. Thanks to the kindness and patriotism of Mr. Herbert Wadsworth these were provided by the loan of his large residence at 1801 Massachusetts Avenue. Here a garage and cellar gave ample storage space. The packing room and several offices were located on the first floor while on the main floor above the large hall and rooms, including a ball room, provided for hundreds of workers who continually thronged the Chapter Headquarters. So greatly did the work increase that in spite of the fact that many large workrooms in addition were established in parish houses, church parlors and other buildings, space had to be rented for Surgical Dressings Headquarters. After more than a year's occupancy of Mr. Wadsworth's residence it was returned to him for his own use and a residence rented on Connecticut Avenue for Chapter Headquarters with additional rooms at 1220 and 1226 Connecticut Avenue as well as Comfort Section quarters at 1301 Connecticut Avenue. In May 1919, the residence on Connecticut Avenue was sold and 16 Jackson Place was rented for Chapter Headquarters.

The Canteen Service, which originally functioned on wheels with its field kitchen and then in tents near the tracks, became so important that in the summer of 1917 a large hut was constructed for the work in the switch yards, this later being increased to include both reading and emergency aid rooms. Later President Wilson gave the President's Suite in the Station to the Canteen for its service there.

The Motor Corps work also grew rapidly and as it was difficult to obtain suitable space for the automobiles, motor trucks and ambulances with the aid of the National Red Cross and on land loaned by Mrs. W. Murray Crane a garage was built on Sixteenth Street. This was considerably enlarged in the autumn of 1919

to provide more office room, a heating plant and upstairs a lounge and several cubicles for those who remained on night duty.

For the Salvage work a disused engine house was given by the city and later a store was rented for the use of the Red Cross Shop.

During the influenza epidemic large office space at the corner of 14th and F Streets was generously loaned for the recruiting station for nurses and other necessary service. Church parlors and school kitchens were given for the use of food centers during the epidemic and additional space was donated from time to time for special Red Cross Service. Congress gave places for booths in the Capitol for Red Cross workers during the War Fund Drives, as did banks and other establishments.

In the summer of 1917 Mrs. Violet Blair Janin generously gave the use of a large residence at the corner of Sixteenth and K Streets for the purpose of the Officers' Training Camp Club carried on by the Chapter during the two training camps at Fort Myer.

When Holiday House was established for convalescent women war workers, the Carroll Springs Sanitarium at Forest Glen was rented for this purpose.

A number of rooms have also been rented for the Teaching Center and for the Home Service work in suitable localities.

In spite of the difficulties in securing accommodations because of the congestion in Washington, and in spite of the changes required because of the sale of occupied buildings, the Chapter work never suffered for lack of quarters, but this was due to the faithful efforts of its officers. These experiences, however, prove the great need for a permanent Chapter House as the peace activities of the Red Cross promise to be as important as those of war.

The Executive Committee of the Chapter held regular bi-weekly meetings, a small council of the Committee with power to act meeting the alternate week. The Committee included besides the regular officers those Chapter members who were in charge of the various departments of work, and by this means all departments were represented on its governing board and were able to present for consideration the needs and problems of their respective service.

The budget system as far as possible was maintained in connection with the Chapter appropriations which were voted by the Committee on the statements of the various department heads. Certain of the Auxiliaries financed their own work; others were given the materials from the Chapter storeroom and still others purchased part and were given part of the material they used.

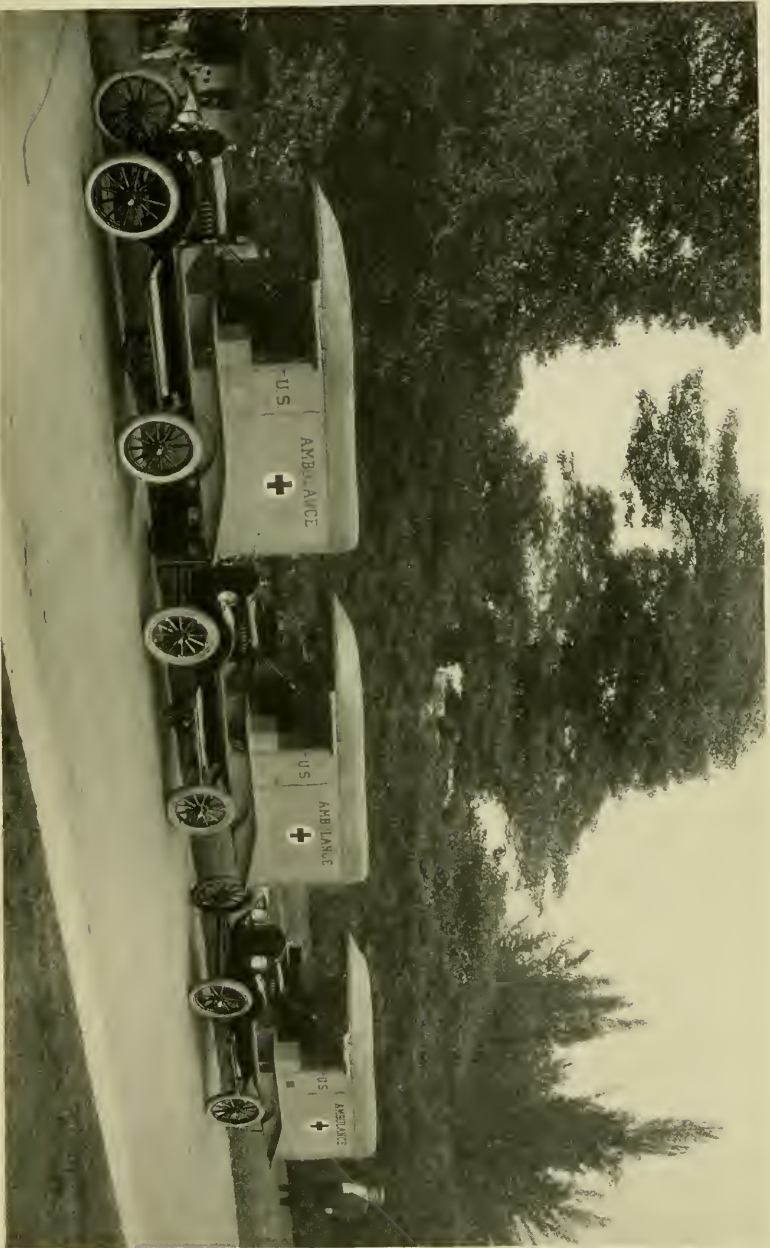
To the Chapter were presented several ambulances, motor cars and trucks. A special truck was utilized by the Chapter Executive Headquarters and for the Red Cross Kitchen work.

In connection with the truck service a word of appreciation should be expressed to Miss Mai G. Wyatt who gave continuous and all day service in driving the Chapter truck for many months and thereby rendered very valuable assistance.

Another special service that deserved the commendation and gratitude of the Chapter officers has been that rendered by the patient and faithful women who have given their time and labors to the somewhat tiresome duties of the information desk.

The good work of the large Finance Committee of which the Hon. H. B. F. Macfarland was Chairman, and the arduous labors of the Packing Committee so devotedly carried on will be chronicled elsewhere in this volume as will also the reports of the Women's Volunteer Aid, the Ambulance Corps, the Home Service, the Instruction Department, the Junior Red Cross and other branches of service. Each and all of these departments, their officers and members, the office force of the Chapter and thousands of others have rendered services to which no words can do full justice. What has been accomplished has been done for the sake of the country, the men of her fighting forces and for humanity. Those who have served ask no better reward than the consciousness that their labors have lessened suffering and helped relieve the distress of a war-torn world.





AMBULANCES DONATED BY AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.



## MOTORS.

	Numbers Donated
Highlands Auxiliary (Gorgas Ambulance)....Ambulance..	1
Department of Agriculture.....	3
Interstate Commerce Commission.....	3
Italian Colony .....	1
Fairfax County Chapter.....	1
Church of the Epiphany.....	1
Miss A. J. Clapp.....	1
Mrs Andrews.....	1
Mrs. Robert F. Shepard.....	1
Friends of Washington Cathedral.....	1
Ladies of the U. S. Senate.....	1
Employees of the House of Representatives....	1
Piney Branch Citizens' Association.....	1
Rotary Club .....	1
National Red Cross.....	2
Junior Order, United Order American Mechanics	1
Miss Judd (Mrs. Gleaves).....	1
Mrs. Mary Hill Hill.....Automobile..	2
Mr. H. B. Johnson.....	1
Mr. F. H. McPherson.....	1
Lieut. C. W. Lacey.....	1
S. J. R. Muurling.....	1
Mr. and Mrs. A. Sprague Coolidge .....	Truck.. 1
Through Food Administration.....	Station Wagon.. 1
Department of Agriculture.....	Kitchen Trailer.. 1
Fairfax County Chapter.....	Motor Cycle with Side Car.. 1
Mr. John Clapp.....	“ “ “ “ “ .. 1

**SECRETARY'S REPORT.**

MRS. EMORY S. LAND, Secretary.

The reports of the various departments of Chapter work are given so fully under their respective Chairmen that there remains but little for the Secretary to report.

The regular annual meetings have taken place as provided by the by-laws at which the officers and members of the Executive Committee have been duly elected and the year's reports read and adopted. The Executive Committee has held frequent and well-attended meetings at the Chapter House at which the work of the Chapter has been given careful consideration, policies adopted and appropriations made.

The card catalogue of the great increase in membership has been a task that has taken many months to complete and thanks are due to the Clerical Corps for the able assistance they have rendered in that task. The enrollment includes all classes of memberships.

Members enrolled, 1917.....53,290

Members enrolled, 1918.....81,371

**FINANCE COMMITTEE ON RED CROSS WAR FUNDS.**

HON. H. B. F. MACFARLAND, Chairman.

On the declaration of war the Chapter received instructions from Mr. Eliot Wadsworth, Vice Chairman of the Central Committee, to form a Finance Committee and proceed to raise funds. These instructions were promptly carried out by the Chapter. A committee was appointed of which the Hon. H. B. F. Macfarland was Chairman. At that time there was no War Council and no National plans had been formulated for the \$100,000,000 War Fund Drive. The Committee at its first meeting considered a preliminary budget presented by the Chapter for the amount necessary to carry out the obligations imposed upon it by the National Headquarters, such as the organization and equipment of an ambulance company, etc. It was decided that \$150,000 would meet the budget and some \$27,000 was subscribed by the members of the committee who were present at this meeting. The committee immediately proceeded with its active campaign for funds and when this was partly completed the National organization, under the War Council, sent out the plans for raising the first \$100,000,000 War Fund. The District Finance Committee found it unwise to attempt to reorganize their own plans and to start a second campaign. It therefore decided to complete what it had on hand. It was due to the Chapter's prompt obedience to Headquarters' orders that it had already launched its campaign and the National officers recognized the inadvisability of a change of plans at that date and a new campaign. Therefore, special arrangements were made with the Chapter regarding the disposition of this first War Fund.

Receipts from the First Red Cross War Fund Campaign, 1917, \$350,840.81.

The population was then estimated at 350,000, so this was \$1.00 per capita.

The total subscription to the Second Red Cross War Fund, May, 1918, amounted to \$1,278,770.84; the total collected up to February 1, 1919, \$1,175,483.98, practically 92 per cent of the total subscription. Every effort is being made by the War Fund Chairman and the War Fund Cashier to collect the remainder. But according to information coming to them the percentage of collection is already above the average of the country at large,





A WAR FUND PARADE



DOING HIS BIT FOR THE RED CROSS



which was 88 per cent and much higher than in many jurisdictions. The quota of the District of Columbia was \$500,000. The subscription was the largest ever made for civic or philanthropic purposes in the National Capitol. Never was greater enthusiasm shown.

In round numbers the cost of collection of the 1917 War Fund was  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent and the cost of the collection of the 1918 War Fund was 1 per cent. The cost was very low as compared to the cost of the collection of other funds here and elsewhere, which usually range from 2 per cent to 10 per cent where they are economically made.

Under the National plan, the Chairman of the Finance Committee was appointed War Fund Chairman by the Chairman of the Chapter with authority to appoint his assistants and direct the campaign. He reappointed the Executive Committee and other committees of the original Finance Committee with a number of additions. The original Finance Committee had been kept in being since the time of the raising of the First Red Cross War Fund. In addition a large number of men and women served as members of the teams under the campaign plan of solicitation and as members of special committees. The women of the Uniformed Corps and the women of the Auxiliaries gave valuable assistance, efficiently responding to every request.

Prior to the actual campaign, meetings of the Finance Committee addressed by distinguished speakers, including representatives of foreign governments and foreign Red Cross Societies were held at the New Willard and at the Continental Memorial Hall, Daughters of the American Revolution. Pershing's "Fifty Soldiers," the first to return, spoke at a meeting at Liberty Hut.

On May 19, a procession of the District Chapter headed by the Uniformed Corps and Auxiliaries, the most impressive and beautiful ever seen in Washington, stirred the interest of the city. The churches continued the effort the next day, so that by Monday the reasoned enthusiasm of the whole community appeared and rose steadily day by day until the climax in the celebration on the following Monday. Each night a large mass meeting addressed by notable speakers was held beginning on Monday night, which was in honor of Great Britain, when the British Ambassador, the Earl of Reading, was the principal speaker, and continued in honor of different Allies on different nights. The United States was celebrated on Saturday night and the City of

Washington on Monday night. These meetings were thrilled by famous singers from New York, including members of the Metropolitan Opera Company. Other meetings were held on the steps of the Treasury Department at noon and elsewhere in the city, including the meeting under the auspices of the Potomac Division on Sunday, May 27th, addressed by Henry P. Davison, Chairman of the War Council, who had just returned from Europe. Churches, theatres and schools, and various organizations gave ample opportunity for addresses and hearty cooperation in raising the subscription. The District Government and the Government Departments as usual contributed generously in every way and so did the civic, fraternal and labor organizations.

It was distinctly a community effort in which it was estimated that at least a quarter of a million men, women and children gave money or time or both.

The President of the United States, the Vice President, Cabinet Officers, the Speaker of the House, Senators and Representatives, the District Commissioners, all took part.

For the first time another flag than that of the United States waved over the Capitol dome—the flag of the Red Cross. It was also flown from the principal banks, hotels and office buildings.

The newspapers—the Washington Post, the Evening Star, the Washington Herald, and the Washington Times—gave most generous aid in every possible way. The business advertisers in the newspapers generally gave advertising space to our publicity committee. The billboard and other publicity agencies and street car lines, banks and other business houses displayed the posters and signs. Moving pictures were shown nightly at the south side of the Treasury Department.

Our friends from other cities, here for war work, who were asked to give at least in part through the common National Capitol to the common cause generally cooperated heartily. Hundreds of patriotic men and women gave all or much of their time in special service. Corcoran Thom, Vice Chairman, and the members of the Executive Committee, Milton E. Ailes, Charles Henry Butler, Myer Cohen, William J. Eynon, William T. Galliker, George E. Hamilton, John B. Larner, Charles Colfax Long, B. F. Saul, Arthur Peter and Cuno H. Rudolph, War Fund Cashier, were leaders in this service. Thomas Bell Sweeney, Executive Secretary, gave his whole time as a volunteer at Cam-

campaign Headquarters, 1222 F Street, from the day it was opened, April 2d, until after the campaign. Clarence A. Aspinwall, Secretary of the Committee, was in France during the campaign but did valuable work in preparation.

The Campaign Committee, made up of 800 representative men and women, was divided into sub-committees under the Chairmanship of members of the Executive Committee and into teams under team captains for the actual solicitation.

William T. Galliher was Chairman of the Committee on Civic, Fraternal and other organizations; John B. Larner, Chairman of the Committee on Churches, Clubs, Colleges and Schools; William J. Eynon, Chairman of the Committee on Governmental Employees; Myer Cohen, Chairman of the Committee on Other Large Groups of Employees; B. F. Saul, Chairman of the Committee on Publicity; Charles Colfax Long, Chairman of the Committee on Meetings and Speakers; Charles Henry Butler, Chairman of the Committee on Personal Solicitation, under which was the organization of 25 team captains, each with a team of 25 who did the work of special solicitation. Melvin C. Hazen was Chairman of a special committee on the Parade of the District Chapter. Mrs. T. W. Richards specially represented the Uniformed Corps of the Women's Volunteer Aid in the absence in France of Miss Mabel T. Boardman, who was very greatly missed.

Of the funds collected by agreement with National Headquarters, 25 per cent remained in the Chapter and 75 per cent was transmitted to the National Headquarters. The 25 per cent remaining in the Chapter was devoted to the carrying on of Chapter activities, purchasing of equipment for the Ambulance Corps, the supplies for base hospitals, garments, linen, surgical dressings, the expense of the Home Service for aid to soldiers' families, Canteen and Motor Corps expenses, etc., etc. None of this money was used for the administrative work of the Chapter which was provided for by half of the membership dues.

Subscribed to Second Red Cross War Fund.....	\$1,278,770.84
(The District of Columbia's quota was \$500,000). Percentage of subscriptions collected practically 92 per cent.	
Collected to May 19, 1919.....	1,175,483.98
First Red Cross War Fund Receipts.....	350,840.81
	<hr/>
Total War Fund Drives Receipts.....	\$1,526,324.79



**WAR RELIEF FUND.**

May 14, 1917—April 30, 1919.

MR. HOWARD S. REESIDE, Treasurer.

MRS. WALTER T. WHITLOW, Assistant Treasurer.

## Receipts:—

War Fund Drives (portion retained by Chapter)	\$442,607.50	
Donations and contributions for materials....	148,762.74	
Gift from General Fund.....	6,897.37	
		<u>\$598,267.61</u>

## Disbursements:—

Administration of Finance Committee.....	\$5,398.72	
Ambulances for Ambulance Corps.....	16,200.15	
Canteen .....	54,813.09	
Hospital and Refugee Materials.....	188,946.03	
Civilian Relief .....	66,394.88	
Motor Corps .....	6,524.97	
Knitting—Wool .....	33,567.32	
Comforts .....	9,520.37	
Christmas Packages .....	10,269.79	
Braille Classes.....	284.13	
Training Camp Club.....	6,470.29	
Hospital, Nice, France.....	100.00	
American Military Hospital.....	100.00	
Neully Hospital .....	55.00	
Widows and Orphans of French Soldiers.....	10,002.00	
Belgian Children .....	60.60	
Polish Relief .....	115.69	
Armenian and Syrian Relief.....	124.50	
Halifax Relief .....	162.00	
Appropriation for Junior Red Cross Work....	535.00	
Newspapers for Walter Reed Hospital.....	185.65	
Motor Corps Garage (building).....	5,459.90	
Holiday House .....	7,400.00	
Influenza .....	5,676.48	
Miscellaneous .....	4,727.88	
		<u>433,094.44</u>

Balance on hand April 30, 1919..... \$165,173.17

A loan of \$19,104.30 was received from the General Fund and later refunded. This amount is not included in the above receipts and disbursements.

Balance on hand April 30, 1919.....	\$165,173.17
Appropriations not yet expended and estimated expenses for remainder of year 1919.....	133,008.48
	<u>\$32,164.69</u>

## SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT.

### WAR FUND REPORT.

May 1, 1919—Sept. 30, 1919.

Balance on hand May 1, 1919.....	\$165,173.17
Receipts:	
War Fund Drive (retained by Chapter)....	\$640.33
Donations and contributions for materials, etc.	11,106.28
Junior Red Cross for National Children's Fund	5,000.00
	\$181,919.78
Disbursements:	
Holiday House .....	\$4,800.00
Canteen .....	13,970.80
Hospital and refugee materials.....	499.55
Civilian Relief—Home Service.....	36,630.00
Motor Corps .....	955.41
Knitting Wool .....	7,034.69
Walter Reed Hospital .....	5,364.80
Red Cross Kitchen .....	171.05
National Children's Fund transmitted to National Headquarters .....	5,000.00
Comforts .....	1,754.75
Braille Classes .....	144.93
Soldiers and Sailors Christmas.....	1,982.48
Allied clothing drive.....	126.16
Fatherless children of France.....	10.00
Miscellaneous .....	1,736.77
	80,181.39
Balance on hand Sept. 30, 1919.....	\$101,738.39
Sept. 30. Balance on hand.....	\$101,738.39
Appropriations not yet used—	
Base Hospital .....	\$22,640.92
Braille .....	12.54
Ambulance .....	3,770.71
Comforts .....	5,069.67
Christmas .....	1,306.66
Holiday House .....	2,800.00
Contribution Edith Cavell—Marie Depage Hospital .....	500.00
	36,100.50
Balance .....	65,637.89
Estimated monthly expenses to Dec. 30, 1919, 3 mos., at \$11,400 per mo.....	34,200.00
Dec. 30. Estimated money not appropriated against.....	\$32,437.89

## GENERAL FUND.

May 1, 1917—April 30, 1919.

MR. HOWARD S. REESIDE, Treasurer.

MRS. WALTER T. WHITLOW, Assistant Treasurer.

1917.		
May 1.	Balance on hand.....	\$5,480.83
	Receipts .....	217,356.77
	\$222,837.60	
	Disbursements:—	
	Rent, heat and light.....	\$12,350.00
	Salaries .....	16,022.93
	Postage, Printing and Stationery....	3,511.40
	Campaign Expenses .....	1,500.00
	Other Administrative Expenses.....	1,653.18
	Dues and Class Fees Paid to National Red Cross and Potomac Division...	89,107.75
	Other Remittances Paid to National Red Cross and Potomac Division...	3,734.93
	Gift to War Relief Fund.....	6,897.37
	Junior Red Cross Committee.....	150.00
	Christmas Packages .....	1,586.54
	Equipment .....	4,261.97
	Roll Call Expenses, 1918.....	1,205.93
	Repairs, Screens, etc. ....	1,307.97
	Insurance on Ambulances and Mate- rials.....	2,714.03
	Mexico City Red Cross Funds Paid to National Red Cross.....	694.67
	Washington Ward, Neully Hospital...	9,600.00
	Canteen—Officers' Training Camp....	111.16
	Influenza Epidemic .....	206.30
	Seals .....	1,355.32
	Miscellaneous—Equipment for Hygiene Class Room, Purchase of Liberty Bonds Contributed to War Fund, Moving, etc. ....	8,708.25
		\$166,679.70
1919.		
April 30.	Balance on hand.....	\$56,157.90

The following items have not been included in the above receipts and disbursements:

Uniformed Women's Service Fund	
Receipts .....	\$18,696.68
Uniformed Woman's Service Fund	
Disbursements .....	18,368.80

Uniformed Woman's Service Fund	
Balance ..	\$327.88

\*This includes purchase and sale of uniforms and insignia.

Loan to the War Relief Fund.....	\$19,104.30
Return of Loan by War Relief Fund..	19,104.30



## SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT.

### GENERAL FUND REPORT.

May 1, 1919-Sept. 30, 1919.

Balance on hand May 1, 1919.....	\$56,157.90	
Receipts .....	5,776.72	
	_____	\$61,934.62
Disbursements:		
Rent, heat and light.....	\$3,853.24	
Salaries and wages.....	5,517.67	
Postage, printing and stationery.....	223.45	
Other administrative expenses.....	331.04	
Dues and class fees to Potomac Division....	151.25	
Other remittances to Division (Books Teaching Centre) .....	147.50	
St. Elizabeth's Hospital.....	100.00	
Equipment .....	114.67	
Tires, repairs, supplies, etc., trucks.....	579.30	
Moving, cleaning, repairing, shades, etc., 16 Jackson Place .....	1,102.50	
Purchase of Liberty Bonds from War Relief Fund .....	200.00	
Miscellaneous .....	1,684.18	
	_____	14,004.80
Balance on hand Sept. 30, 1919.....		\$47,929.82
ITEMS NOT INCLUDED IN ABOVE REPORT.		
Lay Woman's Service Fund, etc., Balance.....	\$327.88	
Lay Woman's Service Fund, etc., Receipts.....	573.61	
	_____	\$901.49
Lay Woman's Service Fund, etc., Disbursements.....		179.20
		_____
Balance on hand Sept. 30, 1919.....		\$722.29

## MILITARY RELIEF.

GENERAL C. A. DEVOL,  
BRIGADIER GENERAL J. G. D. KNIGHT,  
Chairmen.

The Military Relief Service embraced various departments of work in the Chapter. Washington was not asked to organize a base hospital by National Headquarters but was requested to form and equip an ambulance Corps. This important piece of work was entrusted to Dr. Ryan Devereux, formerly of the U. S. A. Medical Service. A report of this organization is included in these reports.

For the Military Relief the Woman's Volunteer Aid of the Chapter provided immense quantities of supplies which are reported elsewhere.

The Packing and Storage Division of the Military Relief per-

formed a most tiresome and arduous task which was faithfully fulfilled.

During the period of the war the Instruction Division was very active. In the early days some 800 men from the Departments were organized under Dr. L. W. Glazebrook and trained by him and other physicians of the city in first aid and then turned over to the Home Defense organization of the city. First aid classes for both men and women were carried on under a number of capable physicians as will be seen by Dr. Fillebrown's excellent report and the classes in home hygiene and care of the sick and dietetics have been under the able and devoted management of Miss Anna J. Greenlees. Reports on this work are included under those of this department.

Though the Red Cross nurses in the District of Columbia are enrolled and called out for service through the medium of the Potomac Division, it would be unjust not to include in this volume a brief statement of their devotion and the services which they have accomplished. Our Washington nurses have always most faithfully fulfilled their Red Cross duties.

A special feature of the Military Relief Department work was the creation of the Training Camp Club during the summer of 1917. Both Canteen and Motor Service of the Woman's Volunteer Aid have done a large part of the Military Relief work in hearty cooperation with this department.

The Christmas celebrations in the hospitals at the surrounding camps of Washington, the packages sent elsewhere, were under the management of the Comfort Section, who were aided by the Junior Red Cross. The Woodley Park Auxiliary had charge of the Christmas boxes sent by the parents of boys overseas in 1918.

The Junior Red Cross made many of the articles for hospital use and for the Christmas celebrations.

The citizens of the National Capitol may well be satisfied with the services rendered by the Military Relief Department of the District of Columbia Red Cross Chapter.

## AMBULANCE CORPS.

DR. RYAN DEVEREUX, Captain.

Approximately, December 1, 1916, the National Red Cross authorized the formation in Washington of an American Red



AMBULANCE CORPS



RED CROSS PERSONNEL AT WALTER REED HOSPITAL

1918  
WALTER REED HOSPITAL  
BY PHOTODUPLICATION



Cross Ambulance Company, designated at that time as Ambulance Company No. 5. This was to be organized and the men enlisted in the U. S. Army Reserve Corps for a period of five years. The object was to train these men in the event of war. About March, 1917, the District Chapter, American Red Cross, undertook to finance this Ambulance Company and an appropriation of \$12,000 was allotted for its equipment as provided by the National Red Cross as necessary for training purposes. In March I was commissioned a Captain in the American Red Cross, already holding a commission in the Medical Reserve Corps of the U. S. Army. An active campaign was made to recruit this company from December 15, 1916, until May 15, 1917. The entire company was recruited and sworn in on May 15th. Instead of the men being enlisted in the Reserve Corps, they were enlisted for the period of the war in the Regular Army. This company was the first reported as ready for active service and was ordered to mobilize at Fort Washington, Md. Before arrangements could be made to take this company to Fort Washington and hold it as an ambulance company with the approval of the American Red Cross, both the commissioned and enlisted personnel were sent to Allentown, Pa., to form a part of the United States Army Ambulance service with the French Army.

Before leaving Washington the District Chapter, together with a number of individuals, provided us with some 20 Ford chasses and four motor cycles. The individual donors were:

Fairfax County Chapter  
 Church of the Epiphany  
 Miss A. J. Clapp  
 Mr. John Clapp  
 Mrs. Andrews  
 Friends of Washington Cathedral  
 Piney Branch Citizens Association.

Due to the fact that this company was able to take to Allentown, Pa., these automobiles it was the only Army Ambulance Service then being mobilized to begin immediate training and without this equipment this important service would have been without any ambulances or motor cycles for from four to six weeks, due to the fact that the army was unable to furnish these cars. It is to be borne in mind, therefore, that this Chapter and the indi-



viduals who gave these cars are especially to be commended for their prompt assistance not only in providing ambulances for the company itself, but providing equipment for the instruction of some 3,000 men who had been gathered at Allentown for training without any equipment whatever other than that provided by the District Chapter and their friends in Washington. The men who were enlisted in Washington were organized into three sections, Sections 513, 514, and 515 of the Army Ambulance Service, and after remaining in training from June 1st to December 25th, they left Tobyhanna, Pa., where they had been in camp for a port of embarkation, Hoboken, sailing for France on December 26th. These sections arrived in France at Brest January 11, 1918. Section 514 was demobilized as a section and the individuals were used as replacements. Sections 513 and 515 remained intact and served throughout the war as individual units. A number of the men who were enlisted here were commissioned both in the Army Ambulance Service Corps and in other branches of the Army. A number received the French Croix de Guerre and their general service at the front in action was equal in length of time to any of the others.

### PACKING AND STORAGE.

ADMIRAL SEATON SCHROEDER,  
DR. RALPH JENKINS,  
Chairmen.

This division of the Military Relief Department became soon a very active, important service. In the first few weeks before the National organization had organized the country into the 13 Divisions, all orders for shipment were received from Headquarters. Storerooms had to be arranged for the immense supplies of unmade-up materials. The District Chapter bought its own supplies, Mrs. T. W. Richards being Chairman of the Purchasing Committee, and large rooms were filled with boxes and bales of gauze, cotton, flannel, yarns, cut-out materials, articles for comfort bags, etc.

Boxes were required by thousands. Lumber and labor were scarce. The Bureau of Printing and Engraving of the U. S. Treasury Department proved of great aid in providing a large number of specially strong boxes. Packing rooms were filled on





PACKING COMMITTEE IN THE BACKGROUND



A GIRL SCOUT CLASS ON HOME CARE



TEACHING THE DUTIES OF THE BIG SISTER

one side with empty boxes and on the other with great quantities of completed articles. Additional boxes were held in storage. Under National orders the articles to be packed were sorted, listed, packed and labelled, according to special and often changing codes and forwarded to New York for shipment.

Scores of boxes containing a heterogeneous collection of articles from various places were received in the early days at National Headquarters. These were taken by the Chapter, unpacked, inspected, sorted and repacked for shipment. Many of the surgical dressings that were not correctly made were remade by the Surgical Dressings Service.

The work of the Packing and Storage Committee was hard work, hot work and very tiring work. The faithful men in charge never failed in maintaining this service. So often work of this nature that is done behind the scenes, that is not spectacular and yet so important is overshadowed by other service not more valuable but more interesting to the public and to participants. The thanks of the Red Cross are due to Admiral Seaton Schroeder, Dr. Ralph Jenkins, Commodore Needham Jones, and Mr. Montgomery Blair for the work done by the Packing and Storage Section.

#### DEPARTMENT OF INSTRUCTIONS.

ANNA J. GREENLEES, Director.

FIRST AID.

Teaching Center.

DR. JOHN P. FILLEBROWN,

Chairman, First Aid Committee.

The First Aid Section of the Instruction Division has been efficiently carried on by a number of physicians who have been in charge of this work with the many others who have assisted them in instructing the classes have all generously donated their services. Those who have been in charge successively have been Dr. L. W. Glazebrook, Dr. Ryan Devereux, Dr. Eustis, Dr. D. Percy Hickling, Dr. George N. Johnston and Dr. John P. Fillebrown.

First Aid Classes.....	277
Students, men and women.....	5,081
Volunteer physician instructors and examiners..	277
Sanitary Corps of boys and girls.....	100

In the spring of 1917 Dr. L. W. Glazebrook organized and with the volunteer aid of other patriotic physicians of the city, trained 1,050 men in first aid as a sanitary corps. This corps was reviewed and accepted by the President on July 7, 1917, and by him presented to Mr. Louis Brownlow, as Commissioner, and Mr. Brownlow transferred it to the Home Defense League, of which Mr. William P. Eno was the Director. In presenting the Corps Dr. Glazebrook said :

“Mr. President, stimulated by your wonderful message and feeling this was the time for every one to do his part, I applied to that wonderful relief organization, the American Red Cross, and took my part in the local Chapter. I conceived the idea that a home guard of trained men would be of assistance, and I consequently addressed the clerks of our government, realizing they would be in Washington and would be the proper men. The men enlisted 1,050 within a week. With the cooperation of forty-five physicians and surgeons of this city these men were given instructions in first aid.

“It required an hour and a half of instruction each week for these busy men for ten weeks. They have now completed their course. In view of the fact that the nation is already calling to its service the man in the field, I take great pleasure in presenting to you the sanitary corps.”

#### HOME HYGIENE AND CARE OF THE SICK, SURGICAL DRESSINGS AND DIETETIC SECTION.

MISS ANNA J. GREENLEES, Director Instruction for Women. From May, 1917, to April, 1919, there were 5,336 students who received instruction in this section of the Teaching Center. The class rooms have been at the Mason House and later at 1410 G Street. The students were divided into the following classes :

Home Hygiene and Care of the Sick.....	1,622
Surgical Dressings.....	3,210
Dietetics .....	244
Girl Scouts.....	260
	<hr/>
	5,336
Surgical Dressings made in classes.....	62,080





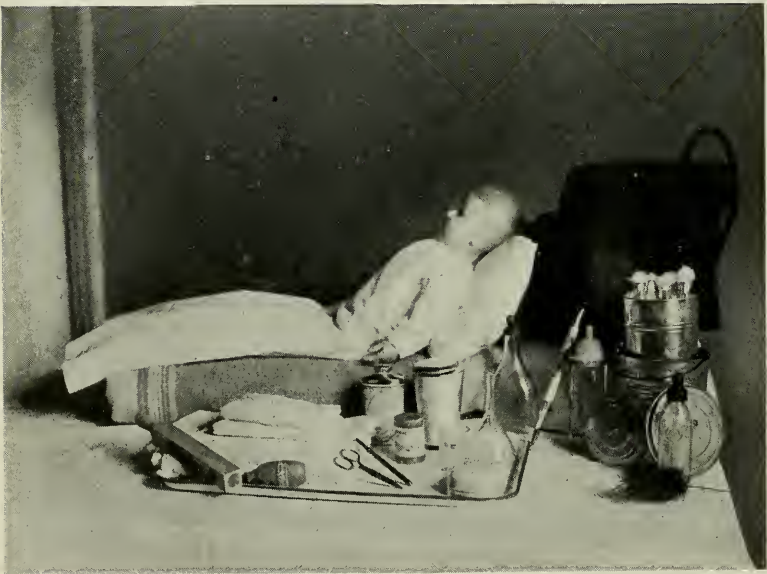
HOME CARE OF A PATIENT



BATHING THE BABY



A MOVABLE TEACHING EQUIPMENT



EQUIPMENT FOR LESSONS IN CARE OF THE BABY



## RECEIPTS FROM CLASSES AND CONTRIBUTIONS.

Home Hygiene and Care of the Sick.....	\$1,136.45
Surgical Dressings.....	3,384.96
Dietetics .....	146.00
Donated to Surgical Dressings Work.....	807.08
	<hr/>
	\$5,474.49
Second War Relief Fund.....	\$2,118.10

These classes have been carried on under 13 graduate trained nurses for home hygiene and care of the sick, 9 dietetians and 77 instructors in surgical dressings.

The survey of the nursing resources of the District of Columbia was made by this Section. Those registering in the survey were classified as follows:

## SURVEY OF THE NURSING RESOURCES OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Graduate Nurses.....	392
Pupil Nurses.....	471
Undergraduate Nurses .....	76
Trained Attendants.....	20
Practical Nurses.....	106
Midwives .....	9
Red Cross Courses.....	254
	<hr/>
General Enrollment.....	1,328
Total number of Surveyors.....	60

This survey of the nursing resources of the District of Columbia has now been transferred to the Committee on Nursing Activities.

Few realize the immense importance of this Instruction Department of the Red Cross. Every man and boy should know something of first aid. Every woman and girl, if possible, should take a course in home hygiene and care of the sick as well as in dietetics and probably a modified form of first aid. The work that has been done has proved its value and there is a far greater

field yet uncovered. Definite plans have been made towards the introducing of these courses into the older schools, colleges and universities as well as into various other organizations. This whole department of the Red Cross will undoubtedly develop greatly and should have the heartiest support of all those interested in the welfare of the community.

## GRADUATE NURSES IN RED CROSS ENROLLMENT IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

MISS CORA KIBLER, Chairman.

The total number of nurses is 295. War work of all kinds has been done by these nurses. One hundred and sixty-nine have been on active duty and sixty-one additional became available later. Sixty-eight nurses enrolled in the Home Defense Service; eleven were transferred and three resigned; the addresses of ten are unknown and four have died. Among the nurses were nine colored nurses. The Nursing Committee has held monthly meetings with an average attendance of six. The Headquarters of this Committee is 1337 K Street. There exists one vacancy in the Committee caused by the death of Miss Mary Glasscock. It consists of the following members:

Miss Cora Kibler, Chairman,	Miss Mary Fowler
Miss Zaidee C. Kibler	Miss Mary Feeley
Miss Margaret Thompson	Miss May Claypool

## TRAINING CAMP CLUB.

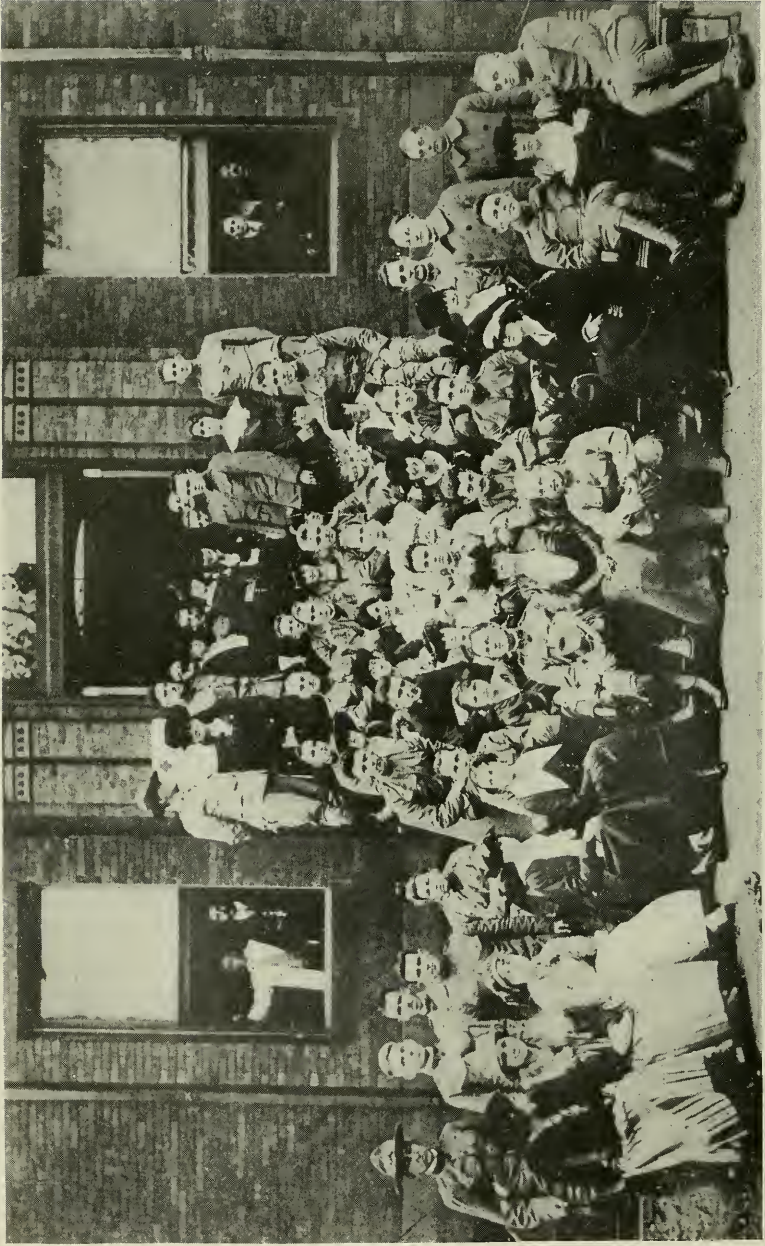
MISS MABEL T. BOARDMAN, Chairman.

In May, 1917, a training camp for officers, under the command of Colonel C. W. Fenton, was established by the War Department at Fort Myer, Va. Because of the congested conditions in Washington when these young men came to town, especially for week ends, it was almost impossible for them to find a place to stay or even to pass any unoccupied time. The majority of them had no friends in Washington and there was need for some pleasant center where they could congregate on their visits to the city.

The offer of the Chapter to maintain a club for them was heartily approved by Colonel Fenton. Mrs. Violet Blair Janin, in the name of the Colonial Dames of the District, generously



A FEW OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA RED CROSS NURSES  
(295 are enrolled)



A SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT THE TRAINING CAMP CLUB



loaned a large residence on the corner of 16th and K Streets for this purpose. A Committee of ladies on equipment under Mrs. F. A. Keep furnished the necessary articles for the building. Cots with linen, blankets, pajamas and towels were made ready for nearly 90 men and week ends found every cot occupied. The nominal sum of 25 cents was charged a night. A steward, with assistants, was installed so that simple meals, if desired, were provided.

On every Saturday afternoon a dance was given, the expense of which was generally met by various hostesses. Miss Dorothy Mason, was Chairman of the Junior Committee of young ladies for these dances. The Club was visited by the Secretary of War, the Chief of Staff, Colonel Fenton and many other distinguished guests. It was continued during both the first and second camps and was terminated at the completion of the last camp in November.

As many hundreds of the young reserve officers were stationed in Washington and the local clubs were full to overflowing, the the Chairman of the Training Camp Club Committee, and two of the officers who had frequented the club, Captain Messer and Lieutenant Irion, decided that an effort should be made to organize a United Service Club (now called The Officers' Club of Washington) for officers of all branches of the service. The Westinghouse residence on Dupont Circle was secured, a guarantee fund for the first year obtained and a Club Committee organized. This Club, which it may be claimed was an outgrowth of the Training Camp Club, became the largest club in Washington, numbering some 1,200 resident members.

In closing the report of the Training Camp Club a quotation from a letter written by one of the young officers who frequented it while at Fort Myer is given:

“The patriotic enthusiasm that you have manifested to us through this finely equipped club house has aroused within us such a zeal to do that America cannot fail, the world will be made safe for democracy and America will come out of this with what she needs, a soul.”

## CIVILIAN RELIEF COMMITTEE.

*Home Service Section.*

MR. JOHN DOLPH, Chairman.

The work of the Committee on Civilian Relief is largely carried on by the Distribution Committee, and the workers associated with it under the title of Home Service. The work of Civilian Relief is increasing in importance, as well as in amount. This is the natural result of war conditions, and now that an armistice has been signed, to be followed by actual peace, many new problems are presenting themselves.

By way of illustration in the month of October, 1917, 78 families applied to us for help. In October, 1918, 758 families were under our care.

Now that the service is thoroughly established and fairly well understood by the families of the soldiers and sailors, as well as by the men themselves, we are receiving a large percentage of all the cases that need the assistance and cooperation which the Red Cross furnishes. These cases come to us, not only directly from the families themselves, but through a great variety of sources. Many are referred to us by the various cooperating organizations. A goodly number come to us from the booth that was established last summer in the Washington Terminal Station, where information, the value of which cannot be expressed in words, has been given to the men and their families, and which in many cases could not otherwise have been obtained, because it is the only opportunity the men have had to come in direct contact with Red Cross workers.

As an example of the character of the work outside of the distribution of money, I would report that we obtained during one month extension of credit for 135 families, which they, themselves, could not have secured; 29 cases were transferred to hospitals; allotments were obtained for 23 families; medical aid was furnished 11 families, and legal aid to 5 families, together with many other activities.

As this work progresses changes are constantly introduced, and these changes will be more radical in the future because of the cessation of hostilities. Our work is going to be materially increased. When a soldier is discharged he immediately becomes a civilian, and is entitled to the consideration of the Red Cross.



As men went into the service the radical changes that followed produced conditions that were very difficult to adjust. Practically all of these men believed that under the law the Government allotments and allowances would be promptly paid, and their families made their calculations accordingly. The Bureau of War Risk Insurance had been so recently established that it was a physical impossibility to bring order out of the chaos that the millions of applications and forms presented to it produced. In consequence much of the responsibility for supplying information, as well as assistance fell to the lot of the Home Service Section. Every case that was brought to our attention as far as we know received the careful consideration of the Home Service.

The discharge and return of the men presented many new problems that had to be solved. During the month of October, 1918, 23 discharged soldiers were brought to our attention, and of these 13 were tuberculous. It is unnecessary to go into details with reference to what the conditions, physical and otherwise, of these returned soldiers will be. The Government Hospitals that have been erected, or are in course of erection tell the story.

While it is a fact that many agencies are being established under Government supervision, we realize as Home Workers that for many months these men and their families will continue to need the same kind of neighborly advice and assistance, which we are fully prepared to render. In the matter of employment we cooperate in the closest possible manner with the Federal Board of Vocational Education. Further than that in the interval between the cessation of hostilities and the discharge of the men from service their families have not been more immune than in the past from sickness, from the machinations of unscrupulous agents, from financial difficulties, from employment troubles, from the inroads of depression, loneliness, and from the forces which make for delinquency in children, from inadequate schooling, and from other necessary preparation for life. We think it is very important that the men should be returned to their homes and their loved ones, physically and mentally fit to take upon themselves the responsibilities that will be theirs. The problem of fitting these men to readjust themselves to civilian life places upon every community serious responsibilities. The days on which these men will return to their families will prove the most eventful in their history.

A report of a great many of the families assisted would be interesting yet we must confine ourselves to only one or two as examples.

Recently an official of the Board of Vocational Training brought to our office a tall fine looking young fellow of 23. This young man has been in the trenches five months and had lost both arms and five of his teeth.

He had been discharged from a hospital in this city after several months treatment and was going to his home in North Dakota to take vocational training, being desirous of becoming a mechanical draftsman.

The War Department while making provision for his transportation, had had no way of making provision for a companion to go with him, as he had no hands he was utterly helpless and could not even put on his own hat. It was learned that a fellow patient at the Hospital could be given a furlough, if money could be furnished for his carfare and living expenses en route. The young fellow was extremely grateful when told that the Home Service would pay the companion's carfare and expenses. He is anxious to refund this money to the Red Cross as soon as he is able to make an income, which he seems to think will be possible in the near future.

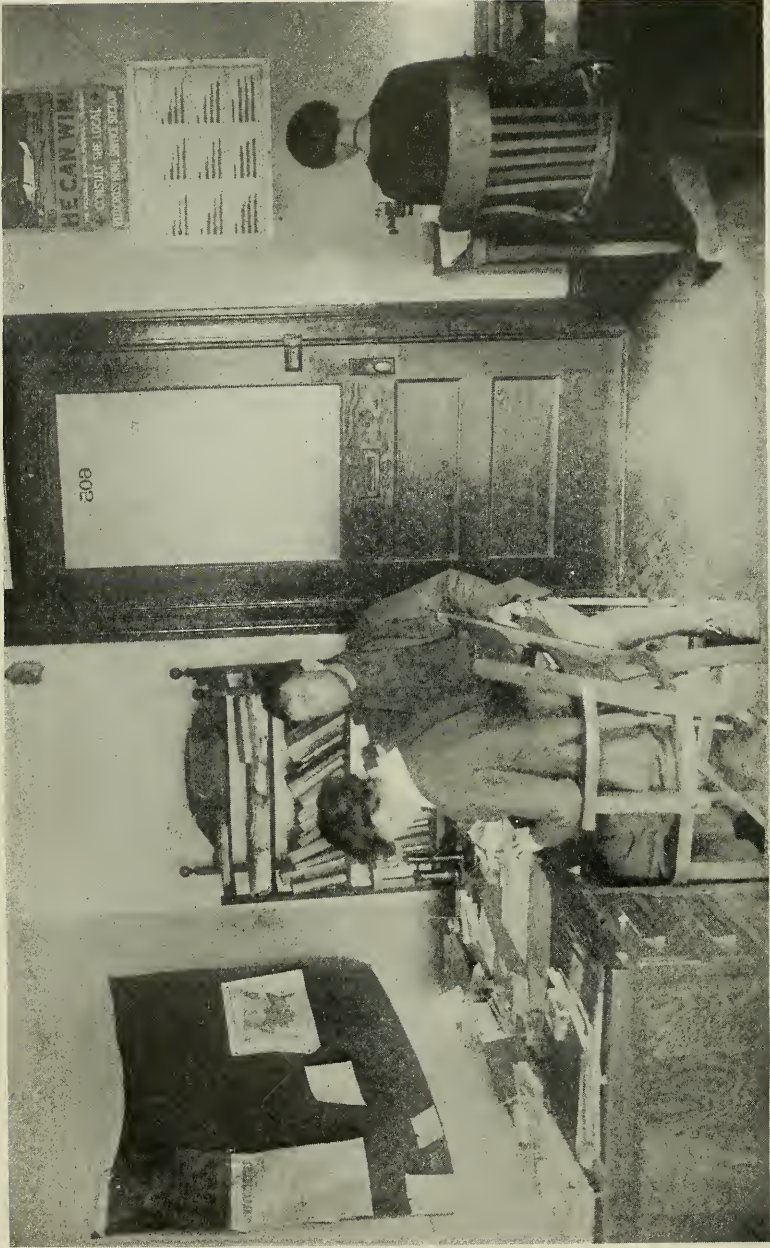
A few weeks ago a young woman, wife of a soldier, came to the office to ask us to help her buy a nurse's equipment as she had been a trained nurse and was anxious to go to work at Columbia Hospital. We found that it was not necessary for us to pay for the equipment, as we secured it from the hospital.

A little later we had a request from the same young woman who was then at a hotel in the city, asking us to come to see her as she was sick. We found she had to leave the hospital on account of her nervous condition and not knowing where to go had taken a room in the hotel. She had no money to pay for a room and was not getting the proper care. Fortunately her husband came on a furlough for we found that the nervous condition had increased so rapidly that she was now temporarily insane. The Home Service had her examined by both civilian and Army specialists who advised that she go to a sanatorium for treatment, and not be sent to St. Elizabeth's as they thought in her condition it was not safe to allow her to come in contact with the insane. After working several days, a worker even going to Balti-



A SOLDIER'S FAMILY





MAKING PLANS FOR THE FUTURE

more, to make special arrangements, she finally went willingly to Takoma Park Sanatorium where she has two nurses and is getting every care. The doctors believe that in a week or ten days they can decide whether she is improving or whether it will be necessary to take her to the Government Hospital. The young husband cannot express too deeply his appreciation for what the Red Cross has done for him. His plan now is to ask for his discharge and as he is a good mechanic, he feels he will soon be able to reimburse us for every penny spent on his wife. The money was not the important thing, however, in this case. The services of the trained workers who knew where to get specialists and the proper sanatorial care, is more important than supplying the necessary funds.

The results that have been accomplished during the months of Home Service cannot be expressed in figures or letters. The cooperation we have had from our workers, and more particularly the volunteers, deserves the highest commendation at the hands of the Red Cross, as it does from the families, who have called on us. Many letters expressive of the heartfelt appreciation of these people are on file in our office, but even a complete review of these would not do justice to the subject. To get a clear impression it is necessary to see and hear these people as the workers have.

In conclusion, this report would not be complete if it did not pay a warm tribute of appreciation to the Executive Secretary, Mrs. Elizabeth B. Ufford, whose ability and devotion to the cause have made all these things possible.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY HOME SERVICE REPORT.

MRS. WALTER S. UFFORD, Executive Secretary.

While the war was being fought to make the world a fitter place in which to live, Home Service Workers have been waging a strenuous war against the forces which were insidiously working to undermine the homes from which the husbands and fathers had gone to serve their Country. Prices rose suddenly causing many women to feel obliged to leave their homes to increase their income, allotments and allowances were delayed sometimes for six months, children were taken from school and put to work to say nothing of the misfortunes of every day life, sickness, death and domestic troubles.

It was up to the Home Service Workers to see that every child had a chance to be (1) healthy and strong (2) endowed in character to become a valuable citizen of the State.

During the past year over three thousand resident families have availed themselves of the services of the Home Service Section; in addition over nine thousand came for information alone. Some of the services rendered these families were:

Allotments and allowances, compensations obtained,  
 Provision of business equipment,  
 Special or vocational training,  
 Removal to better home in city,  
 Extension of credit,  
 Church connection strengthened,  
 Medical aid, dental aid, temporary employment,  
 Permanent employment, legal aid, hospital,  
 Transportation, financial aid, families visited.

#### PROBLEMS OF SOLDIERS AND THEIR FAMILIES PRESENTED.

Allotments and allowances	Arrest for juvenile delinquency
Bonus	Wounded and shell-shocked
Compensation	Arrears of pay
Lost Checks	Military offenses
Under employment	Insanity
Occupational disease	Blindness or sight seriously impaired
Tuberculosis	Feeble-mindedness
Disability from industrial accident	Old age
Epilepsy	Intemperance
Cardiac disease	Desertion or non-support
Venereal disease	Illiteracy
Other diseases	Recorded conviction of crime
	Known sexual immorality

Some one said "war is simple, peace is complex," and our Workers are feeling the truth of this saying. It was comparatively easy to care for the women and children. With the return of the men come other problems, scarcity of employment, the danger of weakening the man's effort if relief is put into his home, and on the other hand the danger of under-nourished



children if the relief is not put in, the difficulty of getting tubercular men to take the care and the treatment provided for them; how to best advise the man who had not fully recovered his poise after being shell-shocked, although not needing hospital care, are a few of these problems.

The compensation board and board of vocational education are working closely with the Home Service.

Recently a young man came into the office asking to borrow enough money to pay for a clean collar, having secured a position in a restaurant. A glance at his discharge papers showed he had been discharged for tuberculosis and sent to his home in New Jersey. There he had gone to the Government Employment Agency, who, seeing a man with very little education and a good deal of muscle, had given him employment in a railroad gang, going to South Carolina. After being in the Camp, he was taunted with being a slacker. When he exhibited his discharge papers showing that he had tuberculosis, they threw him out of camp. He had just enough money to come to Washington. He had never heard of compensation and did not know that he was entitled to treatment. After a few days, long enough to get his compensation, he was sent to the Black Mountain Sanatorium where he wrote: "We have a very nice place up here. We had one fellow that was cured in one day. He came here after I did and he has gone home today. I like it very much here. There are just about 30 of us fellows up here and four girls and there is another place about ten minutes walk from here run by the same people. Well, I sure am very glad and very much in debt to the Red Cross for what they have done for me. I will close now for we are going to have a very good supper tonight. We have all good meals here, chicken and turkey three or four times a week."

Realizing the splendid opportunity offered at Union Station for spreading the Gospel of Home Service, the Home Service Section opened an information desk early in July. All kinds of information has been given to soldiers or their families. Some pretty hard problems have been put up to those in charge. For instance an elderly man from the country came for help in finding his son who had written "Come to see me. I am in Ward 2, Building 1. You can easily find me." After four hours hard

work the son was located at St. Elizabeth's Hospital and a volunteer was sent with the father to see the son.

We have had splendid volunteer service:

Friendly visitors.....	81
Committee Members.....	29
Investigators .....	16
Clerical .....	22
Motor .....	38
Union Station Workers.....	15
	<hr/>
Total .....	201

We could not possibly have done our work without the assistance of the Motor Corps, which has furnished us four cars a day, except during the summer.

This work has been carried on at an expenditure of.....	\$43,599.51
Refunded .....	4,533.56
	<hr/>
Balance .....	\$39,065.95

#### SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT OF HOME SERVICE SECTION

From April to September, inclusive, 1919.

Total number of families,	Information cases,
5,267	13,379

The problems presented and services rendered to these families were mainly the same as those mentioned in the previous report with the addition of unemployment.

This work has been carried on at an expenditure of .....	\$35,777.53
Refunded .....	4,066.73
	<hr/>
	\$31,710.80
First report—expenditures.....	39,065.95
	<hr/>
Total expenditures to October 1.....	\$70,776.75

## THE WOMAN'S VOLUNTEER AID.

MRS. WOODROW WILSON,  
Honorary Chairman.

MRS. NEWTON D. BAKER, MRS. JOSEPHUS DANIELS,  
Honorary Vice Chairmen.

MISS MABEL T. BOARDMAN,  
Chairman.

In March, 1917, when war was evidently fast approaching, a mass meeting of women was held at Rauscher's by the Red Cross Chapter of the District of Columbia for the purpose of mobilizing the woman power of Washington for the coming conflict. The ball rooms were filled to overflowing and many were turned away. Miss Mabel T. Boardman, of the Chapter Executive Committee, presided and made the opening address asking for the aid of all the women in the District in the work that lay before the Red Cross. The invocation was pronounced by the Reverend Roland Cotton Smith and the audience united in singing "My Country 'Tis of Thee" and the "Star Spangled Banner."

Representatives of the many womens' organizations pledged the support of their respective associations to the Red Cross, generous contributions of funds were made and the greatest patriotic enthusiasm prevailed.

Temporary cards for registration of service were filled by hundreds. Later these and other were card-catalogued and filed.

Following this preliminary meeting it was decided to organize in the Chapter a Woman's Volunteer Aid, embracing all women workers who volunteered for service, except those of the Nursing Service and those of the Home Service, the former being under Military Relief, the latter under Civilian Relief Committees.

Mrs. Woodrow Wilson accepted the position of Honorary Chairman of this Woman's Volunteer Aid and Mrs. Newton D. Baker and Mrs. Josephus Daniels those of Honorary Vice Chairmen.

The Woman's Volunteer Aid, as will be seen by the diagram showing the Chapter organization, was closely associated with the three other main committees of the Chapter providing each of them with assistance according to its needs. Garments, linens,

surgical dressings, comforts, Clerical Canteen and Motor Service were provided for the Military Relief; supplies, Motor and ambulance service for the Civilian Relief and uniformed women including all the Corps of the Woman's Volunteer Aid rendered assistance to the Finance Committee in its drives for funds. Constant aid was also given to the executive departments of the Chapter.

The Woman's Volunteer Aid is divided into four branches of service corresponding in a very simple way to certain services of the Army. These services are the Supply Service in the nature of the Quartermaster Service; the Clerical or Office Service somewhat similar to the Adjutant General's service; the Canteen suggesting the old Commissary service and the Motor Corps which with its automobiles, trucks and ambulances embraces both Transportation and Sanitary Corps service.

On the petition of the Chapter special permission to uniform its Woman's Volunteer Aid was granted by the Executive Committee of the National organization before war was declared. On May 12, 1917, at the time of the dedication of the Memorial Building, the Headquarters of the American Red Cross, a little more than a month after we had entered the war, the Woman's Volunteer Aid Uniformed Corps of the District of Columbia Chapter in full uniform, one thousand strong, was reviewed by President Wilson and Ex-President Taft. These uniforms, with practically no changes, have been worn up to the present time. In the second drive for war funds it is estimated there were about 8,000 uniformed women in the parade that took place in the interest of the war fund. The Chairman of the Committee of the Woman's Volunteer Aid was Miss Mabel T. Boardman. Mrs. Hugh Scott was first commanding officer of the Uniformed Corps. Great credit for its success is due to Mrs. Scott's interest, efforts and her military knowledge. Upon leaving Washington in the autumn of 1917 Mrs. Scott resigned as Commander of the Corps and Miss Boardman succeeded her as Commanding Officer with Mrs. William Gorgas second in command. After taking command of the Corps Miss Boardman prepared and had printed simple regulations for the Uniformed Corps of the Woman's Volunteer Aid based on Army regulations.

Each officer and member of the Corps is required to take and sign the Oath of Allegiance. All Corps Officers and members

have to prove themselves capable of performing the duties of their respective service before becoming members of the Uniformed Corps and receiving the arm band. Members of the Supply Auxiliaries when occupied in Red Cross work are permitted to wear the white aprons and blue veils but cannot wear the arm bands unless members of the regular companies.

Mrs. Theodore W. Richards was the first commanding officer of the Supply Service and her devotion and ability gave to this Service a great measure of its success. In January, 1919, Mrs. Richards resigned on leaving Washington and Mrs. I. W. Littell was appointed in her place, proving a most capable and acceptable successor.

The Supply Service was divided into three sections each under the command of able and loyal women. Mrs. F. F. Fletcher, headed the Garment and Hospital Linen Section; Mrs. Montgomery Blair the Surgical Dressings Section; Mrs. Henry C. Rea and later Mrs. Danforth Geer, who was succeeded by Mrs. Jessie A. Hover, the Comfort Section.

The officer in command of the Clerical Corps was first Miss Stella M. Osborne, of the Government Printing Office, and later Miss Anna C. Koerper, of the Congressional Library, with Miss Blanche B. Brown, of the War Department, second in command. All of these have proved most devoted and excellent officers.

The Canteen was originally organized most efficiently by Mrs. Larz Anderson, who was its commanding officer, until she left for European service in the autumn of 1917, when Mrs. Mason Gulick was selected as commanding officer of this important and difficult service, fulfilling her duties with great devotion, ably assisted by Mrs. George Duncan and a fine staff of officers and members of the Corps. On leaving for China in May, 1919, Mrs. Gulick resigned and Mrs. I. W. Littell was selected as commanding officer with Miss Eldridge E. Jordan second in command.

The Motor Corps was organized by Mrs. J. Borden Harriman with characteristic energy and success. Upon her departure for overseas service Mrs. Floyd P. Waggaman was made commanding officer followed by Mrs. David Fairchild and then by Mrs. Charles D. Carter with Miss Florence Clark, Adjutant.

Later in this report further reference will be made to the remarkable service rendered by the Woman's Volunter Aid of the Chapter.



The Uniformed Corps is organized according to the following plan:

The entire Corps is under the command of a Commander General of the Uniformed Corps, the second in command having the assimilated rank of Brigadier General. All officers in the Uniformed Corps are understood in this report as holding assimilated rank to those held by Army officers. The rank of Commander General is designated by two small silver crosses, worn on the shoulder strap. The insignia of those of the rank of Brigadier General is a single cross; of colonel, three silver diamonds; lieutenant colonel, two diamonds; majors, one diamond; captains, three silver disks; first lieutenant, two silver disks and second lieutenant, one disk. The special insignia of the Corps consists of a silver monogram "W. V. A.," with a small Red Cross superimposed. These are worn by the officers on the shoulder strap and by the privates on the arm bands.

Officers of the different Corps are detailed as Staff officers to the Commander General. Mrs. Marcia P. Cranston was appointed Adjutant and later was succeeded by Mrs. Walter O. Hulme, of the Supply Service. Both proved most efficient and devoted officers, keeping the roster of all the Uniformed Corps and taking charge of the sale of uniforms, insignia, etc. All uniforms are purchased by members of the Corps.

The Auxiliaries of the Supply Service are permitted to organize as many companies of the Uniformed Corps as they desire to form provided each company is complete and the members are duly qualified for its service. A company consists of a Captain, two Lieutenants and 20 privates. If more than one company is formed by an Auxiliary the companies so formed constitute a battalion of the Auxiliary with an officer of the rank of Major in command. Each of the three sections of the Supply Service has at its head an officer with the assimilated rank of Colonel, and the head of the entire Supply Service ranks as a Brigadier General.

The Clerical Corps is organized into similar companies except that there is one lieutenant to each company. The officer in command has the rank of Colonel.

The Canteen and Motor Corps are each organized along lines suited to their respective services with an officer of the rank of Colonel in command of each.



Following the military idea of a color representing a service, dark blue was selected as the color of the Supply Service and the dark blue arm band bears as a special emblem of this service embroidered in white a horn of plenty typifying gifts. The uniform consists of a white gown or apron with a dark blue veil with a white facing and bearing the Red Cross over the forehead. A small Red Cross is also worn on the left front of the waist. Those of the Surgical Dressings members who have qualified as instructors wear instead of the small Red Cross a large one on the breast.

The Navy Auxiliary Companies added small silver anchors worn under the Red Cross on the waist.

The veils of the Layette Committee are light blue with their special insignia, Luca della Robbia's Bambino, under the Red Cross.

The Comfort Section wear light blue aprons with the Red Cross on the breast and dark blue veils. The members of this service, who later went into the Convalescent House service at the Red Cross House at Walter Reed Hospital, wear grey dresses and veils with white kerchiefs.

The uniform of the Red Cross Kitchen Service which was later organized by Mrs. Allyn Capron, consists of a light blue gown with short sleeves and a blue cap of the same material with a deep band of white across the face on which is the Red Cross.

Yellow is the service color of the Clerical Corps with crossed quill pens embroidered in white on its yellow arm band. The uniform consists of a grey chambray gown with white collar and cuffs and grey veils with white facings, the Red Cross being worn on the front of the veils. These veils took the place of white hats which were originally worn.

Bright blue is the shade of the Canteen color. A cup typifying refreshment is embroidered in white on its arm band. (This Corps was originally called the Refreshment Corps but the name was changed later to Canteen at the request of National Headquarters). The indoor uniform consists of a striped blue and white wash material dress with a large white apron with a Red Cross on the breast. In winter a heavy blue coat with a scarf lined with red, a white belt and on the breast a white shield with a Red Cross is worn. The winter uniform hat is a blue turban with a white band and the Red Cross and in summer a blue straw hat is substituted.

The Motor Corps uniform is a long grey coat with knee breeches or short skirt, a service cap of the same material and brown leather puttees. In winter a heavy grey coat is added to the uniform. The emblem of the Corps is a wheel of bronze with a rim of green, the Corps' color.

When the women of the Home Service mobilize with the Woman's Volunteer Aid their uniform is white with purple veil and purple arm band having the insignia of clasped hands.

The report on the organization of the Woman's Volunteer Aid with its Uniformed Corps has been given somewhat in detail as it is unique in Chapter organizations, and, therefore, a record of it appears desirable. The Chairman of the Woman's Volunteer Aid Committee cannot too highly commend the members for the work they have accomplished and for the spirit in which it was done. During the heat of summer and the cold of winter its services were carried on with untiring, unselfish and loyal devotion, making every department of its work a remarkable success.

The Supply Service was composed of over 100 Auxiliaries, including the ladies of the Senate, under Mrs. Thomas Riley Marshall; the Congressional Club, under Mrs. Horace M. Towner and the various Government Departments under the wives of the Cabinet officers. A number of Auxiliaries consisted each of several church groups so that in certain sections of the city there was a Red Cross center in the Auxiliary which prevented the creation of too many small Auxiliaries. This Supply Service filled quota after quota of garments, surgical dressings and comforts often in record time. The Garment and Linen Section provided model garments for the Fourteenth Division; it made thousands of masks, gowns, caps, laundry bags, hospital linen, curtains, etc., on a few hours' notice for the influenza epidemic work. Curtains and linen were also provided for Holiday House. The daintiest of layettes with their blues and pinks were cut and fashioned or knitted by the Layette Committee.

The Surgical Dressings Section made an enviable record not only in the immense numbers of surgical dressings prepared by the busy hands of its members but by the high standard of its production and by the promptness in the execution of its quota. This Section was in charge of Mrs. Montgomery Blair and its work testifies to her leadership and its members' efficiency.

The Comfort Section, besides the great quantities of comforts of all kinds and description that it provided cooperated with the Y. M. C. A. and the War Camp Community Service in organizing and carrying out the Christmas celebration for the soldiers, sailors and marines in 1917 and 1918. Mrs. Henry R. Rea, Mrs. Danforth Geer, and Mrs. Jessie A. Hover with their assistants were responsible for the excellent showing of the Comfort Section.

Mrs. Henry R. Rea gave such efficient, devoted and generous service in connection with the Red Cross House at the Walter Reed Hospital, that she was appointed by the Potomac Division Red Cross Field Director of the work for this hospital.

As part of the Supply Service the Red Cross Kitchens have done a remarkable piece of work. Through the heat of summer days as well as during other seasons its members labored in hot kitchens preparing the thousands of jars of preserves which both at home and overseas brought such pleasure to our sick and wounded men. The very small cost of such results is a wonderful proof of the value of salvage of fruit and jars, etc., and also of the executive ability of its Supervisor, Mrs. Allyn Capron.

The Clerical Corps composed of women in the various Departments were never too tired after their long day's work to give their time to the Red Cross service whenever they were called upon for assistance. In this Corps the Braille Class was organized, the members giving up an evening a week to learning to transcribe books and articles into braille for the benefit of the blind soldiers, under the direction of an able teacher, Miss Adelia M. Hoyt, who, herself, is blind. They have already transcribed a number of books which have been greatly appreciated by the Red Cross Institute for the Blind Soldiers at Baltimore.

The Canteen Service, being the first Corps organized in this country, has a splendid record to its credit both for its services in the Canteen Hut in the switch yards and also for that in the President's Suite at the Union Station where Mrs. Wilson herself frequently took part. When the wounded began to be returned the Canteen met the hospital trains that passed through Washington bringing to the men who had suffered for us and our country a tangible expression of our pride, our gratitude and our affection.

The Motor Corps, the first uniformed Motor Corps to be or-

ganized in the country, has performed a very fine service for the soldiers and sailors and the community at large. A report of its various activities shows how fearless, how devoted and how loyal the work of the members of this Corps has been.

One cannot read the records of the work done by the members of the Woman's Volunteer Aid of our Red Cross Chapter without a sense of deep pride and warm affection for their splendid services.

In our thankfulness that this great and terrible war is over, let us not forget its lessons and the duties that it has brought to us. To the women of Washington who have died in the service; to the women who have given those they held more dear than life itself, to those who have sacrificed and to those who have served, the people of this city will some day erect a fitting memorial building and that their labor for the relief of suffering shall be carried on this building will be dedicated to the service of the District of Columbia Red Cross Chapter.

If in this tremendous struggle the principle that might makes right has been defeated we must establish something to take the place of might. That something must be justice, mercy and love as exemplified in the spirit of the Red Cross. It is in these principles that the future must find its salvation. The Red Cross needs our constant support that its spirit of service may prevail and become the great power that shall dominate and save the world.

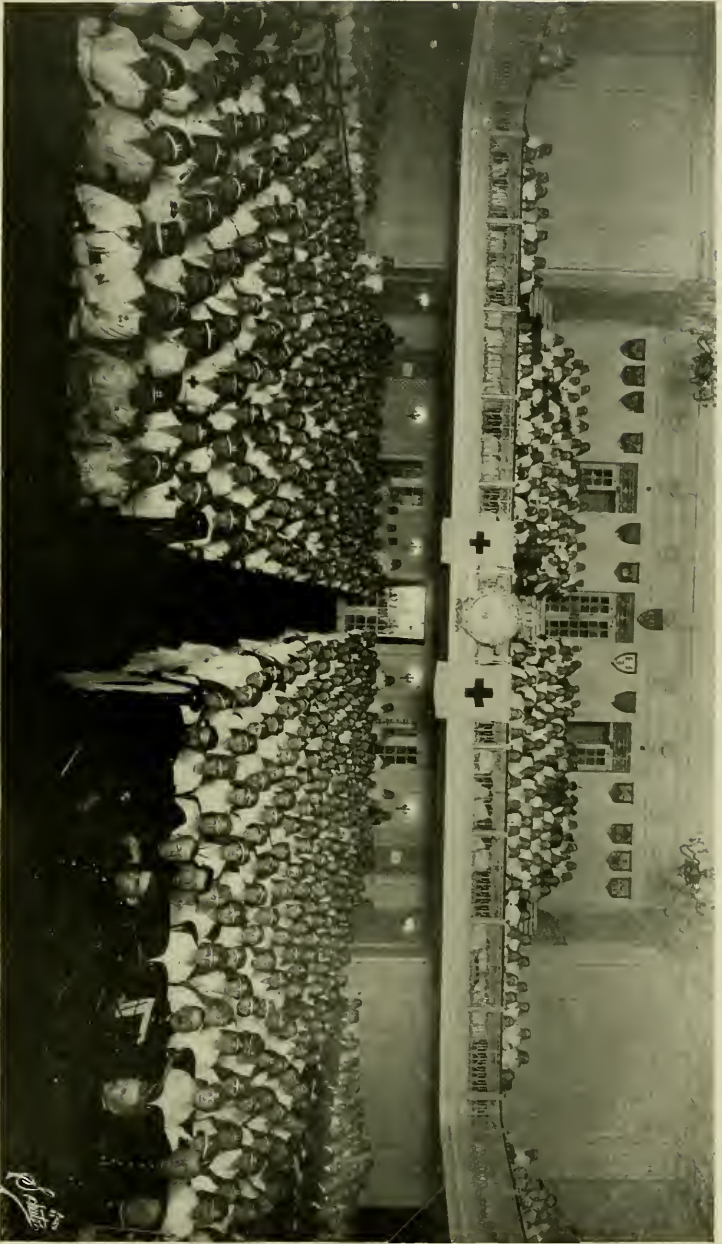
#### SUPPLY SERVICE.

MRS. THEODORE W. RICHARDS, Chairman, April, 1917,  
to January 20, 1919.

MRS. I. W. LITTELL, Chairman, after January 20, 1919.

In March, 1917, the Supply Corps of the District of Columbia Chapter, A. R. C., came into existence. It was organized by Miss Mabel T. Boardman, who after a mass meeting called by her at Rauscher's just before our entrance into the war, formed into four divisions the women volunteers of the D. C. Chapter, Supply, Clerical, Canteen and Motor Services. Owing to this sound method of organization, to the splendid response for volunteers and to Miss Boardman's patriotic appeal at a logical time, these women worked through nearly two years with the smoothness and

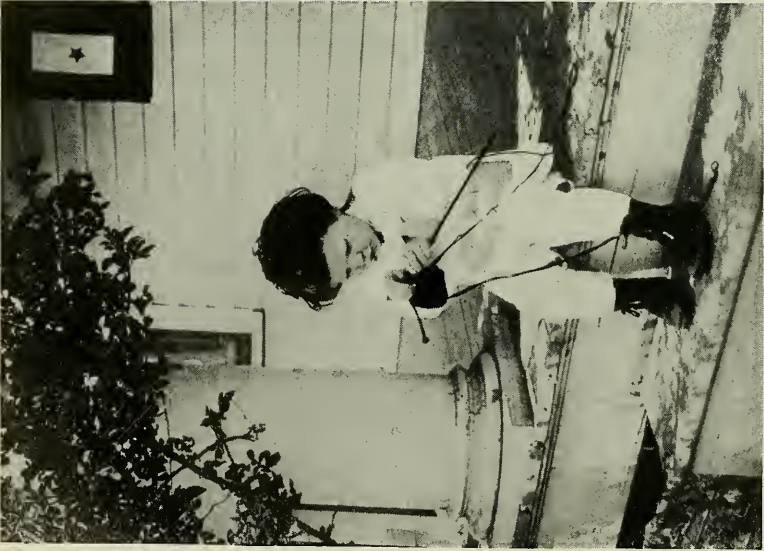




SOME MEMBERS OF THE SUPPLY SERVICE

APR 1918  
L. J. BROWN





KNITTING FOR DADDY



THREE GENERATIONS OF RED CROSS WORKERS

efficiency which made the following record an accomplishment of splendid patriotism as well as of devoted service. Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, Honorary Chairman of the Woman's Volunteer Aid, made many garments and knitted many socks at the White House.

Garments and Hospital Linen.....	290,419
Knitted Articles.....	36,642
Surgical Dressings.....	1,513,478

Total of all supplies except comforts.....1,840,539

If reduced to money value the work on these articles would have amounted to over a hundred thousand dollars.

In addition to this tremendous work, at the annual drive for memberships in 1917, under the Chairmanship of Mrs. Henry B. Soule, the Auxiliaries brought in 22,843 members. In 1918, under the Chairmanship of Mrs. Montgomery Blair they brought in 37,824 members.

In the spring of 1918 at the request of Mr. H. B. F. Macfarland, Chairman of the Finance Committee, the Auxiliaries collected \$133,000 by their various activities in booths, hotels, stores, windows and at theatres. In this drive the Motor Corps, Clerical Corps, and Canteen Corps cooperated.

The calls of the Committee on the Auxiliaries for services were many and of great variety, from assisting at a sale of a cartload of onions in front of the Treasury to "manning" booths in the Capitol itself. During the whole week, one of intense heat by the way, the women worked without a murmur of protest. Early and late they labored in all sections of the city, simply for the Red Cross, without any thought of credit, giving their time voluntarily to the teams that were collecting in the District. It is hard to overestimate the value of the time they gave and the spirit with which they overcame any obstacles and bodily discomfort.

In the Influenza Epidemic, the Auxiliaries did noble, unselfish work for the Emergency Committee appointed by the Chapter. Some of the workers assisted Miss Jacobs' force not only in cooking food for the sick and delivering it, but in furnishing lunches to the overworked doctors and nurses at the center. Some of the members took convalescents into their homes, some did motor service, others did volunteer nursing. Sixty-two thousand masks

were made at the Chapter workrooms and in Auxiliaries, and 500 aprons for the Potomac Division. Despite all this emergency work, surgical dressings and sewing for the allotment on hand went steadily on. In mending in the camps, reclaiming garments for the Army, in work at the Walter Reed Convalescent House, and in making sample garments for the National Red Cross and the Potomac Division the Auxiliaries have been faithful and untiring.

In reporting in a general way on the work of the Supply Corps there are two notable Committees whose assistance was of the greatest value; the Packing Committee and the Committee on Information.

The Packing Committee are all volunteers, who handled our heavy boxes of incoming and outgoing supplies, packed, counted and stenciled them and procured our boxes from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. If we had had to pay for the labor these gentlemen have given throughout the war, it is safe to say it would have cost the Chapter well over five thousand dollars.

The work of the Information Committee at the desks has been one of the most valuable pieces of work rendered us. Only a few are mentioned in this report for the simple reason that the Roll of Honor is too long to print, but we all know well who will answer to that roll call and among the first are the patient, often sorely tried, guardians of the threshold.

The clerical work of the Supply Corps was all given by volunteers who worked early and late to keep the records and file the correspondence and reports. High up on the roll do those names belong.

In the making of over 600 sample garments for Headquarters and in the handling of immense quantities of wool and small stores used by Auxiliaries, a most efficient and practically perfect piece of work was done. One woman, unaided, sold and kept books for a business often running over \$8,000 a month, as well as supervised the making of the sample garments by the Auxiliary of which she was Chairman.

This report would not be complete if special mention was not made of the fine spirit shown throughout by the Surgical Dressings Committee and their enthusiastic and loyal leaders. When their surgical dressings work was ordered stopped did they fold

their hands and call the work done? They did *not*, but immediately, under the leadership of their Chairman helped us with great zeal and fine results by taking charge of the Woman's Committee of our last Membership Drive. After this they turned their workroom into a sewing room and this report finds them still at work.

All material has been bought at wholesale and turned over free to Auxiliaries or in a few instances where Auxiliaries were self-sustaining sold to them at exactly what the Chapter paid for it. We have expended in supplies exclusive of comforts and Christmas expense \$166,293.14.

In closing we wish to thank all the chairmen and their workers, who by their unfailing cooperation and support have made this record. It is owing to this fact, and this alone, that we are able to report today that not only have we filled every allotment given us on time, but like the immortal "Oliver" "we have always asked for more."

## GARMENTS AND LINEN SECTION.

MRS. F. F. FLETCHER, Chairman.

Practically all of the assembling of cut-out garments for the District, Chapter Auxiliaries was done at the Chapter House Headquarters. A group of faithful workers met three times a week for this purpose and much of the cutting was also done by them.

The completed garments and linen were received at the Chapter Headquarters from Auxiliaries on Wednesdays and the cut-out articles given out at the same time. Special forms to be filled out were provided for the Auxiliaries so that records of work could be accurately kept and recorded.

Wool for knitting was also sold or in certain cases given free through this section of the Supply Service. As shown in the general Supply Service report there were made:

Garments and Hospital linens.....	290,419
Knitted articles.....	36,642

## SURGICAL DRESSINGS

MRS. MONTGOMERY BLAIR, Chairman.

This section of the Supply Service was most active and most efficiently maintained both as to quantity and quality of its work. Besides the two large Chapter Workrooms that it maintained, its management oversaw the work done in many Auxiliaries throughout the city. At the beginning it numbered 12 members. There are now 237 members.

Number of surgical dressings made in main workroom .....	465,748
Total inspected, wrapped and packed dress- ings .....	1,513,478

The Auxiliary gave 300 sweaters to the Navy League; had charge of the Women's Auxiliaries in the second Membership Drive. When not occupied in making surgical dressings it aided in the making of refugee garments. At one time a special call was made upon the Chapters for surgical dressings for battle-ships and this section of the Red Cross finished its quota third in the country without the knowledge that a competition existed. It has continued to make surgical dressings for the Walter Reed Hospital.

## REPORT OF COMFORT COMMITTEE.

MRS. HENRY R. REA,  
MRS. DANFORTH GEER, and  
MRS. JESSIE A. HOVER.  
Chairmen.

Previous to the reorganization and enlargement of the Comfort Section of the Supply Service a Comfort Company, aided by various Auxiliaries and individuals, made and filled over 4,000 comfort bags. The Magazine Committee, under Mrs. Wade Ellis, made several thousand hospital magazines which were gladly received for the hospitals here and at Camp Meade. Some of these were sent by post to our own base hospitals in Europe for Christmas.

With the aid of the very efficient and large Auxiliaries more





A SURGICAL DRESSINGS GROUP



PREPARING THE CHRISTMAS PACKAGES FOR SOLDIERS, SAILORS AND MARINES



than 18,000 Christmas packages were prepared and forwarded from the Potomac Division Warehouse to Europe and different cantonments in this country. None of these packages were left for the 20,000 men in the camps about Washington and only about 8,000 packages remained in the Warehouse from the Chapters of the Division. Therefore, that the men in this vicinity should not be without some Christmas gift energetic Christmas Committees were appointed in the Women's Volunteer Aid. Mrs. Baker was Chairman of the one for the Army and Mrs. Daniels of the one for the Navy. Christmas trees and decorations for the 14 camps; military hospitals and Y. M. C. A. huts near or in Washington were provided. Twenty thousand little Christmas stockings made by the Junior League in the city were filled with candy, nuts, dates, etc. Twenty thousand packages of tobacco were each marked with a Christmas label. In friendly co-operation with the Y. M. C. A. Secretaries, with whom it has always been a pleasure to work, committees of our women went on Christmas Eve to each of the camps and on Christmas Day to the hospitals. We were indebted to several churches for the pretty Christmas gifts prepared for the hospitals and in aiding in the celebration on Christmas Day among the sick men. Choruses of voices of the church choirs and from the War Camp Community Service sang the carols in which many of the men joined. The opportunity to wish each man a Merry Christmas and to give them a little Christmas remembrance made the day a happier one for many of our homesick soldiers and sailors.

The Committee has had its own Headquarters at 1301 Connecticut Avenue, where thousands of comfort bags for the soldiers leaving for "Over There," for soldiers of our Allies, and for the men in the hospitals have been made and filled. Hospital magazines in great numbers, graphophone records, flowers and plants have been collected and distributed to the hospitals. The Committee furnished and equipped most of the rooms of the Red Cross House at Walter Reed. The large room was furnished mainly from a contribution sent by Miss Margaret Wilson from royalties on her graphophone records which she always gives to the Red Cross. Many of the ladies of the Comfort Section have assisted in the duties of hostesses at this pleasant Red Cross House.

It is impossible to make a detailed report of the large service

of this Comfort Section as it has been carried on often during a great stress of work, but it is quite safe to say that, including Christmas packages, stockings, comfort bags, bed side bags, hospital bags, laundry bags, comfort pillows, crutch pads, soap, combs, tooth paste, knitted articles, books, magazines, games, puzzles and musical instruments, but not including the great quantities of candy and cigarettes used for Christmas in 1918, it has received or made and distributed more than 200,000 articles and that it has been the source of much real comfort both to our well and our sick and wounded soldiers.

For Christmas, 1918, not only were Christmas celebrations and trees provided for the hospitals around Washington, but again in cooperation with the Y. M. C. A. Secretaries Christmas was celebrated in all the camps of this vicinity. Christmas tree decorations were provided and on Christmas Eve groups of Red Cross ladies distributed candy and cigarettes to the men. Large quantities of cigarettes as well as tree ornaments were purchased for this celebration for our soldiers, sailors and marines. Five hundred dollars of the Christmas fund was given to the Home Service, which in connection with the War Camp Community Service organized a Christmas celebration with a large tree in the rotunda of the Capitol for the children of the men of Washington with our fighting forces who were overseas or in the camps of the country at that time.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT FOR JUNE, JULY, AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER, 1919.

Articles distributed (including bags).....	9,503
Candy (not including that for Labor Day) pounds.....	90
Cigarettes (not including those for picnics).....	20,000
Picnics .....	60
Number of boys on picnics (approximately).....	7,200

The picnics were given for the boys from St. Elizabeth's, averaging 20 boys each trip. Besides the luncheons there were provided ginger ale, peanuts, cigarettes and chewing gum.

Mrs. Montgomery Blair donated ice cream every Saturday.

A large quantity of water colors, frames, cards, books, etc., were sent to the women patients at St. Elizabeth's.

A school was started at St. Elizabeth's for the benefit of our boys who were uneducated.

The Comfort Section took charge of the ice cream sale at the Central High School when the community center held dances four times a week, netting thereby \$168.70.

For Labor Day celebration at St. Elizabeth's there was provided—

	For prizes
150 gallons of ice cream	10 boxes chocolate
500 pounds of cake	36 prizes for men
550 pounds of candy	30 prizes for women
5 barrels of apples	6 boxes special candy
10 barrels of oranges	1 box cigars
Total cost for celebration, \$550.15	

#### SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT, SUPPLY SERVICE

MRS. I. W. LITTELL, Chairman.

Surgical dressings .....	500,000
Refugee garments .....	51,800
Comforts given out.....	14,000
Glasses of jelly made.....	2,500
Patients served in Diet Kitchen at Walter Reed for last two months.....	51,702
Classes in hygiene.....	40
Lunches given out to St. Elizabeth's men by Comforts Committee .....	810

In addition to the above, the Comforts Committee has served 3,600 people at St. Elizabeth's Hospital, has started a school there, and is providing the equipment and supplies for the women at St. Elizabeth's. They are also providing some of these for the men besides providing instruments for their band and for individual men, as well as supplying many comforts and pleasures for them.

The members of the Corps have undertaken the sale of the "Come Back" for Walter Reed with great success. At the time of the parade of the First Division, these women sold many thousand copies of the official program for the War Department, and in many ways served the men. We have also moved into our new Chapter House during this period, and the women have



seen to its complete furnishing and equipment for many of the various activities of the Chapter—the Teaching Centre, First Aid, Comforts Section, Surgical Dressings, Sewing, Dietetics, Jelly Kitchen, office and conference rooms—and have equipped an emergency kitchen as well as filled an emergency closet with clothing of all kinds, bedding, and hospital supplies.

On the day of the parade of the First Division the Chapter kept open house and cared for many people. The Teaching Centre took charge of the four First Aid Stations in use at the time.

At the time of the recent conference of the Potomac Division the Chapter gave a tea to about 125 of the members of the conference.

The summer has been a very busy one, and the women of the Supply Corps have responded to the calls with remarkable energy and cheerfulness.

Surgical dressings .....	2,013,478
Garments .....	342,219

### RED CROSS KITCHEN.

MRS. ALLYN K. CAPRON, Supervisor.

(The Red Cross Kitchen was organized most efficiently by Mrs. Allyn Capron in connection with the Spanish War Auxiliary No. 1, April 14, 1917. Later, Jelly Kitchen, No. 1, was added. The Kitchen Committee financed its own work. One sub-station at Sandy Springs had as supervisors Mrs. Mahlon Kirk and Miss Frances Kirk. Sub-station No. 2 has been organized at Camp Humphries under the Alexandria, Virginia, Chapter.)

The first year of the war the Spanish War Auxiliary No. 1 conducted night classes in first aid for the girls employed during the day.

Kitchen members .....	60
Glasses of jelly sent overseas.....	9,458
Glasses of jelly sent to the home Military Hospitals, Fort Myer, Walter Reed, Naval Hospital, St. Elizabeth's, Camp Humphries, American University Camp, Convalescent	



THE RED CROSS KITCHEN PRODUCTS IN THE SUPERVISOR'S HAND AT THE FRONT  
(Far in Mrs. Cappear's Right Hand)



AT WORK IN THE RED CROSS KITCHEN

House Walter Reed, Convalescent House	
Camp Humphries .....	27,705
Glasses of marmalade.....	11,410
	<hr/>
Total.....	48,573
Membership Drive, 1918, new members.....	63
War Fund Drive, 1918, collected.....	\$5,675.04
and pledges amounting to several thousands of additional dollars.	
Total expenses of kitchens.....	\$279.00
Funds were contributed generously to this Kitchen work.	

Too much credit can not be given the ladies who worked so hard through the hot summers to make this a success and who are still standing by the work and prepared to go on as long as the Red Cross needs it.

Miss Mai Wyatt, who drove the truck for the Kitchen work, hauled also 2,100 pounds of clothing for the clothing drive and 7,200 pounds for the salvage work.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT FOR JULY, AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER.

Jellies, jams and marmalades made and packed for the holiday offering .....	2,088 glasses
Apple sauce without sugar.....	12 gallons
Fruit juices canned until sugar is cheaper.....	20 gallons
Contributed to the Comforts Section for the luncheons given the men from St. Elizabeth's	
	11 quarts marmalade

Through Mrs. Kirk and Mrs. Poindexter we have given fresh fruits and 15 dozen glasses of jelly to individual patients at Walter Reed Hospital, also delivered one dozen large containers of jelly to the Red Cross Diet Kitchen at that hospital.

We are doing our work through the hospital individually which gives the personal touch to it and is more gratifying in results.

## THE CLERICAL CORPS

MISS STELLA M. OSBORNE,  
MISS ANNA C. KOEPEL,  
Chairmen.

The Clerical Corps of the District of Columbia Red Cross Chapter was formed in February, 1917, for the purpose of gathering together a band of trained clerical workers to assist in the office work of the Chapter House and of the National Headquarters of the American Red Cross, under the leadership of Miss Stella M. Osborne of the Government Printing Office force, with the rank of Colonel. At the request of Miss Mabel T. Boardman, Commander General of the Woman's Volunteer Aid, and through the cooperation of the Chief Clerk's Inter-Departmental Association, one woman employee in each Federal Department was nominated to represent the Corps in Red Cross activities. These representatives composed the Executive Committee on clerical and office work.

The organization was composed of the Colonel in command, Major, second in command, members of the Executive Committee, and four companies of 20 members and two officers each, making a total of 93 women, drawn from 19 Departments and Commissions, some of the latter now having gone out of existence.

The first work done by the Corps was in assisting with records of organization of the Uniformed Corps of the District of Columbia Chapter, distributing registration cards and filing them. The membership campaign of 1917 brought in many thousand members, and the Corps gave its services in making out membership cards for the files at the Chapter House. This work was done after the regular office hours and was largely handled at Branch Centers, at the various Departments.

During the big drive of 1918, 57,000 envelopes were addressed for the Finance Committee, sending out 57,000 circulars and pledge cards, which brought in a return of over \$50,000.00. All this work was done after office hours and during the evenings. Many "reserves" were able to give time during the day but the regular Uniformed Corps was confined to the period after 4.30. However, the combined efforts of the two sections, "reserves" and "regulars," made it possible to finish the work well within the time set for it. Also more than \$2,000 were solicited during





A FEW OF THE CLERICAL CORPS



TRANSCRIBING BRAILLE FOR THE BLIND SOLDIERS

**"Thats Me All  
Over, Mable"**

By

**E. Streeter**

Transcribed Into Revised

Braille Grade One and a Half

By

**LOU COX**

Member of Red Cross Class

Washington D. C.

March 1919.

the week at the Belasco Theatre, between the acts, at the evening performance, by the Clerical Corps and "The Flying Squadron" made up of volunteers from the various Auxiliaries in the District.

Through the registration for the clerical work the volunteer service of Mrs. Alfred M. Houghton, a skilled stenographer and typist, was obtained as Miss Boardman's secretary and for more than two years Mrs. Houghton has given the most faithful daily unremunerated service in this capacity.

Through the same registration Miss Tina M. Skeer's volunteer services as a trained librarian were given to National Headquarters for more than six months of most valuable work. As the importance of the Library at the end of that time had so greatly increased she was regularly employed as Librarian.

Other volunteer clerical aid of a like nature was obtained from time to time for the keeping of records and correspondence at the District Headquarters.

While the main object of the Corps is clerical work, the activities of the members are not confined to office details. In all parades in which the Red Cross has participated the Clerical Corps has taken its part and was much complimented on its good showing, both as to form and the color of the uniform. In the big demonstration parade in New York City in the fall of 1918, one Company made up of members from the various companies, kept up the reputation of the Corps. At Christmas time, both 1917 and 1918, many members of the Corps did yeoman service in helping pack Christmas boxes for our men in the service, both Army and Navy, and preparing articles for these packages.

During the "Flu" epidemic many members offered their services in the temporary hospitals, and for the house to house visiting nursing, after office hours, and did excellent work.

In September, 1918, Miss Osborne resigned from command of the Corps owing to ill health, and for some months no one was appointed in her place. It was with great regret that her resignation was accepted, for she had endeared herself to all members of the organization. At a meeting of the Corps held in March, 1919, at Miss Boardman's residence, a new leader was elected, Miss Anna C. Koerper, Library of Congress, also a Major, second in command, Miss Blanche B. Brown, War Department, and it was deemed advisable to reorganize the Corps

on a new basis, forming a company in each of the larger Departments, and combining members in smaller Departments into additional companies. When this plan is completed the Corps will have approximately 200 members. Each Company is to be divided into four squads each with a leader, thus relieving the Captains of a part of the duties of administration. So far, 46 new members have been added and three companies organized. The first to complete its quota was the War Department, with the Treasury Department a close second. The Library of Congress has also completed its quota, and it is hoped that other Departments will soon report full companies. The companies are lettered according to the official standing of the Departments, *i. e.* the State Department is "A", Treasury Department "B", War Department "C", and so on. Under the new scheme the Captains form the executive committee, with the Colonel as chairman and the Major as acting chairman.

At this meeting it was remarked that the Corps had had so little work to do within recent months. Whereupon, word was passed to the Chapter House that we were ready for work, and at once work was assigned to us. The membership drive of December, 1918, had resulted in thousands of new members and these records had still to be transferred to cards for filing. The work was systematized and details of workers arranged for each day in the week. As time was short, it was finally arranged that the membership sheets should be assigned to each Captain and by her distributed to the members of her Company. In this way over 2,000 cards per week were turned in and the work has been completed; also, assistance was being given in the filing of these cards.

In addition to the work at the Chapter House, the Corps was called upon to assist National Headquarters in sending out notices for a memorial meeting for Miss Jane A. Delano, and this was done without interfering with the work at the Chapter House.

At the Mass Meeting in the early part of this year several members of the Corps were awarded the Service Medal, and since then a number more have applied for them.

*Braille Class.*

In November, 1918, Miss Boardman suggested that such members of the Corps as would be interested should be trained in Braille work, the raised type for the blind, in order to provide books for our blinded soldiers. Accordingly classes were formed, the first one meeting on November 6, 1918, with Miss Adelia M. Hoyt as teacher, herself blind. Mrs. Larz Anderson most generously offered her house for these classes, of which there were four in the beginning with a membership of about 35. Some of these were not able to continue with the work, but so far 22 have completed the course and nearly that number are constantly at work, transcribing books, magazine articles and short stories for the use of the blinded soldiers at "Evergreen," the Red Cross Institute for the Blind at Baltimore. The work still progresses under the leadership and guidance of Miss Hoyt, who is a member of the Corps.

In reporting on the work Miss Hoyt writes:

"I am enclosing a list of the work of the Clerical Corps in transcribing braille reading matter for the War Blind. One unfamiliar with the work can hardly realize the amount of time and labor this list represents. I feel that the girls have done remarkably well and the character of their work is among the best we have. I also enclose an extract from a letter concerning our magazine, 'The Washington Beacon,' the first issue of which appeared Sept. 1st. The letter is from Mr. Moore, himself blind, and now at the head of the braille department at Evergreen. We feel quite proud of our magazine as I believe it is the only hand transcribed magazine in existence and I think it is the first one ever attempted.

"And now a word about the future of the work. There is a feeling among some that the need of transcribing braille is past. In reality the need is greater now than ever. The men at Evergreen are just beginning to enjoy reading and are eager for material."



LIST OF BOOKS TRANSCRIBED BY THE BRAILLE CLASS OF THE  
CLERICAL CORPS.

Washington, D. C.

To SEPT., 1919.

Bailey, Martha—The Ranger and the Poacher.

Beckwith, Laura—The Ranger and the Poacher, A Message to Garcia (2 copies), The Soul of a Crow and other articles, Salvation Army Success, Peace in Friendship Village, Quality (2 copies).

Bell, Lucy—A Message to Garcia (2 copies), The Lady or the Tiger?

Brown, Edith—The Ranger and the Poacher (2 copies), A Message to Garcia (2 copies), The Queen.

Canter, Naomi—The Ranger and the Poacher, A Message to Garcia (3 copies).

Cox, Lou—That's Me All Over, Mable.

Ford, Evelyn—The Ranger and the Poacher, A Message to Garcia (2 copies), Linings, Silver and Otherwise.

Gilbert, Margaret—A Message to Garcia (2 copies), Getting Acquainted and Cupid and Conductorettes.

Kidwell, Gertrude—A Message to Garcia (2 copies).

Koerper, Anna—Two Pairs of Shoes, Sonny's Christmas.

Smith, Jessie—The Ranger and the Poacher, A Message to Garcia (3 copies), Could You Use Three? The Lady or the Tiger? Through Clearing, The One Friend Jim Taylor Lacked.

Van, Deventer—A Message to Garcia.

Van Nest, Clara—A Message to Garcia, The Triumph of Night.

Vordermark, Anna—The Ranger and the Poacher (2 copies), A Message to Garcia (2 copies), Scoot Henry, Messenger and a Perfect Gentleman of Pelham Bay Park.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Four Short Stories by O. Henry.

Tobin's Palm and the Memoirs of a Yellow Dog—Mrs. Beckwith.

A Chaparral Christmas Gift—Edith Brown.

One Thousand Dollars—Lucy Bell.

Five Thousand Dollars Reward and a Four Cylinder White Elephant—Mrs. Lourim and Miss Gilbert.

Sense and Nonsense (Class).

Short Articles in Prose and Verse (Class).

The Washington Beacon, Braille Magazine (Class) (2 copies).

Total, 2279 pages.

THE WASHINGTON BEACON,  
A BRAILLE MAGAZINE.

Published by Members of the Clerical Corps,  
WASHINGTON, D. C., September, 1919.

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EXTRACT FROM LETTER OF WILLIAM E. MOORE, RED CROSS  
INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND.

BALTIMORE, MD., Sept. 22, 1919.

“After carefully examining the first number of the ‘Washington Beacon,’ a copy of which has recently been received by us, I have nothing but the highest praise for its subject matter and tangibility. Try as I may, I can not suggest a single particular in which the magazine could be improved, and I believe that those of our boys who are sufficiently conversant with Braille to read it with ease, will take to it like ducks to water. If you wish to appeal to the greatest number, as I am sure you do, I would suggest that you stress the fiction, the current topics and the humor; but by this I do not wish to be understood to advise that the special articles be eliminated. The magazine is excellent as it stands; and I trust that its character may continue substantially the same.

\* \* \* \* \*

We appreciate the splendid work you are doing, and the whole Braille world owes you a debt of gratitude which can never be repaid. It is well to keep in mind that anything you may do will not only benefit the boys at Evergreen, but will prove of benefit to generations to come.”

## CANTEEN CORPS.

MRS. LARZ ANDERSON  
 MRS. MASON GULICK  
 MRS. I. W. LITTELL  
 Commanding Officers.

In March, 1917, Miss Boardman of the Chapter Executive Committee, asked Colonel (now General) J. R. Kean, U. S. A., Director of Military Relief at the National Red Cross Headquarters, if he would approve of the District of Columbia Chapter organizing a Refreshment Corps (later called Canteen Corps). General Kean heartily approved the suggestion and showed much interest in the work as it progressed. Mrs. Larz Anderson was requested to organize the Corps and take charge of the work. Mrs. Anderson, with her aids, made a careful survey of the situation. A field kitchen that could prepare 160 gallons of coffee at once and a motor truck were purchased with other necessary equipment, the money being provided by special contributions. The Corps was organized with the following officers:

ORIGINAL OFFICERS OF THE REFRESHMENT CORPS  
 April 9, 1917

Mrs. Larz Anderson	Miss Mary Sheridan
Mrs. John Story	Mrs. Corcoran Thom
Mrs. George Duncan	Mrs. George Barnett
Mrs. Dennis Nolan	

OFFICERS OF THE REFRESHMENT CORPS WHEN IT WENT ON  
 TRACK  
 September, 1917

Col. Mrs. Mason Gulick	Capt. Mrs. George Barnett
Lt.-Col. Mrs. John Story	Lt. Mrs. Corcoran Thom
Maj. Mrs. George Duncan	Lt. Mrs. Thomas Sweeney
Capt. Miss Mary Sheridan	Lt. Mrs. Edward Bonnaffon
Capt. Mrs. George Vanderbilt	Lt. Mrs. Dennis Nolan

Its first call for service was to provide coffee and sandwiches for the men arriving for the officers' training camp at Fort Myer in May. In June, on a sudden late night call to meet the emer-

CANTEEN IN THE SWITCH YARDS FOR TROOP TRAINS





OFFICE IN BACKGROUND FOR MAIL, CIGARETTES AND CHOCOLATE



CANTEEN KITCHEN



gency that arose from the unexpectedly great numbers of old Confederate veterans who attended a reunion here, the Corps started at 8 the following morning with its field kitchen ready to serve more than 1,000 cups of coffee and provided with rolls for a like number of men.

Somewhat later the Corps provided refreshments for the men on duty at the Registration Bureaus for military service.

On August 28th, the Canteen Corps started its work on the tracks in the B. & O. freight yard where the troop trains backed in from the station. It met all troop trains from 6 o'clock in the morning until midnight. So earnestly did the women work over the difficulties that existed that the railroad officials were deeply impressed and the superintendent of the Washington Terminal Company visited the Corps with offers of cooperation and assistance. He stated that at first the railroad officials were prejudiced against the women being on the tracks but that when these officials saw the importance of the work and were assured that the only idea in being there was to help the men they were anxious to assist in any way possible. The superintendent at once ordered a direct line of telephonic communication established between the troop train clerk and the tent which the Canteen Corps at that time used as their headquarters. This put the work on a firm basis and from that time onward the Corps had absolutely correct information as to the movements of troop trains, day and night, and in this way was able to render a 24-hour service, the women frequently remaining on duty all night in emergency cases. This confidential information regarding the movement of troop trains was permitted by the War Department and was strictly guarded by the members of the Corps.

The women worked in shifts. The first morning shift went on duty at 6 and this necessitated being up before 5 o'clock both in summer and the dark winter mornings. The last shift at 6 o'clock in the evening was often on duty until midnight or later. The Motor Corps rendered much valuable service in the transportation of the personnel. After working in tents a few weeks a station was built in the large switch yard close to the tracks for the further convenience of the Corps and later when the Bureau of Canteen Service was established at National Headquarters it paid for moving this building to a better location and connecting it with a new hut so that it contained a kitchen, rest

room, office and hospital room. The Canteen Corps often served from 10,000 to 15,000 men in 24 hours and there were days when the number arose to 20,000. From September, 1917, to September, 1918, 1,700,000 men passed through the Washington Canteen; some 563,892 pieces of mail were handled and about 1,000 telegrams, including a number of official ones. It would be impossible in this report to give an adequate idea of the varying services that were rendered to troop trains. Just one instance will throw some light on the way the Canteen Corps was able to meet emergencies. At one hour's notice, supplies amounting in value to \$175.00 and consisting of bulky materials such as barrels of potatoes and sides of beef were ordered and delivered to the train. This was made possible by telephoning to the markets and using the Canteen trucks for transportation. The bill was made out for and the supplies were paid for by the Commissary Officer on the train.

All troops passing through were served with coffee, sandwiches, crullers or buns, averaging about two pieces of food to each man. The difficulties in connection with this work and the handling of so many men at one time, can hardly be appreciated unless the Canteen was seen in operation. As many as nine train sections were often in the yards at once, and the speed and efficiency with which the women worked was quite wonderful. This could not have been done without confusion had it not been for the close cooperation of the troop train clerk, who kept them informed as to the exact time the sections would pull out of the yards. In bad weather the coffee and food were put on the trains. In good weather the troops came up to the Canteen, where they took advantage of the rest room, and magazines, post cards and stationery furnished them. Chocolate and cigarettes were sold them at cost.

The emergency hospital room on the tracks was fully equipped and did some splendid work. Many minor operations were performed there by medical officers of troop trains, so that men bound for overseas were not detained by being removed and sent back to hospitals. Specially prepared invalid food was also taken on the trains for sick men en route. This work was done by members of the Corps having from six months to a year's training along these lines. The medical officers accompanying troop trains expressed their sincere admiration for the efficient

service made possible by the completely appointed hospital room. Quantities of medicines and supplies were furnished to doctors needing them, hundreds of men were transported to Walter Reed Hospital, sometimes by the assistance of the Motor Corps, and the services rendered in the emergency hospital room have in many cases saved lives.

In July, 1918, a Canteen room was opened at the Union Station in the Presidential suite through the kindness of President Wilson and Mrs. Wilson herself, in uniform, frequently assisted the Corps there. This room affords a splendid place for the men to rest, to read and write, play the piano, or listen to the victrola. They are furnished with stationery, postcards, cigarettes and chocolate, and are served with coffee and sandwiches. There is an information desk, and the room is kept open day and night, including Sundays and holidays. An emergency hospital room was also opened there for the accommodation of soldiers, sailors and marines en route. This room has been in charge of Red Cross Home Defense nurses, who volunteered their services for the work, and it is impossible to speak too strongly of the value of the services rendered by them, in cooperation with the members of the Canteen Corps. They not only have administered to men in the service and civilians passing through the station, but they have rendered valuable assistance to the wounded passing through on hospital trains for other points, or to be detrained at Washington for Walter Reed Hospital or St. Elizabeth's. This hospital train service has been most important and has been carried on from the railroad station Canteen. The men have been served with whatever food is required. In some cases when there is time the men are brought from the train into the Canteen and given a hot meal there. Otherwise the women take the food down to the tracks and go on board the trains to serve the men. From July, 1918, to February, 1919, inclusive, 86 hospital trains were visited; 10,659 men were served on the trains and 1,554 in the emergency room. To give an idea of some of the difficulties in arranging for these trains an example is cited. On October 8th, a hospital train was reported to arrive from Newport News at 7.45. It dropped back, through the night, and was variously reported to arrive at 10, then 12, and finally did arrive at 6 the next morning. All this time the nurses and members of the Canteen Corps waited, heating and

reheating the food they had prepared for the wounded men. The train was reported positively to arrive at 4 in the morning, so the women stood out on the tracks in the rain from 4 until 6, not daring to go back for fear it would arrive any minute. It was held up almost within the city limits, in back of a freight train. The women, feeling their way through unlighted trains to feed hot soup to blind and wounded men, were stirred by the patience and splendid spirit of these heroic soldiers, whose only complaint was that they had had to leave before the fight was over. The craving of the men for ice cream was always gratified much to their satisfaction.

Often as many as 300 men were served, at short notice, in this Union Station Canteen, with hot supper, procured from the station restaurant. Those bound for points further on, and who are unable to leave the trains, are served with the hot meal on the train, and any assistance they need is given by the nurses. At Thanksgiving and Christmas dinners were provided at the Station Canteen for the soldiers, sailors and marines who visited the Canteen on those days. Each member of the Canteen is required to serve on at least three shifts a week, one of which must be either very early in the morning or till late at night. They have never failed to be on the tracks at 6 o'clock in the morning, when troops were expected at that time, and for months this early service was continuous.

Some idea of the magnitude and importance of the Canteen work may be realized from the following figures:

From September, 1917, to September, 1918, the men served at the Hut in switch yards numbered....	1,700,000
The men served in October numbered.....	74,976
The men served in November numbered.....	76,500
The men served in December numbered.....	18,948
The men served in January numbered.....	4,175
The men served in Union Station from July, 1918, to February, 1919, inclusive were.....	141,827
Add to this the number of men served on hospital trains .....	10,659
And the number of men treated in hospital rooms....	1,554
From February 1st to June 1st, 1919, the number of men served in the Canteen room with coffee and buns .....	119,083



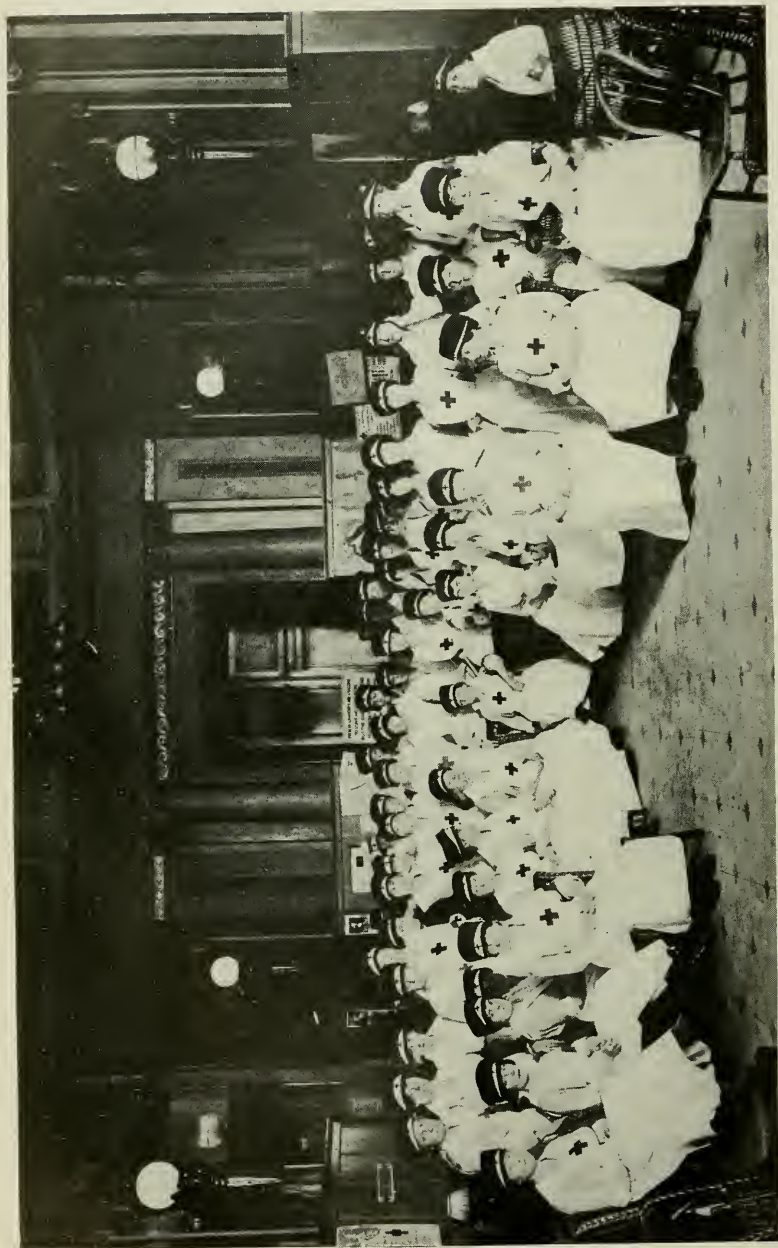


READING ROOM IN SWITCH YARD CANTEN



EMERGENCY ROOM IN SWITCH YARD CANTEN





CANTEN AT UNION STATION  
PRIVATE SUITE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES  
(Loaned to District Chapter by President Wilson)

With hot meals.....	1,993
On troop trains with coffee and buns.....	10,745
On hospital trains with hot meals.....	10,941
Box lunches for Walter Reed or traveling soldiers .....	2,171
Cases treated in hospital room.....	740
	<hr/>
Total.....	2,074,312

We can give these figures accurately, but the number of men of whom it was impossible to keep any record has been large enough to swell this total to very nearly two and a half million men served and treated during the period of the war.

The sincerity and loyalty of the women of the Canteen Corps and their untiring devotion to duty at all times can not be too highly commended.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT ON STATION CANTEEN.

Report of the Canteen Service, District of Columbia Red Cross Chapter, for the period from February 1, 1919, to September 30, 1919, inclusive.

MRS. ELDRIDGE E. JORDAN.

During the period indicated the Canteen room, occupying the Presidential suite, Union Station, and the emergency hospital, adjacent thereto, both of which were opened in July, 1918, have been actively maintained. The former has served as a club room for soldiers, sailors and marines stationed in or about Washington, as well as a resting place for those who, after demobilization, were in transit to their homes. Here food and comforts have been provided, as also materials for writing, books and magazines for reading, facilities for receiving and dispatching mail and telegrams, and a safe place for storing the baggage of those who wished to go sightseeing through the city. In the emergency hospital a large number of injuries and illnesses have been treated, including both such as occurred among military, naval and marine men passing through Washington, and among railway employees and needy passengers from civil life. During the recent influenza epidemic this hospital was especially busy; and the quick diagnosis and immediate treatment it made possible, together with the rapid and safe transfer to civil and

military hospitals of patients arriving in the city obviated much acute distress and unquestionably saved numerous lives.

Among activities so varied as to embrace on the one hand such considerable things as the feeding of 9,500 marines on a single day, and on the other such trivial matters as the sewing of a button on a boy's coat, it is difficult to select any one particular phase of Canteen work for special mention. But nothing could better illustrate the spirit in which this work is done than the care taken of the boys who, for a little change and refreshment in mind and body, are brought to the city weekly from Walter Reed Hospital—boys with all sorts, desperate and painful injuries; whole groups of them, for instance, with dreadful and disfiguring head wounds that render eating well nigh impossible, and for whom not only special food must be prepared, but who must actually be fed as little children are.

And then there are the insane and shell-shocked boys from St. Elizabeth's Hospital, who are also taken for an outing once a week, and are brought to the Canteen, where they are fed and comforted and cheered, and go away after a while a little better perhaps, and a little happier for what the Canteen has so gladly done for them. Wonderfully grateful and touching letters have come back to us from such of these boys as have recovered and gone home again—letters that make the work of the Canteen seem immensely worth while.

There is another matter—a matter which does not appear to have received adequate recognition and emphasis—which should be mentioned before closing this report. I refer to the direct and continuing influence the women of the Canteen have exerted upon the youth of the land—the moral influence, the subtle, restraining, refining influence, an influence which they have exercised quietly, unconsciously, through their mere presence and example, and which has been operative without a moment's intermission or cessation since the Canteen service was first inaugurated. Such a thing has never before been attempted either in war or peace. Its good effects can not be measured. They will extend on and on indefinitely into time. And it can be said with little fear of contradiction that the results of this influence upon the boys themselves, and through them upon their future wives and children, have been and will be the sparing of an illimitable amount of bodily, mental and spiritual suffering, and

the prevention of unnumbered deaths; and that in the benefit thus conferred upon those now living and upon all posterity, the Red Cross has done a wonderfully salutary thing.

### UNION STATION CANTEEN,

February 1 to October 1, 1919.

In Canteen room (with coffee and buns).....	313,460
In Canteen room (with hot meals).....	4,121
On hospital trains (with refreshments or hot meals)..	14,608
On troop trains (with coffee and buns).....	19,399
Box lunches (for "Walter Reed patients or traveling soldiers" .....	4,861
Cases treated in hospital room.....	1,409
	<hr/>
Total number of men served.....	357,858
Previously served .....	2,074,312
	<hr/>
Total .....	2,432,170

In closing this report I append herewith a copy of a letter received from a soldier living in Hartford, Conn., as a sample of the very many which have come to us from those who have been cared for in the Canteen:

Mch. 17, 1919.

My Dear Mrs. Jordan:

Just a line to express my appreciation for the many acts of kindness bestowed upon me and my associates by yourself and the members of the Canteen. Words fail to express the admiration the boys have for the splendid work the Canteen is doing; for to lay aside entirely social obligations to minister to the wants of the boys in the service is, in my estimation, the greatest sacrifice women of your standing could have made.

The "homey" feeling which seems to radiate at the Canteen was a life-saver to our boys, and I know they all wish you the greatest success in the continuation of your work.

To the boys in the service the Red Cross stands for the purest form of American womanhood—they have been our greatest inspiration. Our hats are certainly off to you.

Thanking you personally for your interest in the boys, and wishing you the greatest success in your work, I am,

Respectfully yours,

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## MOTOR CORPS.

MRS. J. BORDEN HARRIMAN

MRS. FLOYD P. WAGGAMAN

MRS. DAVID FAIRCHILD

MRS. CHARLES D. CARTER

Commanding Officers.

In April, 1917, the organization of the Motor Corps of the District of Columbia Chapter was placed in charge of Mrs. J. Borden Harriman. Certain Chapters had received assistance of volunteer motor service but with the exception of one or two there was little or no definite organization of such a service before the war was declared. The District Chapter organized the first Uniformed Motor Corps in the American Red Cross, as it also organized the first Canteen Corps. Through energetic and active work by May 12th, Mrs. Harriman had organized five companies, each company consisting of a Captain, a Lieutenant and 10 privates, of whom one was a Sergeant. The cars were all the private property of the members of the Corps, their use and upkeep being donated by these members. The first ambulance which was ready at that time was secured by means of special contributions. The uniform adopted by the Corps was later adopted nationally for the Motor Service of the American Red Cross. Other ambulances were obtained either by purchase or gift, as were certain cars and trucks for the Corps work.

The members qualified themselves for their service by taking courses in first aid and motor repair work; they received stretcher drills from officers of the 6th Engineers and became very skillful in lifting the injured, placing them on litters, loading and unloading ambulances and carrying the stretchers to hospitals and houses. This training proved most valuable during the influenza epidemic when the Corps handled and transported great numbers of stretcher cases. The work of the Corps has included ambulance service for camps, hospitals, hospital trains and ships, Government Departments, Public Health Service and calls from private houses during the influenza epidemic. During the summer of 1917 ambulances of the Corps followed more than a dozen hikes of the various camps of the District. These hikes started at 6 o'clock in the morning and the Corps followed with ambulances to pick up any disabled men. It

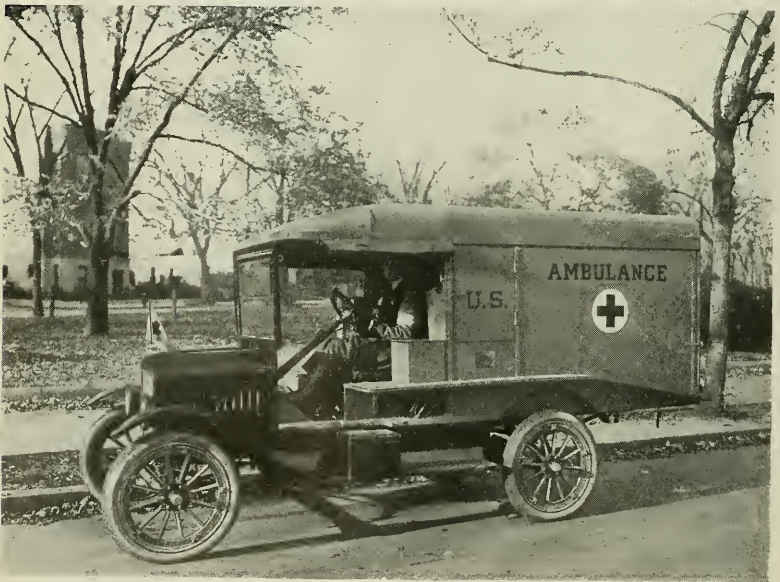




MOTOR CORPS AND ITS GARAGE



MOTOR CORPS OFFICERS AND MEMBERS



ON AMBULANCE DUTY

also joined the men on their return march to render the same service. The ambulance also did valuable work in the camps around Washington, especially for Belvoir, and when one considers that the trip from Washington to Belvoir and then from Belvoir to Walter Reed Hospital and back was 55 miles, and that at that time the road to Belvoir was a corduroy road at best, a mud hole most of the way, the record is really astonishing. Sometimes as many as 40 or 50 men were carried in a month from these camps. On January 14th, the hospital ship "Solace" brought some 200 patients to the Naval Hospital. The Motor Corps transported these patients to the hospital, for which we had a very gracious acknowledgment from the executive officer of the hospital, Dr. O'Malley. In April, 108 patients were transported to the hospital from the "Solace." In March, at the request of Mr. Pizzini, in charge of Motor Service at the National Headquarters, two members of the Corps, Miss Florence Clark and Miss Mary Hartley, were sent to Halifax. Their destination was kept confidential. At Halifax they started the Red Cross Ambulance service. Their duties were to carry sick American soldiers and sailors arriving on the transports from the piers to the hospital. Also to answer any calls in the Canadian hospitals, Navy and Army Departments and the Canadian Red Cross. They were never out of uniform and on constant duty. An additional service was to carry the Canteen workers three times a day. The calls averaged 200 a month. Most of the cases were contagious diseases, mumps, measles, diphtheria, scarlet fever, etc. Miss Clark left after one month, when Miss Betty Mattison took her place. Miss Hartley stayed three months. It was hard, strenuous work in weather that was cold and severe the first six weeks.

The service of the Motor Corps during the influenza epidemic was especially fine and helpful. The calls for ambulance service were so constant and so frequent that members were on duty for 24 hours at a time, sleeping on cots so as to be ready for all emergencies. In spite of the danger of contagion some 2,000 patients were handled, carried on stretchers and transported from the house to the hospital. Some of the members contracted influenza but fortunately with no fatal consequences.

The corps has given transportation to National Headquarters, the Potomac Division, the District of Columbia Chapter, the



War and other Government Departments. It has done trucking of the Chapter supplies, carrying materials, garments, surgical dressings, books, preserves, etc., and has been a great assistance in the drives for clothing and in the salvage work. At the time of the serious shortage of coal in the District which resulted in much suffering the Corps ambulances were properly protected and much of the coal donated by the Washington Post was distributed in sacks to those in the greatest need. Transportation for members of the Canteen Corps to the switch yards was provided, meaning often a 5 o'clock morning start for the first shift and the transportation of the last shift sometimes after midnight.

For the Home Service of the Chapter a daily service of two cars in the morning and two in the afternoon has been given for this department's work for soldiers' families.

The Potomac Division Field Directors have been taken on their tours of inspection to the various camps and hospitals about Washington and for National Headquarters officers and parties of distinguished guests, including the "blue devils" and Pershing's men, who were here for the Liberty Loan Campaign, have been transported about the city. The Motor Corps aided the Confederate Veterans Reunion and also the soldiers and sailors on their sight-seeing tours.

Taking convalescent soldiers from the Walter Reed Hospital for drives, to theatres and other entertainments has been part of its regular duty and often hundreds of the soldiers are transported a day by the Corps.

As the work of the Corps increased it became necessary to provide its own quarters as it was impossible to rent sufficient space. On land loaned by Mrs. W. Murray Crane, on 16th Street above L, a suitable garage was built and later it was increased in size, the National organization paying part of the expense of this building as it so frequently used the services of the Corps both for itself and for the Potomac Division.

After Mrs. J. Borden Harriman's departure for overseas service, Mrs. Floyd Waggaman became commanding officer and was later succeeded by Mrs. David Fairchild, who in her turn was succeeded by Mrs. C. D. Carter. Miss Florence Clark has been a most efficient adjutant of the Corps.

The women of this Corps, officers and privates, have rendered

a remarkable and most devoted service. In the storms of winter and the heat of summer they have never faltered. Day in and day out from the earliest dawn and through the long night hours in times of stress they have stood by their posts of duty facing danger and epidemic in the transportation of contagious cases. They merit the highest commendation for their faithful and loyal work.

There has been no more valuable service in the Chapter than that of the Motor Corps, and it is greatly to be hoped that this service can be maintained in the future. There is great need for just that type of service, and when the stress of work is reduced it may be possible to retain sufficient interest to maintain the Corps on a permanent active basis. The Chapter must eventually own a garage for this permanent service. It should be established in proximity to the Chapter House.

A few letters of appreciation of the splendid service done by the Motor Corps are quoted below:

WALTER REED GENERAL HOSPITAL,  
Takoma Park, D. C.

November 20, 1917.

I can not allow the excellent work which you are doing for our patients to continue any longer without at least a word of appreciation.

You are helping along lines that our own facilities do not permit of.

In taking the chronic patients and convalescents out for drives in the fresh air and sunshine you contribute not only to their happiness but also to their recovery.

I am sure that they appreciate, as I do, the unselfish service you are rendering them and our country.

Yours sincerely,

WILLIAM G. MANN,  
Colonel, Medical Corps,  
Commanding.

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U. S. NAVAL HOSPITAL,  
Washington, D. C.

April 15, 1919.

In behalf of this hospital, I beg to thank the officers and members of your organization for the valuable services rendered the hospital yesterday.



\* At our request you furnished transportation for one hundred and eight patients from the hospital ship "Solace" at the Navy Yard to this hospital. Of these patients, twenty were stretcher cases and five were on crutches. The transfer was accomplished in one hour and fifteen minutes by means of ten of your motor cars and ambulances.

The efficiency of your organization as manifested by the precision and celerity and the military bearing of its representatives engaged in this work excited the admiration of the hospital staff and the many spectators.

Very respectfully,

PHILIP LEACH,  
Captain, M. C., U. S. Navy,  
Commanding.

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RED CROSS CONVALESCENT HOSPITAL,  
WALTER REED HOSPITAL

May 8, 1919.

May I take this opportunity of thanking you for the splendid cooperation you give us at Walter Reed. I really don't know what we would do without your aid.

Your girls are so uniformly courteous and considerate of everyone and do their service with such spirit that no doubt some of us do impose upon them at times. For that very reason, however, I want you to know that we are deeply appreciative of all the good work you have done for us.

Most cordially yours,  
(Capt.) McCALL LANHAM,  
Associate Director of Recreational Activities.

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April 18, 1919.

The Medical Society of the District of Columbia at the meeting held Wednesday, April 16, 1919, passed a resolution of appreciation for the services rendered by the Ambulance Service during the past few months and especially during the Influenza Epidemic.

Very truly yours,  
J. RUSSELL VERBRYCKE,  
Corresponding Secretary.

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Accept my sincere thanks for the courtesy extended to His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons on the occasion of the dedication of

the Knights of Columbus Hall. Asking God's blessing upon the noble work of your little corps, I remain,

Fraternally yours,  
 LIEUTENANT JOHN W. DAILY, U. S. A.,  
 Chaplain Walter Reed General Hospital.

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May 7, 1918.

I want to take this opportunity to express to you, and to the members of your Corps, the sincere thanks of the Directors of the National Capitol Horse Show.

Your representatives were always present on time, and throughout the entire week, not only did all that was required, but certainly demonstrated most markedly their excellent training.

I felt that this was a good deal to ask of you and them, but the wholehearted way in which the service was rendered has naturally made a very strong impression upon me.

Very sincerely yours,  
 LARKIN W. GLAZEBROOK,  
 Director of the Bureau of First Aid, Potomac Division.

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April 25, 1919.

Dear Workers:

I feel that I want to write you a few lines to tell you how much

I appreciate the lovely service which you gave me in taking my daughter (Ruth) from George Washington Hospital to the Union Station,

I had had so much sickness and trouble there in Washington that this service you rendered for me was especially appreciated. While I may never be able to return to you a like favor I desire you to know that I shall try and pass the favor on to some one who may be in need of service. This, as I understand it, is Red Cross work as intended by the organization. Mrs. Sheldon and Miss Ruth join with me in sending you our heartfelt thanks.

Most sincerely yours,

WALLACE B. SHELDON,  
 Conneautville, Pa.

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U. S. NAVAL HOSPITAL

January 15, 1919.

May I take this opportunity to thank you for the assistance given us yesterday and today in transferring patients from the U. S. S. Solace to this hospital.

Your aid made what would have been a long drawn out and tedious procedure, a short, and I am sure, to many of the men, a happy one.

Sincerely yours,

W. B. GROVER,  
Commanding.

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### THE JUNIOR RED CROSS.

MISS ANNE M. GODING,  
Chairman.

(The Junior Red Cross of the District of Columbia has proved itself a fine example of what this branch of work among children may accomplish. That the first value lies in the training of children in service to others is obvious. The future of the Red Cross depends upon the children of today. Miss Anne M. Goding, the Chairman of the Committee of the Junior Red Cross, has proved herself a most efficient and devoted officer. To her, the other members of the Committee, the teachers and the children, its great success is due.)

The President of the United States by a proclamation to the school children of the nation called them into service under the American Red Cross naming them the Junior Membership of that organization. This proclamation set forth the opportunities for service by organization, in that children together might save in order that suffering children elsewhere should live, that they might prepare supplies for the wounded and homeless, and, best of all, that they might learn by doing kind things under their "teacher's direction to be the future good citizens of this great country which we all love." The President commended to the school teachers the simple plan worked out for their Junior Membership by the American Red Cross that all might work together for service guided by high and religious ideals. In immediate response to this call meetings of teachers and school officials, public, private, and parochial, white and colored, were called and were addressed by Miss Mabel T. Boardman, who submitted American Red Cross Circular No. 600 embodying the President's Proclamation and rules adopted for the Junior Membership, authorized for the Juniors under the direction of Dr. H. N. Mac-

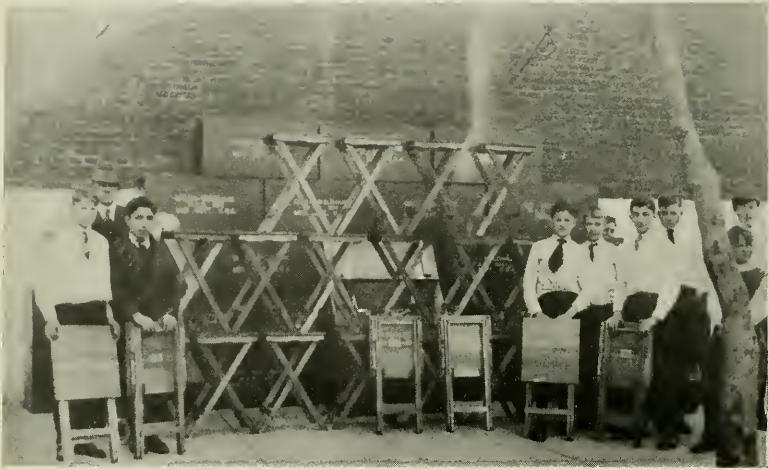


JUNIOR RED CROSS—INSTRUCTORS AND PUPILS WHO MADE THE TABLE AND CHAIRS FOR FRENCH AND BELGIAN REFUGEES  
(Smallwood-Bowen Manual Training School)

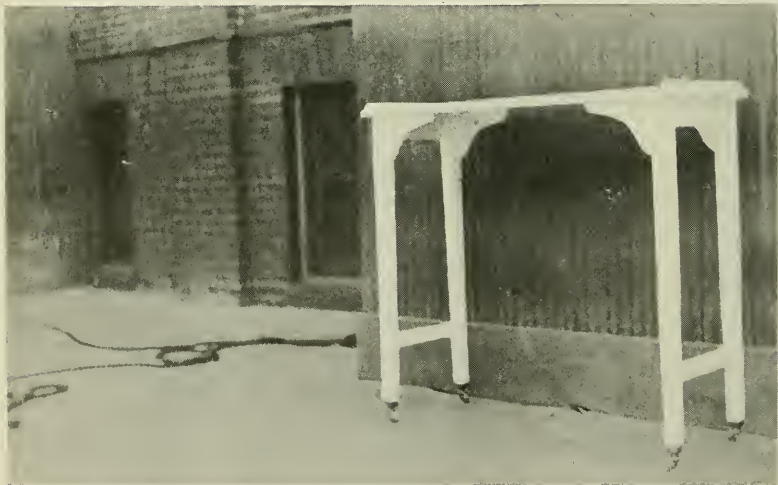


JUNIOR RED CROSS—FAMILY OF REFUGEES STAGED IN SCHOOL YARD  
(Smallwood-Bowen School)





JUNIOR RED CROSS—CHESTS AND TABLES MADE FOR HOSPITALS AND CAMPS  
(Smallwood-Bowen School)



JUNIOR RED CROSS—SPECIAL BEDSIDE TABLES FOR WALTER REED HOSPITAL  
(Ten made)  
(Smallwood-Bowen School)



Cracken, National Director of Junior Membership. After the general meetings a committee of 25 members was appointed by the Executive Committee of the District of Columbia Chapter, to determine the policies of the Washington school auxiliaries and to decide upon plans for the dissemination of information, the securing of memberships, and the execution of work assigned by Red Cross authorities.

It was decided that a school should be admitted to full membership as a junior auxiliary with a certificate engrossed by the School Committee when the school should have raised a sum of money equal to one-fourth its enrollment. Money raising is a discouraging process when it comes by pennies. Therefore, the School Committee decided that a card of enrollment for the school and a Red Cross button for each pupil should be sent to a school when it sent an application for membership, accompanied by a pledge that the quota should be raised during the school year, this pledge signed by the principal of the school and one teacher acting as its treasurer. Mrs. Henry H. Flather accepted the position of Secretary-Treasurer of the District Junior Membership, Miss Anne M. Goding was appointed as its Chairman, and the Wilson Normal School designated the official headquarters. Applications came in rapidly, membership cards or certificates were issued and monthly reports as to finances and articles completed showed remarkable activity. That this activity was actuated by the spirit of high loyalty and loving self-sacrifice is shown by letters from the children and reports to their teachers telling their naive ways of raising and saving money. Kindergartens, grades, special classes, and high and normal schools worked together, public, private and parochial, with equal loyalty and devotion, their accomplishments progressing from the snippings to fill comfort pillows and the silver and gold paper chains for the soldiers' Christmas trees by the youngest, to finished hospital garments by the most proficient.

The funds collected were spent for materials made up by the children and were given in response to two calls. One hundred dollars was turned over to the Tuberculosis Association for the Health Crusade so popular among the children of Washington, carried on under the auspices of the Junior Red Cross and the National Tuberculosis Association. Five thousand dollars was

turned over to the American Red Cross, National Headquarters, to become a part of the National Children's Fund to be spent for the children in the devastated countries. There remains in the treasury today \$1,204.45 which will be materially increased before July 1st.

The lists of articles completed indicate only a part of the work of the Juniors, for they were always ready for service. At the Potomac Division headquarters almost every afternoon in the year was to be seen a group of typists and accountants from the Business High School, one of our leading auxiliaries, busily at work. Other near-by schools were called upon also by the Division for errands and help in emergencies, out of school hours. The Central High School held itself ready to work for the Comforts Section, sewing, making over or packing. This school made garments and supplies to be sent as samples to the schools of our foreign auxiliaries under the direction of the National Headquarters. All printing on stationary, cards, and forms used for the Junior membership was done in the print shops of the Central and Dunbar schools.

One service highly valued by those interested in the happiness of our men in service was the children's participation in the making of their Christmas. The Christmas committee needed 20,000 little Christmas stockings, one for each soldier and sailor in the camps near Washington. These the school children made in less than three weeks. Tree ornaments were needed and the kindergarten children furnished the required quantities of gold and silver paper chains and red balls and older children gave as a sacrifice ornaments that they would have used on their own trees. High and older grammar school children went in relays to help the committee fill the stockings, all happy in the thought of giving pleasure to the men away from home.

The money raised by each auxiliary was placed in charge of the treasurer of that school and was disbursed by her for the purchase of materials from which articles were to be made, large amounts being bought at reduced rates directly from the Potomac Division supply rooms through the office of the School Committee Treasurer, Mrs. Flather. Conservation of the old was considered also, and hundreds of pounds of partially worn linen and cotton cloth were made over into handkerchiefs, napkins, tray cloths,



JUNIOR RED CROSS—A SAMPLE REFUGEE DRESS IN CENTRE AND THE GIRL  
DRESSMAKERS  
(Smallwood-Bowen School)



JUNIOR RED CROSS—MAKING PRESERVES FOR THE HOSPITALS  
(Smallwood-Bowen School)

dusters, and similar articles. Pieces too small for other uses were supplied to fill pillows for hospitals. Money for purchase of materials was earned by salvage through collection of newspapers and tin foil, but no special emphasis was given to this feature and the collection of old clothing was not considered generally practicable in public schools.

The District of Columbia Chapter of the American Red Cross set aside a monthly budget for the purchase of Red Cross buttons for junior membership and for certain overhead expenses, such as typewriter, stationery, postage, etc.

All work connected with the Junior membership of the District has been from volunteers and no expense has been incurred for office rooms.

During the first year of work the boys in school had little to do except raise money for the purchase of the materials, do errands, perform clerical work and the like. But before school opened in the fall of 1918 definite direction for manual training work had been sent out by the National Director of Junior Membership, lumber had been purchased with financial assistance from the District of Columbia Chapter and plans so made that the boys started the first day of school along lines of work highly valuable, for hospitals, camps, and deserted homes. The work completed by June 1st is indicated in the itemized report, but by far the larger quantity is still in the shops, to be forwarded at the end of the school year, July 1st. The most interesting articles now under construction are for refugee homes in France and Belgium, these articles to be sent abroad knocked down ready for assembling on the other side. This work has been accomplished under the direction of Mr. John A. Chamberlain of the Washington Schools, in charge of this line of work in the Potomac Division as well as in the District.

The affiliation of private and Catholic schools of the city with the public schools has been the source of much pleasure and profit to the Junior leaders. The Juniors are also pleased to have been a central clearing house on materials worthy of conservation. Many of the hospital supplies listed were made from hundreds of pounds of the old linen and cotton goods sent by the Daughters of the American Revolution. The Hydrographic Bureau of the Navy Department gave hundreds of pounds of material stripped



from the back of maps, some of which was used for hospitals and part of which is being reserved for the making of rugs allotted by the Potomac Division. The Surgical Dressings Committee have found the Junior Headquarters a clearing house for squares of cotton material coming to them as wrappings thrown aside by that center in the final packing. Of these have been made underwear for refugee children, and hospital supplies. The value of conservation was deeply felt and by some schools a large part of their funds was raised through newspaper sales and melting pots. One grade school raised more than \$260 in this way.

The Juniors are always ready to lay aside their own interests and throw ardent spirit into working for the mother organization or in any other drive for war work. The public schools raised \$23,000 in the Red Cross Drive of last spring and turned in a large sum for the United War Work Fund in the autumn of 1918. One private school, the Mt. Vernon Seminary, at its Class Night raised through Junior Red Cross enthusiasm the sum of one thousand dollars which it sent to the District Chapter as a graduation gift.

The activity of the children and the leadership of the teachers has been more vital in Junior Red Cross than the most optimistic could have foreseen. Teachers worked first in obedience to the President's call to service, but later and to the end of the school year, because they saw the effects of unselfish service in the lives of their children. Their school work has been vitalized, the spirit of brotherly kindness has been fostered, and a nearness of teacher to pupil has been created that leads to understanding. With its slogan 75% education, 25% material results, the Junior Red Cross is well worth while.

#### ENROLLMENT

Public Schools, number.....	140
Private Schools, number.....	11
Parochial Schools, number.....	5
Children total number.....	53,105

#### MONEY RAISED

Total amount.....	\$27,989.18
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## ARTICLES COMPLETED

Refugee garments.....	8,584
Hospital garments and linen.....	13,515
Knitted garments.....	5,711
Manual training, including bed-side tables, chest, screens, rugs, etc.....	457
Comforts, including Christmas stockings, hos- pital magazines, pin balls, etc.....	39,238
Influenza masks.....	1,320
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Total number of articles made by Junior Red Cross .....	68,825

**THE D. C. RED CROSS CHAPTER WORK DURING  
INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC.**

MABEL T. BOARDMAN,  
Chairman of Committee.

At the time of the influenza epidemic the city was divided into four zones, numbered 1, 2, 3, and 4, by the Federal Health authorities for the purpose of providing medical and nursing care. The headquarters of each zone was located in a school house as the schools were closed because of the epidemic. The General Headquarters were also located in the school of Zone No. 3. The Zone itself was administered as a separate entity as were the other three. To headquarters were referred all the calls for medical and nursing aid and from headquarters these calls were transmitted to the zone for response in which the patient resided.

CHAPTER ACTIVITIES.

Acting under the direction of the Potomac Division a Chapter Influenza Committee was appointed at the beginning of the epidemic and had frequent meetings while it prevailed, authorized different activities and received weekly reports.

RECRUITING STATION.

Fortunately the Chapter was able to secure large office space on the ground floor of a building located at the corner of two of the most important business streets. Here, under the charge of Miss Fanny Clement and Miss Anna Greenlees, the latter the

head of the D. C. Teaching Center, was established a very efficient recruiting station for nurses, nurses aides, practical nurses, household helpers, clerical assistants and motor service for carrying physicians and nurses. At this station were recruited:

Graduate nurses.....	88
Undergraduate nurses.....	139
Practical nurses.....	78
Nurses' Aides.....	97
Household helpers.....	1,028
Investigators, seamstresses, etc.....	27
Physicians .....	12
Pharmacists .....	5
Male helpers.....	21
Clerks .....	346
Diet Kitchen workers.....	103
Motors .....	108

Household helpers were sent to families where the mother was ill and there was no one to care for the children and prepare food for the household.

From October 8th to October 14th, inclusive, all registrants at the Emergency Station were referred to either the Potomac Division of the Red Cross or to the Headquarters of Public Health Service at Webster School. On October 15th, the Emergency Station became the central assigning agency for recruits, requisitions for nurses and all other helpers being received from the Public Health Service, the government hospitals, the local hospitals and convalescent homes.

(Parenthetically it may be observed that the information secured at this recruiting station proved of great value in in the nursing survey.)

On an appeal from the Chairman of the Chapter to the heads of the large Government Departments to liberate as many as possible of the employees who were trained nurses or otherwise qualified to act in a nursing capacity a most generous response was secured, some 500 Government employees being permitted to offer their services.

## MOTOR CORPS SERVICE.

From October 1st to October 30th the Motor Corps handled 836 ambulance cases. Besides the corps' regular ambulances two were loaned by the Army Ambulance Experimental Station. Two drivers, three mechanics and two sailors were detailed to the Corps during the worst of the epidemic and several men from the Army Medical School volunteered their aid. Instead of sending with the women drivers a woman orderly a soldier or sailor was frequently sent as many of the patients had to be carried on stretchers which were difficult for two women to handle alone.

A number of motors were provided for the transportation of physicians and nurses but none of this work was permitted to interfere with the regular service for the transportation of canteen shifts, home service workers or drivers for convalescent soldiers.

The initiative often shown under trying conditions by the members of this Corps is highly to be commended. Three of four were on duty all night at the garage. One or two cases may be cited to show the exigencies that sometimes arose.

One night an ambulance driver hesitated to accept a moribund or apparently dead person but yielded on the plea of the woman's husband to take her to an emergency hospital. On arriving there the physician pronounced the woman dead and would not accept her. The ambulance driver returned to the home where the husband, very ill himself and with two sick children on his hands, begged that the body be taken to the undertaker's. The undertaker could not receive it without the certificate of death and said beside that his morgue was full. The ambulance driver returned to the hospital, obtained the death certificate and finally in the early morning hours she aroused the keeper of the city morgue and left her pathetic burden.

Another ambulance driver was sent after midnight to take a severely ill man to the hospital. Finding he was unwilling to leave his wife and several children who had also developed influenza she drove to the hospital, secured the consent of the

physician in charge to take them all and never stopped in her faithful service until each member was safely in the hospital.

#### ZONE KITCHENS.

In Washington because of the war conditions the congestion was appalling. A large number of girls lived three or four in a room in boarding or lodging houses. Many of them in case of illness were unable to obtain food where they were located and had to go out for their meals. Under such conditions the epidemic spread rapidly and the question of providing food for these patients became a very grave one. Entire families were also ill with the disease, in which case the food question presented an additional problem.

As soon as the Zone Centers were established the chief nurse was authorized by the Chapter Emergency Committee to order for each zone as much milk as was required to provide for such cases in that zone.

A conference of the church auxiliary heads was promptly called by the Chairman of the Woman's Volunteer Aid of the Chapter to obtain information as to whether in each zone kitchens could be found attached to parish houses or church parlors. Temporary committees in each zone were organized in connection with the kitchen in which the following day broths were prepared for sick patients and lunches for the nurses on duty. These temporary committees were succeeded by a permanent organization in charge of the District Superintendent of Home Economics, Miss Emma S. Jacobs, who volunteered her services and whose report on this valuable work is given as supplementary to this report.

#### SUPPLY SERVICE.

The Supply Service of the Chapter provided 62,039 masks for local service and for army hospitals in Washington and cantonments in the Potomac Division. For the emergency hospitals, one established by the National Red Cross and one by the Federal Government, and for the Zone workers were provided 390 gowns, 185 caps, 265 bedside bags, 192 curtains, laundry bags, sheets, pillow cases, bath robes, pajamas, hospital shirts and



towels in large numbers. These and the masks were made in a few days' time, many of the Supply Service members working days and evenings to fill the urgent need for these articles. The Chapter also accepted for the Potomac Division an additional order to make 1,152 canvalescent robes and 1,152 pajamas to take the place of the garments given out by the Division for use in the recent epidemic. Through the Chapter there were provided in addition 183 purchased, donated and loaned thermos bottles, about 100 leather or paper nurses' bags, 8,000 paper napkins and towels besides various other articles.

#### CONVALESCENT HOMES.

A large pleasant room in Neighborhood settlement house was loaned to the Chapter for a convalescent ward for men. It was equipped by two ladies who also provided a trained nurse and the services of two cooks were likewise given by one of these generous women and a friend. A man volunteered from one of the Departments to act as hospital orderly. A dozen or more convalescent men were cared for here but there did not appear to be any great need for a convalescent home for men and after two weeks it was closed.

The offer of Bethany Chapel by the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church for a convalescent home for women war workers was gratefully accepted by the Chapter. As this chapel had been used for sleeping accommodations for soldiers it was equipped with cots, linen and blankets. A number of cots were taken out to leave more room and provision was made for 25 patients, a matron and one or two assistants. The building contained a lounging room and a small adjoining room was utilized for a kitchen where gas stoves and an ice chest were installed. During the three weeks that this was used 48 convalescent young women were cared for in this house. With the exception of two paid workers, one of whom was employed for a short time only, all service was voluntary. Most capable assistance was given by a young woman from the Agriculture Department. The ladies auxiliary of the church that gave the use of the chapel took charge of the home most efficiently. The many delicacies, etc., prepared and brought to the home through this auxiliary greatly reduced the cost of the upkeep. The meats, vegetables, groceries,

milk, eggs and drugs amounted to less than \$200 for the three weeks with an average attendance of over 20 patients.

The need for this convalescent home and its value cannot be over-estimated. The young women cared for there came either from the hospitals or lodging houses where during the serious period of their illness a room-mate or someone from the Public Health service gave them partial care but during the convalescence it was not possible to secure such care or provide proper food to enable them to regain their strength.

In acknowledging the assistance of the District of Columbia Red Cross Chapter, Dr. H. S. Mustard of the Federal Public Health Service wrote:

“As Medical Officer in Charge of Public Health Service operations in the District of Columbia, I wish to thank you for the aid extended by your organization in combating the influenza epidemic. It was only through such whole-hearted cooperation as exhibited by you that we were enabled to extend real aid to the sufferers in this District. I assure you that your assistance is deeply appreciated.”

#### SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT OF BROOKLAND AUXILIARY.

MRS. JOSEPH FLETCHER, Chairman.

During the epidemic of the influenza the Brookland Auxiliary cooperating with the St. Anthony's unit of the Roman Catholic War Relief bought comfort and relief to many stricken households. About 100 families were visited. A corps of efficient women each day made extract of pure beef juice, chicken, lamb and mutton broth, custards, blanc mange and jellies. Daily these articles with milk, eggs and fruits were taken to about 50 homes and given to about 80 patients. Nurses and nurses' aids were secured for about 10 families. Members of the Auxiliary did night as well as day nursing. Children not ill were taken to private homes and cared for. Ten automobiles were offered and kept in constant service. Quantities of old linen were distributed and 200 paper napkins, 15 cotton bed pads and 100 masks were made and used.

Money amounting to \$88.00 was given by individuals to carry on this work so neither the Brookland Auxiliary nor the St. Anthony's War Relief were financially taxed.

## FOOD REPORT.

MISS EMMA S. JACOBS.

I was placed in charge of this work on Saturday, October 12, but had prepared the luncheon for the doctors and nurses stationed at the Curtis school on Friday, October 11.

The zone headquarters were at the Curtis, J. O. Wilson, Webster and Van Ness Schools and were known as Zones 1, 2, 3 and 4 respectively. Later headquarters were established at the Armstrong school for the colored people. This I have called Zone 5. In connection with each zone center were established centers for the preparation of the broth for patients, and lunches for doctors, nurses and other workers. These centers were located at the Wisconsin Avenue Manual Training School, the J. O. Wilson School, the Calvary Baptist Church, the B. B. French Manual Training School, the Armstrong Manual Training School and the Department of Agriculture. The Food Administration furnished the broth sent out from the Curtis School and for one or two days during the height of the epidemic supplemented the supply at the Webster School. In addition to the food prepared at these points many persons prepared dishes in their own homes and contributed them to the cause. Among these were Mrs. Miller and Mrs. Gleason who contributed custards, jellies and other dainties; and the Red Cross Unit at Falls Church which contributed to the lunches served at the Curtis School.

Except in the case of the J. O. Wilson the preparation centers were separate from the zone headquarters so the broth and lunches had to be sent to the zone centers and arrangements made to bottle the broth and serve the lunches. There were so many at the Webster center to be served with lunch that finally it was found easier to have this served at the Calvary Baptist Church. Utensils were provided at each place to cleanse and sterilize the dishes and containers. Thermos bottles and fruit jars were used to send the broth to the patients. Milk was sent in the bottle supplied by the dealer. The milk, broth, oranges, eggs and other food supplies were carried to the patients by the nurse or doctor at the time of the morning and evening visit, except in two zones where a committee of two took the orders from the doctors and nurses. listed them, saw they were made ready

then packed them in an automobile and personally distributed the food and collected the containers. This was by far the most satisfactory way, for fewer containers were broken or lost and it was possible to keep an absolute record of the food delivered. When the containers were returned they were thoroughly washed in suds then in boiling water, the corks and covers being boiled. Ice chests were loaned by the Public Schools to keep the food over night at the centers.

Noon and night lunches were prepared for an average of 40 persons per meal for each center. This lunch consisted of a hot substantial dish, sandwiches, a hot beverage and fruit or a dessert. (The meat from the broth was utilized to make the hot dishes and sandwiches.) As there was more of this than could be so utilized, the balance was disposed of in the following manner—some was made into thick stew with vegetables and sent to families where the mother was sick and unable to prepare food for the children; some was sent to charitable institutions such as St. Ann's Infant Asylum, Foundling Home, Breun Home and one or two orphanages; some was sold to the Animal Rescue League and some made into mincemeat. The mincemeat was made at the B. B. French School and sent to the Walter Reed Hospital. The fruit and other materials for it were contributed by one of the Units interested in the work at the hospital. The workers at the B. B. French center remained after hours to prepare the mincemeat. A hogshead of it was made.

The service of the lunches made it possible for the doctors, nurses and other workers to do much more work than would otherwise have been possible. They were not obliged to go to the crowded lunch places where they would have to stand in line for many minutes before being served, nor were they compelled to spend valuable time going long distances to their homes. It was essential that they have hot, nourishing food and a chance to relax and rest for a few minutes. This service was a great conserver of the energy of the workers hence they were able to do splendid work.

Dr. Mustard spoke his appreciation of this service in emphatic words, but as soon as the epidemic began to subside he said the workers would not be required to work so hard so would have time and should take it to go home for meals and rest. Hence he



advised the discontinuance of the free feature of the lunch for all those who were regular salaried people of the Public Health Service. After careful consideration we decided to let these workers and others who desired a lunch have it for 25 cents, the amount so collected by the manager of each center being deducted from the total of her bill or, in other words, it was used to purchase material for the broth or lunch.

A brief review of one day's work will suffice to show you how it was possible to keep things going and in order. Usually the automobile was sent to my house by 9 o'clock. Then I went to the market for ice for the Webster and the French Schools, as it was almost impossible to get ice in those sections. My headquarters were at the Webster so all special requests and complaints were telephoned there. After looking over this list I went to the Calvary Baptist Church to get the broth for the Webster distribution then if the milk had not arrived I went to the dairy supplying the Webster and brought the milk back. My next trip was to the Department of Agriculture to get the broth they were making for us as they had no way to deliver it to us. Part of this broth was taken to the Van Ness Center for distribution; after that I visited each of the zones and preparation centers in turn to inspect the work and encourage the workers. When I found they were short of workers or that the workers were getting tired I called at the Registration Center for extra helpers or on the Red Cross Units located in that section. About 4 o'clock I returned to the Webster to get the orders for the next day's supplies. By having an automobile at my disposal I was able to take care of the many emergency matters, to keep the centers supplied and to move the extra material to the place it was needed. I had to be sure there was enough broth made to meet the demands but to take care not to have too much. Sometimes the night orders were so much heavier than was anticipated that they were obliged to draw on the supplies prepared for the next day which meant that an extra amount must somehow be made to carry on the work for the next 24 hours. The Red Cross Unit at the Calvary Baptist Church stood ready to respond to this extra demand.

At every point I found splendid work being done and loyal, unstinted service being rendered. Each teacher in my corps



who was able to work was at some post. Many of the other teachers worked under them as did the housekeepers of the city. When you consider there had to be three groups of three or four workers at each zone center and two groups of at least four persons for each preparation center you will see there were many persons engaged in the food work for this emergency and that since the work was carried on for three weeks there was a constantly changing personnel, for only my own people and Mrs. Bristow's Unit could be asked to work so steadily.

To the Red Cross Unit at Calvary Baptist, the professional people of the Department of Agriculture, the Food Administration, and my own corps I owe the success of that three weeks' work.

Dr. Mustard expressed his great appreciation of this help in the fight.

I thank you and the committee for the confidence you placed in me and for the splendid support you gave to all suggestions I made. When I volunteered my services I did not expect to have so big a piece of work to do. I expected to be a real cook somewhere, not a manager or organizer, but I was ready to do whatever had to be done and if ever again in an emergency I can be of help I am yours to command.

Those in charge of centers:

Preparation Centers:

Zone 1—Wisconsin Avenue, Manual Training School

Miss A. M. McDaniel

Zone 2—J. O. Wilson Normal School. . . Miss E. H. Jonas

Zone 3—Calvary Baptist Church. . . . . Mrs. Bristow

Zone 4—B. B. French Manual Training School

Miss N. I. Riggles

Zone 5—Armstrong Manual Training School. Mrs. Shaw

Dept. of Agriculture Home Economics Div. Miss Denton

(except for a day or two these persons served all the time).

Those in charge of the cleaning and filling of bottles at the Zone Centers were changed so often I cannot give a correct list. Many of them were grade teachers, many were housekeepers, some were Government clerks who were granted leave to help in the emergency, some were upper-class high school girls. Those

who served the lunches and washed the dishes were likewise changed frequently.

Approximate amounts of the following distributed October 13-29:

Milk .....	1,700	quarts
Broth .....	2,000	quarts
Oranges.....	100	dozen
Eggs.....	100	dozen
Lemons.....	10	dozen

### CLOTHING DRIVES.

MRS. IDA M. GALLOWAY,  
Chairman.

The first drive that was held was for clothing for Belgium. This began October 24, 1918. As the Chapter received notification of this drive only a day or two before the appointed date, preparations were necessarily hasty. The difficulties of finding suitable quarters for a collection station in the congested condition of Washington only those who had that duty to perform can fully realize. An unoccupied store on Connecticut Avenue was generously donated for this purpose by Mr. Robert C. Wilkins. In this store there was collected and dispatched in 43 extra large bales and 17 boxes, approximating 25,000 garments and 1000 pairs of shoes.

More time was given for preparation for the second drive, this time for clothing for Europe in the Spring of 1919. Mrs. Ida M. Galloway had charge of the drive and Mrs. John Allen Dougherty managed the publicity work. The old engine house used formerly for the salvage work was established as a collecting station. To both Mrs. Galloway and Mrs. Dougherty the wonderful success of this drive is largely due. The work of the Motor Corps in collecting contributions is also to be highly commended. The articles not suitable for overseas shipment have been sold and have met all expenses. Mrs. Galloway's report, somewhat condensed, is given below:

Bales packed and shipped..... 1,221  
 Marked: TO The American Red Cross, Baltic Terminal,  
 New York Dock Company,  
 Brooklyn, N. Y.

FROM The District of Columbia Chapter  
American Red Cross,  
Washington, D. C.

Contents of bales: Men's, women's, boys', infants' and miscellaneous wear, together with feather beds, pillows, bed clothes, blankets, towels, shoes, hats and furs.

Total number of articles.....	87,122
Total weight of articles.....lbs.	54,282
(27 tons-plus)	

There were also shipped six bales weighing 289 pounds, received April 1st from Washington Navy Yard marked "Indian Head Red Cross Chapter." These bales were not counted in District of Columbia Chapter quota.

Total number of calls made to private residences for old clothes.....	396
Found.....	\$7.66 in Engine House together with 1 bunch of keys, bundle of letters, two 2c stamps, 1 car ticket, 1 pen knife, 2 damaged watches and one pair cuff links.

**ARTICLES PACKED.**

Women's clothes.....	31,763
Men's clothes.....	21,911
Miscellaneous .....	12,211
Boys' clothes.....	7,513
Girls' clothes.....	6,925
Infants' clothes.....	3,887
Bed clothes.....	2,912
Additional articles not suitable for shipment..	11,803
Total .....	<u>98,925</u>

**SALVAGE.**

MRS. JOHN ALLAN DOUGHERTY, Chairman.

(The Salvage Department of the Red Cross was due to the suggestion of Mrs. Dougherty, its Chairman, to her initiative, her ability and her tireless energy. The faithful service of Commander Needham Jones, as Secretary and Treasurer and her other aides were of the greatest value in this important work.)

The Department of Salvage of the District of Columbia Red Cross Chapter was opened the last week in August, 1918, in an abandoned fire engine house at Delaware Avenue and C Street donated for this purpose. All service and labor were volunteer except that of one man. There was no heat, rent, or light to be paid for.

Sixty-one chairmen of sub-committees were appointed in the Red Cross Auxiliaries of the Supply Service. The Four-Minute Men spoke in all the shops and Government buildings; a salvage slide was used by all the moving picture theatres and the programs of the other theatres gave six-line notices of salvage. Full page advertisements in the daily press were provided by personal contributions and postmen delivered 98,000 dodgers. There was no charge for this delivery and the paper, envelopes and printing were all donated.

Seretary Redfield formed the Department of Commerce into a Salvage Unit; a Rotarian Committee was formed by Mr. John Poole and the National Rotary Association voted to work for salvage in every way. The Commissioners of the District gave the Red Cross the privilege of using the 40 engine and truck houses as paper collecting stations. The firemen volunteered their services to sort and pack the paper for shipment.

Major Pullman and the entire police force were interested and most helpful. Every shift of police in every station was addressed on salvage, its aims and accomplishments. The use of the Police Bulletin which was issued daily was given for publicity. The firemen at all engine houses were also addressed on salvage and during the first six weeks before the influenza epidemic closed the salvage warehouse they handled 157,000 pounds of paper.

Fifty-eight firemen volunteered to drive trucks for collection of salvage on their days off and to work in the warehouse when desired. Over 300 policemen volunteered for any kind of work on their days off. Some of the merchants collected donations on the return trip of their delivery wagons and others gave a truck on certain days a week or once in two weeks.

Salvage was explained to the teachers of the Public Playgrounds and the work was about to start among the school children in all the schools of the city with the cooperation of the

heads of the Departments when the schools were closed by the epidemic.

The serious epidemic of influenza interfered greatly with the Salvage Department closing down the work for most of the autumn and as it was impossible to properly heat the engine house it was closed January 1st, 1919. In spite of the short and interrupted period of its existence \$5,000 was netted by this Salvage Department.

#### THE MELTING POT.

The plan for the Melting Pot whereby contributions of old metal were made to help the finances of the Chapter was due first to the "Woman in White" who suggested it. Mr. Henry C. Berghimer, of Galt Brothers, who took charge of the receipts and the sale and to Mr. Mayo Dudley, of the Evening Star, who promoted the idea through the columns of that paper.

When the Chapter is provided with a permanent Chapter House the Salvage Department will be renewed and become a permanent service of the Chapter.

#### RED CROSS SHOP.

MRS. SEATON SCHROEDER,  
Chairman.

(When the Salvage Department was closed a Red Cross Shop was opened. This was placed in charge of Mrs. Seaton Schroeder, assisted by Mrs. Ridgley Hunt, Mrs. Hulme, and others. Commander Needham Jones was Secretary and Treasurer. To the volunteer and constant service of these officers the little shop owed its marked success.)

The Red Cross Salvage Shop opened at 1214 18th Street on January 13th, and continued until April 1st. There were to be found at the Shop men's and women's clothing of all sorts, hats, shoes, furs, etc. Also books, jewelry, lamps and lamp shades, ornaments of all kinds, pictures, etc. The only things refused were old papers and magazines and tin foil, the latter being handled by the main Salvage Department.

During the two and a half months in which the shop was open, after all expenses were paid, \$3,435 was turned over to be used for Holiday House.



## COMMITTEE ON NURSING ACTIVITIES.

MABEL T. BOARDMAN,  
Chairman.

This committee's report is in the nature of recommendations.

The committee was appointed in April, 1919, according to suggestions contained in Circular No. A-700 from National Headquarters. The Chairman, after due consideration and conference with Miss Anna J. Greenlees, of the Teaching Center, divided the work into four sections with a sub-committee of the General Committee for each section. The work of the committee is as yet in its infancy but good progress has already been made. The sub-committees are given with what they represent and a brief summary of the work so far accomplished by each committee. The Chairman is ex officio a member of all committees.

The surveys have been carefully made by Miss Alberta Castleman as field secretary

### SUB-COMMITTEE NO. 1 ON PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING.

- Mrs. Whitman Cross, Chairman,  
President Visiting Nurse Association.
- Miss Mary Gwynn, Vice-Chairman,  
President Diet Kitchen Association.
- Dr. W. C. Fowler,  
Board of Health.
- Miss Alice C. Bagley,  
Visiting Nurse Service.
- Miss Estelle L. Wheeler,  
Diet Kitchen.
- Dr. H. H. Donnally,  
Infant Welfare Work.
- Dr. W. D. Tewksbury,  
Visiting Nurses Association.
- Col. E. N. Sanctuary,  
War Department.
- Col. R. F. Metcalfe,  
War Department.
- Miss May Irwin,  
Freedman's Hospital.
- Miss Alice M. Prentiss,  
Attending Surgeon's Office.
- Miss Mabel T. Boardman,  
Ex Officio.

The survey instituted by the sub-committee on Public Health Nursing in Washington revealed certain interesting facts.

*Visiting Nurse Association.*

The report from the Visiting Nurse Association showed that the city was fairly well covered by nurses except in the southeast and Anacostia. There are fourteen graduate nurses enrolled and 50 practical nurses for convalescent and chronic cases. A maternity service and attending nurse service have been established.

*Infant Welfare Work.*

There is more need for help in infant welfare work.

*Midwives.*

There are registered by the Board of Health 88 midwives. Examination is required for registration and is given by a Board of Supervisors. The general type is ignorant and the number are decreasing yearly. They are mostly foreign and colored women.

*School Nursing.*

In school nursing the proportion should be about one nurse for 3,000 children. In Washington it is nearer one nurse to 4,800 children. There are now employed seven white nurses for 33,539 children in 101 schools, and three colored nurses for 14,299 children in 51 schools. The Committee voted to recommend to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia that there be in all ten white and four colored nurses appointed.

*Tuberculosis Nurses.*

Four tuberculosis nurses are employed by the District, one to investigate and instruct patients and three others are on duty at the Public Health Dispensary. The number seems to be sufficient under present conditions.

*Hospital Social Service Nurses.*

Only the Children's and Providence Hospitals have a social service department with nurses. Many other hospitals in the city need this service.

*Departmental Nurses.*

A careful survey was made of the Departmental dispensary and nursing service. The influenza epidemic revealed the fact that there existed no adequate provision for dispensary and nursing service for Government employees. The War Department appears to be the only Department that has done follow-up work by trained nurses. In other Departments visits are occasionally made by nurses employed in clerical capacities in these Departments. It frequently happened that two or more persons were ill in the same household, even in the same room, and belonging to different Government Departments. Two or more nurses were visiting these persons in the same locality. In other cases critically ill persons in lodging houses died without proper care, either from physicians or nurses, often being ill some time before their illness was known. It is, therefore, evident that the work has been not only inefficient and inadequate but not infrequently has resulted in overlapping and duplication.

Occasionally persons reporting absent because of illness when not ill are not checked up and the Government saved from the cost of such abuse of sick privileges. Cases exist of persons absent because of reported illness but who are working elsewhere and drawing pay from the Government as well as from the concern for which they are working.

A number of the Departments have not even any emergency or rest room. Such dispensary and nursing service has been installed in great numbers of industrial, business and insurance concerns throughout the country proving not only of great humane but of economic value.

The Chairman of the Committee called to the attention of the Public Health Service of the Treasury Department and the medical services of the Army and Navy this condition in the Government Departments. The medical services of these Departments of the Government are now considering some practical plan by which such a service may be installed. The Government which advocates the proper care of employees in industrial life should set an example to the rest of the country in its service for the Government employees.

## SUB-COMMITTEE No. 2—EPIDEMIC AND EMERGENCY NURSING.

- Assistant Surgeon General A. J. McLaughlin, Chairman,  
Federal Public Health Service.
- Dr. Taliaferro Clark, Vice-Chairman.  
Federal Public Health.
- Dr. W. C. Fowler,  
District Health Officer.
- Mrs. Walter Ufford,  
Home Service.
- Miss Emma S. Jacobs,  
Head Teacher Household Economics.
- Mr. Clarence A. Aspinwall,  
Board of Trade.
- Mr. James F. Oyster,  
Chamber of Commerce.
- Miss Alice C. Bagley,  
Superintendent Visiting Nurse Association.
- Miss Mabel T. Boardman,  
Ex Officio.

In case of epidemic the Health Department of the Municipal Government will be in charge of the work. The Federal Public Health will be at all times ready to be of any assistance if desired.

The Committee recommends that the city should be divided into four zones, north, central, southeast, and west. A school house in each zone when the schools are closed, should be used as a zone center and in the central zone in a separate building the headquarters should be established. In case the schools are not closed it would be necessary to secure other quarters for headquarters in zone centers. Therefore, a survey should be made for the purpose of finding what other places such as church parlors or parish houses, etc., would be available. Careful consideration should be given to the organization of these zone stations. Quarters, supplies, telephones, and the necessary personnel of physicians, nurses, assistants, clerks, telephone operators, messengers, etc., should be arranged for. A special committee on epidemic service to cooperate with the health authorities should be appointed by the Red Cross Chapter. An emergency room should be maintained at each station to care for cases found among visitors at the stations.

The nursing service should be promptly established at head-

quarters in charge of a Red Cross supervising nurse with two divisions under her.

First.

A recruiting station in charge of the Red Cross for graduate nurses, practical nurses, assistants, clerical and miscellaneous service. It should be located in some central place.

Second.

The assignment of nurses and assistants should be under the Visiting Nurse Association. One nurse should be detailed to headquarters and one to each zone station.

The preparation of foods for patients and luncheons for zone personnel should be in charge of Miss Emma S. Jacobs, the superintendent of Household Economics in the Public Schools of Washington. The kitchen should be located as she directs and the personnel selected by her.

As it may be difficult to obtain for emergency hospitals and for other necessary work laundry service, the question of securing an army portable laundry or the taking over of some suitable local laundry should be considered.

A survey of local hospitals as to numbers of beds and also numbers, if any, available for an epidemic should be made. The Committee recommends that the National Red Cross Headquarters authorize the Potomac Division to keep on hand equipment for a 100 or 200 bed emergency hospital divided into units of 20 each. It further recommends that the Division keep itself informed as to hospital supplies available by purchase in case of need within its jurisdiction. This information should be revised frequently and kept up to date.

The Motor Service should be in charge of the Division Red Cross Motor Corps including both ambulance and transportation service. As large a reserve of private motors as possible should be listed for emergency service. A survey as to private as well as Army and Navy ambulances in the District should be made by the Motor Corps.

Supplies, except the equipment for the Emergency Hospital, which is under the Division, should be provided by the Chapter Supply Service. The necessary expenses for such supplies to be met by regular Chapter funds or by a Chapter appeal to the public.



SUB-COMMITTEE No. 3, INSTRUCTIONS IN HOME HYGIENE AND  
CARE OF THE SICK AND DIETETICS.

- Mr. Ernest L. Thurston, Chairman,  
Superintendent of Public Schools.
- Dr. Isabel H. Lamb,  
Federated Women's Club.
- Miss Alice M. Tippitts,  
Mt. Vernon School.
- Mrs. Gilbert Grosvenor,  
Monday Evening Club.
- Miss A. M. Goding,  
Chairman Red Cross School Committee.
- Dr. Charles F. Langworthy,  
Department of Agriculture.
- Miss Cecil B. Norton,  
Secretary White Community Center.
- Mrs. Gabrielle Pelham,  
Secretary Colored Community Centers.
- Miss Emma S. Jacobs,  
Head Teacher Household Economics.
- Mr. Clarence Wilson,  
Food Control District of Columbia.
- Miss Mabel T. Boardman,  
Ex Officio.

A careful survey was made by this sub-committee on instructions in Home Hygiene and Care of the Sick in colleges, normal schools, high schools, grade schools, private and parochial schools. The Chairman of the Committee has promised to take up the question of introducing into the regular curriculum of the normal and high schools the instructions in home hygiene and care of the sick, rearranging the courses so as to suit the regular school periods. In the grade schools it is proposed that the girls be given a modified and simple course in home hygiene and care of the sick in connection with the course in household economics. This modified course would be confined to practical work and be taught without special equipment or text books. A number of the private schools as well as the colleges and universities in the city have also been visited and several of them have promised to introduce the courses into their curriculum in the autumn.

There can be no more valuable and practical training for the health and welfare of the community than that provided by these courses in home hygiene and care of the sick and this Committee

hopes to have such courses introduced into all the schools of older girls and colleges for women in Washington. Classes are also being arranged for Departments and for women's clubs and organizations in the city. The theoretical lessons for many of these classes will be held in schools and other localities and the practical lessons given at the Red Cross Teaching Center where there is a full equipment for this work. The complete equipment for a teaching center costs about \$300.00.

### RED CROSS NURSES.

#### SUB-COMMITTEE NO. 4—GENERAL AFFAIRS PERTAINING TO RED CROSS NURSES.

The selection of this Committee and its organization is postponed until the autumn.

### HOLIDAY HOUSE.

MISS MABEL T. BOARDMAN,  
Chairman.

The great increase in Government employees resulting from war conditions brought to Washington thousands of women who were compelled to live in boarding or lodging houses where it was impossible to obtain special care in case of slight illness or convalescence after serious illness. The epidemic of influenza emphasized the need of a convalescent home for women employed by the Government and a temporary provision for one was made by the Chapter but after the epidemic had ceased there seemed to be a need for such a home to care for the normal cases of convalescence as the congestion still existed in the city. A large meeting of welfare workers and nurses was held at the residence of Miss Mabel T. Boardman on November 9, 1918, for discussion as to the need for a convalescent house. It was unanimously decided that such a need existed. A committee on the selection of a suitable building and locality and another on Ways and Means were appointed.

At the second meeting the Committee on Location and Building, of which Dr. Christine Mann was chairman, recommended the securing of the Carroll Springs Sanitarium at Forest Glen, Md., which recommendation was approved. Somewhat later 80

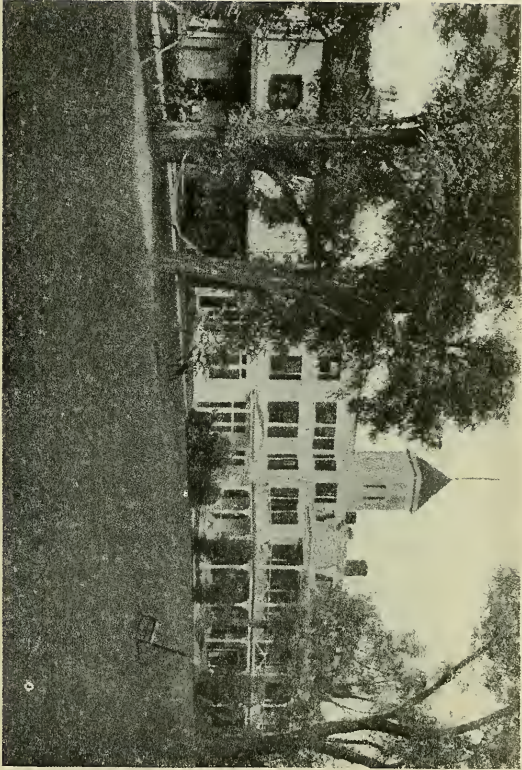
welfare workers at a further meeting decided that the charge for a guest should not exceed \$10.00 a week or \$1.50 a day for a shorter stay as many of the women would have to hold their rooms in town so as not to lose them. The name of Holiday House was selected for this convalescent home.

The Ways and Means Committee, composed of the wives of Cabinet officers and Miss Boardman as Chairman, after due consideration concluded that it would require for rental, salaries, wages and upkeep of the place about \$15,000, the pay from the guests meeting the food and certain other expenses.

An appeal was made to the National Headquarters and the Chapter for this necessary amount. As Washington women in Government employment lived in their own homes they did not as a rule require the care given at such a convalescent home. It seemed fair therefore that the local Chapter should not be asked to give the entire amount, but it was willing to provide one-half, that is \$7,500. As the women to be benefitted came from the country at large and were here because of the war service the National Red Cross consented to make a grant of a like amount, \$7,500.

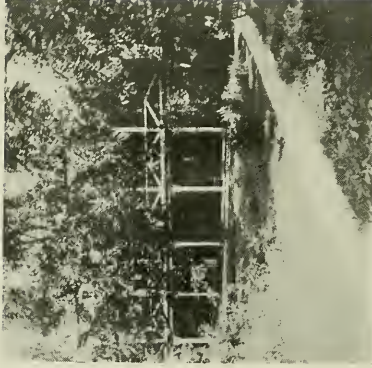
A special committee consisting of Miss Boardman, Chairman, Mrs. Samuel Winslow, Mrs. Seaton Schroeder, Mrs. Theodore W. Richards, Mrs. Wallace Radcliffe and Dr. Ralph Jenkins, ex officio, were placed in charge. Mrs. I. W. Littell and Mrs. Montgomery Blair were later added to the Committee. Mr. John Poole was appointed Treasurer and Mrs. Alfred M. Houghton, Secretary. The Committee was fortunate enough to secure through Miss Clara D. Noyes, of National Headquarters, at Washington, Miss Ida F. Butler, of Hartford, to organize the work with Miss Nina V. Short as General Manager. Miss Mary H. Culbertson succeeded Miss Butler on March 1st as Hostess Nurse. To these fine nurses, both of whom had seen overseas service with the Red Cross, and to Miss Short, most of the success of the undertaking is due.

Holiday House is situated at Forest Glen about 10 minutes by motor beyond the Walter Reed Hospital. The Washington, Woodside and Forest Glen electric cars run within two minutes of the buildings. A cement walk connects the house with Linden Station. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad has a station at



Red Cross Holiday House  
(For Convalescent Women War Workers)





A BALCONY CORNER



THE HOSTESS NURSE IN THE GARDEN



Forest Glen whence express trains reach Washington in 18 minutes. There is the State automobile road to a private road which leads to the House. The post, express and telegraph office is Forest Glen and the telephone Woodside No. 1, Washington Directory. Holiday House is surrounded by some 20 acres of land embracing woods, fields and kitchen gardens. It has springs of excellent water. The horses, cows, chickens and ducks give it a pleasant country atmosphere. In winter some 27 persons, including the hostess nurse and general manager can be accommodated, a few of the rooms being double rooms. In summer an adjoining small house will accommodate about 12 or 14 additional persons, making a total of about 40. In certain cases of long convalescence when the guest has not been able to pay the full amount of her board the Red Cross Unit of her respective Department has made up the deficit. Since the opening of the House about the middle of January between four and five hundred girls have enjoyed its benefits. The care, the quiet, restful country life, the good food and fresh air have wrought wonders for many of the tired out war workers in the Government and the undertaking has proved well worth while. Many have written or spoken in appreciation of the benefits they have received. Two letters only are quoted, one of which was written to a personal friend and the other to the chairman:

“I am so glad you urged me to come to Holiday House. It is an ideal place in which to rest. You should come out and see what a lovely place it is. Two days here have already done wonders for me. The meals are good and the atmosphere homelike. I got out here about 5 Monday. The Motor Corps girl who brought me out was late, but she was some speeder. We passed everybody on the road! Tuesday I had to rest all day but since then I have taken walks, played croquet and as the old sailor said ‘Sometimes I set and think and sometimes I jest set.’ I feel sure a week or two here will put me in fine trim again. Surely all the weary ‘war workers’ here are grateful to the Red Cross for providing such a delightful resting place.”

“Dear Miss Boardman:

“One evening last spring you visited the Business Women’s Council (of which I am a member) and talked to us about Holiday House. During the summer I was greatly in need of a real rest, and not having enough vacation just then to get right away availed myself of this great opportunity and went

to that "Haven of Rest"—for such I consider it. It was only for a few days, but later I returned and spent a delightful week there.

"I would like to thank the Red Cross through you for this great thing they have done for the government workers. I think in my own case I was saved from an utter breakdown, and I am only one of hundreds who have enjoyed this great privilege. I am returning to England in a few days and shall carry away a very charming memory of the American Red Cross."

### THE RED CROSS DAY CAMP.

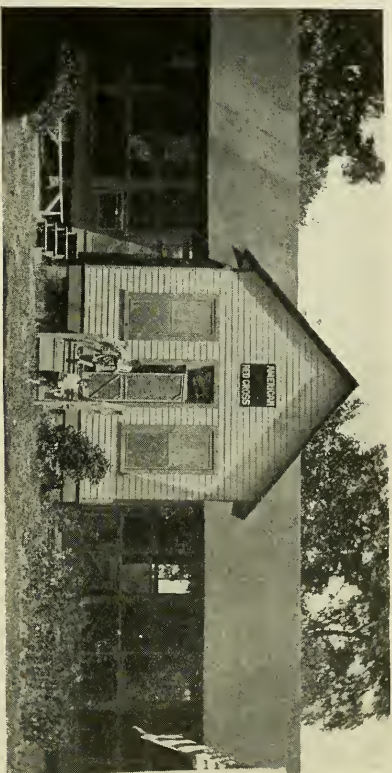
WALTER S. UFFORD, Secretary.

The Red Cross Day Camp was built a number of years ago from funds secured through an entertainment given by the District of Columbia Red Cross Chapter. Its purpose is to care for incipient cases of tuberculosis especially among children. It was maintained through the proceeds of the sale of the Red Cross Christmas seal in Washington and the nurse in charge was a nurse from the Visiting Nurse Association. This arrangement continued until the war when the Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis took charge of the camp which continues to be supported by the proceeds of the Christmas seal.

The Red Cross Day Camp was maintained during 1918 by the Association for Prevention of Tuberculosis and managed as before by the Instructive Visiting Nurse Society. The Camp is opened during the summer to children exposed in their homes to tuberculosis; these children are very often underfed and have little resistance to the disease. At the Camp they are out all day in wholesome, safe surroundings. They receive one square meal a day and a mid-afternoon lunch, in this way building up their physical condition. There is a noticeable improvement in the health of all the children.

OPEN JUNE 20 TO SEPTEMBER 20, 1918.

Number of children in attendance.....	104
Number of camp days.....	80
Total attendance .....	3,427
Average daily attendance.....	42 $\frac{3}{4}$
Average number days per child.....	33
Equipment and maintenance.....	\$2,165.95
(Report for 1919 Camp not yet available)	



THE RED CROSS DAY CAMP  
(For Tubercular Children)



THE DAY CAMP LUNCHEON HOUR



OUTDOORS AT THE DAY CAMP

Among other activities given support by the Red Cross Christmas Seal Fund were the nursing service (\$1208.73) dispensary service including supplies (\$285.63) educational leaflets, health rules and publicity \$852.67.

For the current fiscal year, 1919, largely from the funds being sent quarterly by the National Tuberculosis Association in accordance with its arrangement with the American Red Cross, which funds are in lieu of the sale of seals last year, special emphasis is being placed upon the Health Crusade work. A full time worker is provided in the field who is cooperating with the Junior Red Cross and the public school authorities to make this particularly successful in Washington. Supplies for the Crusade are being furnished which will probably cost something like \$2,000. An appropriation of \$2,000 was made for the conduct of the Day Camp for 1919.



## PART II

### CHAPTER WORKROOM AUXILIARY.

Garments made .....	11,127
Linen articles .....	220
Comforts .....	72
Knitted articles .....	297

A great deal of hospital linen was made which is included in the Supply Service general reports but not recorded here. Many organizations worked in the Chapter Workroom. Several have made individual reports. Those that are not reported elsewhere are included in a list given with this report. Seven companies were formed under Mrs. N. E. Mason as Battalion Major.

I cannot speak too highly of the faithfulness of the regular members of this auxiliary and the splendid work they have accomplished both as individuals and as an organization. The organizations that have worked at the Chapter House and are not reported elsewhere are as follows:

Washington College of Law, Miss Sellers, Chairman.  
Trinity Methodist Church, Mrs. Marbury, Chairman.  
Vermont Avenue Christian Church, Mrs. Garner, Chairman.  
Kann's & Sons, Miss Dennis, Chairman.  
Lansburgh Brothers, Mrs. Shanley, Chairman.  
Metropolitan Methodist Church, Mrs. Trest, Chairman.  
Concordia Church, Mrs. Naylor, Chairman.  
Florence Crittenden Home, Mrs. Freeman, Chairman.  
Mrs. Sweeter's Unit.  
Navy Yard Unit, Mrs. Willard, Chairman.  
Northminster Presbyterian Church, Mrs. Perry, Chairman.  
Smithsonian Unit.  
Congressional Club, Mrs. Rodenburg, Chairman.  
Mrs. Gafley's Unit,  
Mrs. F. F. Fletcher, Chairman.

### AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT AUXILIARY.

Original number of members.....	214
Present number of members.....	2,200
Surgical Dressings made.....	43,322
Garments .....	7,606
Comforts .....	317
Knitted articles .....	4,600

Forty pounds of wool sent to Serbian Red Cross.

MRS. DAVID FRANKLIN HOUSTON, Chairman.

## THIRTEEN AUXILIARIES,

## HEADQUARTERS EASTERN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Eastern Presbyterian Church  
 Douglass Memorial Church  
 Ninth Street Christian Church  
 Kellar Memorial Lutheran Church  
 Kennelworth Presbyterian Church  
 Metropolitan Presbyterian Church  
 North Capitol Methodist Episcopal Church  
 Maryland Avenue Baptist Church  
 Ingram Memorial Congregational Church  
 Epworth Chapter, Eastern Star  
 Webb School  
 Friendship Club  
 Eastern High School

Garments made .....	4,310
Linen articles .....	6,003
Knitted articles .....	230
Comforts .....	887
Masks .....	604

Total articles made..... 12,054

The balance of cash on hand, \$60.00 was given to the Chapter toward the Chapter House Fund.

During the Liberty Loan Drives the volunteers worked cheerfully and made the house to house canvass with great success, this was also done in the Red Cross and membership drives.

During the influenza epidemic the church parlors were opened, and masks and all special supplies were made.

The work for the past two years has been carried on most successfully both socially and financially.

MRS. THOMAS CALVER, Chairman,  
 MRS. J. W. REYNOLDS, Secretary.

## ANACOSTIA AUXILIARY, D. C. CHAPTER A. R. C.

Number of members beginning of organization...	14
Number of members now.....	38
Number of garments.....	2,106
Number of linen articles.....	8
Number of comforts.....	6
Number of knitted articles.....	68

The Anacostia Auxiliary was organized in April, 1918, with about 14 members. We are composed of Presbyterian, Episcopal, Methodist, Baptist and Catholic ladies. When the drive for new members was made we swelled our number to 40. A great many of these ladies proved to be only paying members, so that the real work was done by about fifteen faithful, devoted ladies.

Last year we were handicapped by not having a suitable work room. This year through the courtesy of Professor Johnson and the school board we were given an empty room in the VanBuren Annex. Here we meet every Wednesday at 10:00 o'clock.

We organized a uniform corps on July 24, 1919. The ladies have knitted a great many pairs of stockings also sweaters and helmets independently of the Red Cross, as most of the ladies had boys either over sea and in camps. We also assisted in the influenza work. There were five ladies who helped nurse during the epidemic.

Two of our invalid members made comforts for the hospitals. We also carried cakes, fruits and jellies to the Walter Reed Hospital. During salvage week we sent two auto loads, also contributed liberally to the Belgium relief fund both in money and clothing.

MRS. GEORGE M. CUMMINGS, Chairman.

#### BROOKLAND AUXILIARY.

Original number of members.....	100
Present number of members.....	60
Surgical dresings made.....	593
Garments made .....	1,021
Linen articles .....	1,912
Comforts .....	616
Knitted articles .....	303

During influenza epidemic cared for 89 persons supplying them with broth, fresh eggs, milk, etc., and where necessary furnishing nurses whenever possible.

St. Anthony's Unit of the Catholic War Relief worked with members of our Auxiliary during this time.

Members of our Auxiliary have worked in all drives for members and donated clothing for French Relief.

We are supporting two French orphans.

MRS. WILLIAM FLETCHER, Chairman.

## BUREAU OF STANDARDS AUXILIARY.

Original number of members.....	53
Present number of members.....	52
Garments made .....	13
Knitted, articles .....	44

The collection of funds for the purchase of materials, etc., amounted to \$205.84. Classes in surgical dressings were organized at Mason House; assistance was given in all the Red Cross Drives; 688 members were enrolled at the Bureau of Standards during the Christmas Roll Call; about 1,000 gauze masks were made by the women Bureau employees; very good salvage work was done by the Bureau and \$35 was collected for Holiday House.

MISS M. MORSE, Chairman.

## CAIRO AUXILIARY.

Number of members beginning of organization	150
Number of members now.....	75
Number of Surgical Dressings made.....	45,214
Number of Garments.....	446
Number of Linen Articles.....	336
Number of Comforts.....	3
Number of Knitted Articles.....	2,759

The members of the Cairo Auxiliary also took part on all War Drives as well as all membership drives. They took a very active part in all emergency as well as regular calls for surgical dressings continuing the work into summer and winter.

MRS. H. P. McCAIN, Chairman.

## CALVARY BAPTIST AUXILIARY.

Number of members beginning of organization.	125
Number of members now.....	80
Number of Garments.....	14,299
Number of Comforts.....	400
Number of Knitted Articles.....	600

During the influenza epidemic we made from sixty to seventy quarts of broth each day for nearly four weeks. Served lunches to fifty to seventy-five doctors and volunteer nurses, also served

during the membership campaigns and in raising the emergency fund.

MRS. P. H. BRISTOW, Chairman.

#### CALVARY M. E. CHURCH AUXILIARY.

Original number of members.....	69
Present number of members.....	16
Garments made .....	6,080
Knitted articles .....	1,068

This Auxiliary also did influenza and salvage work.

IDA B. CROOKS, Chairman.

#### CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AUXILIARY.

Original number of members.....	53
Present number of members.....	25
Garments made .....	4,829
Knitted articles .....	340

We have made 400 knitted garments and 300 other garments for the Naval Auxiliary. The number of women who have sewed at our workrooms is 150.

MRS. JAMES B. BAUGH, Chairman.

#### CHEVY CHASE, D. C., AUXILIARY.

Original number of members.....	80
Present number of members.....	60
Garments made .....	1,644
Linen articles .....	898
Comforts .....	697

119 comfort bags made and filled (independently) for Christmas 1917. Many hundred knitted articles and surgical dressings were turned in through other Auxiliaries, mostly through the Army and Navy. Good salvage work was done. Several hundred pounds of tin foil was collected and a melting pot was kept constantly on hand.

For the War Relief Fund.....	\$1,134.00
(Work in booths)	
Lawn Fete .....	675.00
Linen shower .....	40.00



Since the signing of the armistice we have taken three orphans to support; given \$50.00 to the Near East Fund; \$50.00 to the wife of a wounded soldier; visiting and doing what we can for our Walter Reed men; splendid results from Christmas membership drive and also for clothing drive.

AUGUSTA McC. LATIMER, Chairman.

### CHURCH OF OUR FATHER AUXILIARY.

Original number of members.....	75
Present number of members.....	55
Surgical Dressings made.....	400
Influenza masks .....	5,841
Garments made .....	3,066
Garments cut .....	1,521
Linen articles .....	4,603
Comforts .....	4,689
Knitted articles .....	568
Linen shower.....	50 articles
3 drives .....	\$1,144.05

There are three workers in our Auxiliary of three generations each holding a service badge.

During the influenza epidemic three workers each day were sent to District Chapter from September 26, to October 26.

The Clara Barton Guild of our Auxiliary sends ice cream weekly to two wards at Naval Hospital; three weekly papers, Christmas, Valentine and St. Patrick's cards.

Service badges were awarded 18 workers in our Auxiliary.

Many operating socks were sent to French hospitals.

ELIZABETH WESTON, Chairman.

### CHURCH OF THE COVENANT AUXILIARY.

Original number of members.....	40
Number of members now.....	79
Number of Surgical Dressings made.....	2,658
Number of Garments.....	2,087
Number of Knitted articles.....	504

Contributed 1400 masks for Influenza, furnishing our own material for 1000 of them. 1600 Comfort bags made and filled

at Christmas. 100 Knitted garments sent to Walter Reed Hospital.

MRS. PERRY HEATH, Chairman.

#### CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION AUXILIARY.

Original number of members.....	40
Present number of members.....	20
Garments made .....	87
Linen articles (given to Navy League Auxiliary)	
4½ dozen new towels and one-half dozen new handkerchiefs,	
Knitted articles .....	120

The Civil Service Commission Auxiliary collected from its working members and from contributors \$381.75 which was expended for materials, yarns, etc. During the enrollment membership drive we collected \$596 plus \$288 enrollment fund from Civil Service Commission employees.

The Auxiliary collected tin foil, old clothes, nut shells, etc.

Individual members contributed money or work in aid of Belgium Relief work; Special War Fund; College Clubs Relief Work; Church work; Salvation Army; Y. W. C. A.; Y. M. C. A.; Tobacco Fund, etc.

Individuals independently made and gave to various ones sweaters, helmets, scarfs, comfort gifts, socks, etc.

CAROLINE I. GRIESHEIMER, Chairman.

#### COLONIAL DAMES AUXILIARY.

Original number of members.....	41
Number of members now.....	39
Number of Surgical Dressings made.....	5,587
Number of Garments.....	50
Number of Linen Articles.....	16
(14 lbs. old linen)	
Number of Comforts.....	568
Number of Knitted Articles.....	272

Assisted and contributed for the soldiers' Christmas at the Walter Reed Hospital. Contributed, packed and sent boxes to the Serbian Relief Commission and to others. Assisted in the Red Cross drives and in membership drives.

SOPHIE PEACE CASEY, Chairman.

## COLLEGE WOMEN'S CLUB AUXILIARY.

Original number of members.....	8
Present number of members.....	6
Surgical Dressings made.....	14,052
Garments made .....	863
Linen articles .....	116
Knitted articles .....	398

MRS. VERNON, Chairman.

## CONGRESSIONAL CLUB AUXILIARY.

No report received. Articles made sent to Chapter House.  
Auxiliary was closed when Congress was not in session.

MRS. SAMUEL E. WINSLOW,

MRS. HORACE M. TOWNER,

Chairmen.

## CONGRESS HEIGHTS AUXILIARY.

Original number of members.....	14
Present number of members.....	46
Garments made .....	1,345
Linen articles .....	746
Comforts .....	220
Knitted articles .....	120

Visited St. Elizabeth's Hospital for the Insane every week; gave graphonola to one of the wards and records. We also carried games, cigarettes, magazines and records to Walter Reed Hospital. Made and filled 24 comfort kits for the boys from this community who were called to fight for their country.

MARY S. MCKAY, Chairman.

## DAUGHTERS OF AMERICA AUXILIARY.

Original number of members.....	111
Garments made .....	(miscellaneous) 1,000

MRS. JULIAN K. GRUBBS, Chairman.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION  
AUXILIARY.

Number of members beginning of organization...	40
Number of members now.....	60
Number of Garments.....	200
Number of Knitted Articles.....	171

Mending in Potomac Park Army Camp.

Knitted garments given to Army Medical Corps, Walter Reed Hospital, (Stump socks for Walter Reed, 46). Mending socks for the Army Relief—500 pairs.

MRS. LISLE S. LIPSCOMB, Chairman.

#### DUNBAR AUXILIARY.

Original number of members.....	20
Present number of members.....	35
Garments made .....	1,120
Linen Articles .....	750
Number of Comforts.....	50
Knitted Articles .....	200

Hospital Booklets have been furnished, ornaments for trees, old clothes, etc.

HALLIE E. QUEEN, Chairman.

#### EIGHTH STREET TEMPLE AUXILIARY.

Original number of members.....	75
Present number of members.....	150
Garments made .....	5,175
Linen articles .....	6,252
Comforts .....	1,347
Knitted articles .....	1,000

During the influenza epidemic the ladies of this Auxiliary worked day and night at the emergency kitchens and volunteer nursing and made more than 10,000 masks. They have also assisted faithfully in all drives for memberships and war relief, receiving the first prize for Auxiliaries in the Membership Drive in December, 1918. They have responded faithfully to all emergency calls with untiring zeal. We have a special committee which goes to Walter Reed Hospital several days each week when they furnish automobile rides and additional comforts for the wounded boys. Also a committee which is working at St. Elizabeth's Hospital.

Have also had charge of the mending at Fort Myer for several months and when the "Come Back" was first published assisted materially in its sales.

MRS. A. WEYL, Chairman.

## EMANUEL BAPTIST AUXILIARY.

Original number of members.....	23
Present number of members.....	41
Garments made .....	632
Linen articles .....	30
Comforts .....	10
Knitted articles .....	175

Influenza masks, 840; money turned into Headquarters:

May Drive, 1918.....	\$ 59.00
Membership .....	35.00
Christmas Roll Call.....	161.00
Lawn Fete .....	125.00

The Auxiliary also helped in the Christmas drive and filled 1,000 bags.

MRS. F. F. FLETCHER, Chairman.

## EPIPHANY CHURCH AUXILIARY.

Original number of members.....	125
Present number of members.....	46
Surgical dressings made.....	22,209
Garments .....	2,163
Linen articles .....	1,616
Comforts .....	470
Knitted articles .....	563

555 pillows, 824 pairs socks mended, 2 quilts, 60 pairs socks.

MRS. RANDOLPH MCKIM, Chairman.

## EQUAL FRANCHISE LEAGUE AUXILIARY.

Original number of members.....	35
Number of Surgical Dressings made.....	4,308

Owing to the serious automobile accident and the injuries Mrs. William Kelley, Chairman, has sustained, no figures are available, but a creditable work was done in Surgical Dressings and knitted articles.

MRS. WILLIAM KELLEY, Chairman.



## ESTHER CHAPTER O. E. S. AUXILIARY.

Original number of members.....	15
Present number of members.....	15
Garments made .....	1,000
Linen articles .....	3,000
Comforts .....	1,000
Knitted articles .....	500

This Auxiliary for over one year had between 40 or 45 members and assisted at all times when special calls were made upon them, such as mending, Christmas work, refreshment work, filling comfort bags, clerical work, etc.

CECELIA ATCHINSON, Chairman.

## FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS AUXILIARY.

Number of members beginning of organization..	35
Number of members now.....	30
Number of Garments.....	1,244
Number of Linen articles.....	2,672
Number of Knitted articles.....	599

Expended \$305.20 for wool and supplies. Took part in four drives. Helped to pack Christmas gifts, 1917. Made 135 Scrap Books. Helped at 1301 E. Conn. Ave. in Belgian Relief. Sent Christmas packages to 10 D. C. nurses, 1917. Made many masks. Tore many sheets and cases for Departments.

MRS. COURT F. WOOD, Chairman.

## FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH AUXILIARY.

Number of members beginning of organization..	35
Number of members now.....	135
Number of Surgical Dressings made.....	1,000
Number of Garments.....	2,029
Number of Linen Articles.....	500
Number of Comforts.....	900
Number of Knitted Articles.....	57

A sum of \$100.00 was given to the Red Cross House at Walter Reed to send ten boys to their homes for Christmas. Curtains were made for windows for the Y. M. C. A. hut at Camp Meade. 100 stockings were made for the Community Christmas tree.

Lunches were served for three days during the "Flu" epidemic to the nurses, doctors, and clerical force stationed in the Webster School. Help was given to establish the hospital in old Peck Chapel. Several machine loads of garments were collected for the Red Cross. Near East and Italian Relief booths were kept open during the Red Cross drive and this Auxiliary was among the first twenty.

Papers were sold every Wednesday at Poli's Theatre for the benefit of the boys at Walter Reed. 1500 pairs of socks were darned for boys in camp. 124 stump socks and 20 caps were knit for sick and wounded at Walter Reed.

F. M. TOWNE, Chairman.

#### FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AUXILIARY.

Number of members beginning of organization...	14
Number of members now.....	14
Number of Garments.....	143
Number of Comforts.....	503
Number of Knitted Articles.....	13

Organized October 14, 1919.

Through the Interior and Navy Department we made 225 knitted articles.

MRS. M. VAUGHN, Chairman.

#### FORT SARATOGA AUXILIARY.

Original number of members.....	12
Present number of members.....	70
Garments made .....	2,387
Comforts .....	936
Linen articles .....	3,530
Knitted articles .....	498

Contributions to linen showers; salvage, tin foil, old garments, newspapers, influenza masks.

MRS. H. R. CHRISTIE, Chairman.

## FOUNDRY CHURCH SURGICAL DRESSINGS AUXILIARY.

Original number of members.....	28
Present number of members.....	87
Surgical dressings made.....	2,610
Knitted articles .....	16

Foundry Church was not granted a Red Cross Unit until July, 1918; when our Surgical Dressing Unit organized for special work under Mrs. Blair.

Foundry knitting unit was organized May, 1917, before the Red Cross took up the knitting.

845 knitted articles were returned for the general supply, through Mrs. Roosevelt, and the Church Federation of Knitting Units. This, with the above 16 makes a total of 861.

I have no means of knowing the total of knitted garments given to individual sailors and soldiers, by our knitters, of wool purchased or donated from independent sources, but I do know the number was large.

MRS. H. P. McINTOSH, Chairman.

## FRENCH EMBASSY RED CROSS.

Original number of members.....	14
Present number of members.....	3
Garments made .....	264
(Pajamas 74, bed socks, 192.)	
Linen articles .....	96
Knitted articles.....	10 pounds of wool.

The materials were purchased and the garments made by the French Embassy Red Cross Auxiliary.

MADAME M. H. COLLARDET, Chairman.

## FRANK R. JELLEFF AUXILIARY.

Number of members beginning of organization...	15
Number of members now.....	15
Number of Garments.....	513

We have had no outside help and owing to sickness have only had about ten members any evening. Our work has mostly been

done two hours Monday nights, except our operator, Mr. Aptor, who has put in a great deal of time every day.

FRANK R. JELLEFF, Chairman.

#### FRIENDSHIP AUXILIARY.

Number of members beginning of organization...	36
Number of members now.....	44
Number of Garments.....	560
Number of Comforts.....	300
Number of Knitted articles.....	30

Our auxiliary made 1500 influenza masks and have aided Mrs. Galliway in the sale of Come Back, having sold over \$500.00 worth, and also gave sixty marines and sailors from the Marine Hospital a turkey dinner and dance.

MRS. R. G. FLETCHER, Chairman.

#### GENEVIEVE CLARK AUXILIARY.

No report received. Articles made sent to Chapter Headquarters. This auxiliary closed when Congress was not in session.

MRS. D. W. SHACKLEFORD, Chairman.

#### GEORGETOWN AUXILIARY.

Original number of members.....	200
Present number of members.....	115
Surgical Dresings made.....	67,000
Garments made .....	3,165
Linen articles .....	5,478
Comforts .....	1,827
Knitted articles .....	1,650

Helped with Christmas Drive, 1917 and 1918. Helped with Drive for Funds. Helped with Y. M. C. A. at Christmas. Helped fill bags at Christmas. Sent workers to warehouse every Monday. For Tuesdays during the influenza epidemic helped at the Diet Kitchen and with luncheon at Curtis School.

MISS EMILY MATTHEWS, Chairman.

## GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE AUXILIARY.

Original number of members.....	15
Present number of members.....	23
Knitted articles .....	121

Rendered assistance in salvage work, Christmas Roll Call, and have spent much time in collecting delicacies for Walter Reed Hospital. In justice to our members I feel it my duty to state that almost continually from the time of our organization in June, 1918, until March 4, 1919, we have been working overtime in the Government Printing Office, three evenings and sometimes as many as five a week, and many Sundays, so that our small amount of work represents a great effort.

LOUISE G. WARD, Chairman.

## GRACE REFORMED CHURCH AUXILIARY.

Original number of members.....	168
Number of members now.....	150
Number of Garments.....	589
Number of Comforts.....	580
Number of Knitted articles.....	135

During the Influenza epidemic our Auxiliary served luncheon to nurses at Wilson School for four days. Three teams of two each covered a large area for the Christmas Roll Call, also canvassed our own Auxiliary.

One member collected tin foil from a large district every week for several months for the Salvage Committee.

MRS. E. SWAVELY, Chairman.

## GUNSTON TEMPLE AUXILIARY.

Original number of members.....	35
Number of Garments.....	332
Number of Linen Articles.....	1,457
Number of Knitted Articles.....	115

No record was kept, but a great deal of knitting was done independently.

E. A. WHITAKER, Chairman.



## HARRIET TUBMAN AUXILIARY.

Original number of members.....	25
Present number of members.....	654
Garments .....	1,222
Linen articles .....	3,694
Comforts .....	170
Knitted articles .....	252

W. A. WARFIELD, Chairman.

## HIGHLANDS AUXILIARY.

Original number of members.....	33
Present number of members.....	213
(Highest number 337.)	
Surgical Dressings made, included in report of Surgical Dressings Committee.	
Garments made .....	3,378
Linen Articles .....	3,336
Comforts .....	1,059
Knitted Articles .....	1,104
(250 pairs of socks mended.)	

MRS. WM. C. GORGAS, Chairman.

LAVINIA DAY HOFF, Vice Chairman,

## HOWARD UNIVERSITY AUXILIARY.

Original number of members.....	90
Present number of members.....	22
Garments made .....	1,150
Knitted articles .....	15

MBS. E. B. COLEMAN, Chairman.

## INTERIOR DEPARTMENT AUXILIARY.

Original number of members.....	50
Present number of members.....	650
Surgical Dressings made.....	80,199
Garments made .....	5,614
Linen articles .....	3,234
Comforts .....	7,903
Knitted articles .....	9,801
Serbian Relief Commission was given 400 pounds of wool.	

In addition to the above, beginning October 1, 1918, the Interior Department has financed and conducted a Hospital Home

for convalescent soldiers near Walter Reed Hospital. Up to date the Home has cared for 42 soldiers, 17 of whom have been discharged at cured, others have been returned to Walter Reed Hospital and 11 are still with us.

During the epidemic of influenza 20 convalescent nurses from Walter Reed Hospital were nursed back to health.

MRS. FRANKLIN K. LANE, Chairman.

#### INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION AUXILIARY.

Original numbers of members.....	204
Present number of members.....	40
Surgical Dressings made.....	21,467
Garments made .....	3,248
Comforts .....	350
Knitted articles .....	967

Gave five dozen pairs of socks to 20th Engineers at the American University Camp.

Gave knitted outfits to 21 young men going into service from Interstate Commerce Commission.

Had two branch Units, one at Hartford, Conn., and one at Costa Rica.

MRS. WILLIAM McCHORD, Chairman.

#### KENESAW AUXILIARY.

Original number of members.....	20
Number of members now.....	12
Number of Garments.....	3,500
Number of Knitted articles.....	500

One day a week sewing at home of Chairman for all and every day for a few members. One and two days a week at Comfort Section for a few; two days a week at Red Cross House, Walter Reed Hospital for five or six members.

Collected tin foil for salvage, sold Come Back, helped every day during influenza with masks, aprons and several members used automobiles carrying nurses and doctors.

A gift of one hundred dollars (\$100.00) to Walter Reed to buy sporting goods to be used by overseas boys, such as punching bag, tennis sets, quilts.

Members from all different churches, Congregational, Catholic, Methodist, etc.

MRS. J. H. FISHBACK, Chairman.





THE LADIES OF THE SENATE AUXILIARY

## LADIES OF THE SENATE AUXILIARY.

Number of members beginning of organization.	25
Number of members now.....	25
Number of surgical Dressings made.....	15,619
Number of garments.....	4,081
Number of knitted articles.....	426

All pairs counted as one article. All garments were made between January 21, 1918, and February 14, 1919. All Surgical Dressings were made between January 23, 1918, and November 12, 1918.

MRS. THOMAS R. MARSHALL, Chairman.

## LAYETTE COMMITTEE AUXILIARY.

Original number of members.....	12
Present number of members.....	160
Layettes made .....	400
(32 pieces in each layette.)	

Sent to Diet Kitchen numerous blankets, flannel nightgowns, dresses, sleeping bags, etc. Contributed \$250.00 to "Milk Fund" for Babies.

MRS. WILLIAM C. HILL, Chairman.

## LEBANON LODGE AUXILIARY.

Original number of members.....	12
Present number of members.....	47
Garments .....	850
Linen articles .....	3,965
Comforts .....	100
Knitted articles .....	120
Three hospital beds furnished.....	\$150.00
Base Hospital operating room furnished....	895.00
Wool, buttons, cotton tape, etc.....	49.90
Membership .....	1243.00
War Fund Drive, 1918.....	1280.32
Total.. .....	\$3693.22

One member gave 1600 hours; nine gave 800 hours and eight gave 400 hours.



Cut 1000 socks for Christmas packages  
 Cut 72 pairs of bed socks  
 325 Red Cross veils  
 During influenza epidemic made masks.

MRS. BLAIR MCKENZIE, Chairman.

#### MARINE BARRACKS SURGICAL DRESSING NIGHT AUXILIARY.

Original number of members.....	11
Present number of members.....	65
Surgical Dressings made.....	10,828
Knitted articles .....	150

Several members of this Unit did nursing during the influenza epidemic. We also made 1,500 cotton bags for dressings.

MISS M. I. BOOTH, Chairman.

#### MARTHA WASHINGTON CHAPTER O. E. S. AUXILIARY

Number of members beginning of organization..	120
Number of members now.....	50
Number of garments.....	1,314
Number of Knitted articles.....	21

Managed two booths during Spring drive, 1918. Managed Garden Theatre during War Stamp drive, 1918. Worked inspecting surgical dressings; worked with salvage department collecting tin foil. Two members worked as nurses during the "Flu" epidemic. Now working to sell the Come Back. Cut veiling, made flu masks.

JANE E. COLLINS, Chairman.

#### MRS. LISCUM'S AUXILIARY.

Original number of members.....	20
Present number of members.....	124
Surgical Dressings made.....	169,941
Garments made .....	350
Linen articles .....	600
Knitted articles .....	70

Knitted articles through Emergency Committee and direct gifts about \$2,000. One member of the Auxiliary reported \$800, another \$300, collected at summer homes. As nearly every one

of the members of the Auxiliary belonged to one or another of the Emergency Committees, I think my estimate of garments may be a just one. Five hundred glasses of jelly were sent to the Walter Reed Hospital by members of the Auxiliary. Three members are doing Y. M. C. A. Hostess work, one in this country and two in France.

MARY D. LISCUM, Chairman.

#### NAVY DEPARTMENT AUXILIARY.

Number of members now.....	6,000
Number of Surgical Dressings made.....	37,905
Number of Garments.....	3,410
Number of Linen articles.....	11,722
Number of Knitted articles.....	5,624

Have recreation rooms at Corcoran Court for women workers. Recreation room at Naval Hospital. Extra things supplied to St. Elizabeth's and Naval Hospital. Magazine subscriptions sent to various Naval Hospitals in other parts of the country.

MRS. JOSEPHUS DANIELS, Chairman.

#### NEEDLEWORK GUILD OF AMERICA AUXILIARY.

Original number of members.....	25
Present number of members.....	10
Surgical Dressings made.....	11,629
Garments .....	1,076
Linen articles .....	1,343
Comforts .....	357
Knitted articles .....	1,252
Cash sent to France (Lyons Branch Needlework Guild) .....	\$200.00

The Guild is a National body, affiliated since 1907 with the National Red Cross, and the D. C. Branch shipped all articles made by it (except 1,600 surgical dressings given direct through the D. C. Chapter) to the War Relief Office of the Needlework Guild of America, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York. This was done with the sanction and approval of Mr. Eliot Wadsworth.

The membership of the D. C. Branch, Needlework Guild, is now over 1,500, but the large Jewish Section worked through its own Red Cross Auxiliary, and the majority of other members

worked in Georgetown, St. Margaret's, Washington Ward, Surgical Dressings and other Auxiliaries, only the members of the one company and a few others worked regularly each Friday at the Guild workroom.

ELEANOR G. DUPUY, Chairman.

By N. H. Hasan, Sec'y War Relief Committee.

#### 19TH STREET BAPTIST INDEPENDENT AUXILIARY.

Original number of members.....	5
Present number of members.....	112
Garments made .....	113
Knitted articles .....	60

Given through the Harriet Tubman Branch:

12 sweaters
6 wristlets
10 pairs of socks
3 scarfs

BESSIE B. BRIGGS, Chairman.

#### NORTH CAPITOL SURGICAL DRESSING AUXILIARY.

Number of members beginning of organization...	12
Number of members now.....	20
Number of Surgical Dressings made.....	8,314
Number of Comforts.....	100
Number of Knitted articles.....	16

B. M. YOUNG, Chairman.

#### PARK VIEW AUXILIARY.

Original number of members.....	103
Present number of members.....	70
Garments.....	2,381
Linen articles .....	1,665
Comforts .....	249
Knitted articles .....	909

Made 2500 influenza masks, 50 hours of Christmas work, 1 truck load of salvage, 1000 pounds of paper, made three house to house canvasses for Red Cross membership and subscriptions.

Have Sacred Heart Church Unit working with us, membership at beginning 60 and now 20 included in total membership above.

MRS. C. H. HANSON, Chairman.

## PECK CHAPEL AUXILIARY.

Original number of members.....	12
Present number of members.....	57
Surgical Dressings made.....	38,866
Garments made .....	453
Linen articles .....	814
Comforts .....	25
Knitted articles .....	216

Influenza nursing, 953 hours. Preparing breakfasts for 2,700 soldiers at Peck Chapel. Hostess at Vacation House, Colonial Beach for ten of the wounded from Walter Reed, on a seven days furlough. Collected on Red Cross Drives over \$2,000. Letters to and for men in service over 200. Testaments to men in service 41. Care of one French orphan for two years and partial care of another.

EUGENIA J. CUTHBERT, Chairman.

## PETWORTH AUXILIARY.

Number of members beginning of organization	135
Number of members now.....	70
Number of Garments.....	3,470
Number of linen articles.....	3,435
Number of Knitted Articles.....	793
Number of Knitted Articles as gifts.....	194
Layettes .....	30
Influenza masks .....	2281
Christmas Membership Drive.....	\$1,053.00
War Fund Drive.....	1,750.00
Contribution to Auxiliary.....	1,071.24
War Sufferer's Relief.....	57.06

Gifts to the hospital as follows: 12 Bibles; 2,706 magazines; 23 canes; 1 gallon soup; tobacco, \$50.00 worth; candy, \$5.00 worth.

Two of our women have given their services to the Convalescent Home at Walter Reed Hospital, as required, for the past year. Another has played the piano, for morning and evening services on Sunday for the past year. Three of our women have sold the Come Back every week at the State, War and Navy Building. We also gathered salvage last summer and also articles for the Comforts Committee.

MABEL H. TEST, Chairman.

## PINEY BRANCH AUXILIARY.

Original number of members.....	30
Present number of members.....	125
Garments made .....	5,359
Linen articles .....	4,117
Comforts .....	718
Knitted articles .....	300

Garments made have been cut by members of our own Auxiliary.

MARY H. HANVEY, Chairman.

## POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT AUXILIARY.

Original number of members.....	240
Present number of members.....	447
Surgical Dressings made.....	142
Garments made .....	10,242
Comforts .....	1,634
Knitted articles .....	200

This organization has sent old clothes through Mrs. Lansing and has contributed to different relief organizations the sum of \$575.00 aside from the help given during the influenza epidemic.

Our contributions have included Italian Relief and National Allied Commission.

MRS. ALBERT S. BURLESON, Chairman.

## PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE AUXILIARY.

Original number of members.....	77
Present number of members.....	33
Garments made .....	1,368
Linen articles .....	2,245
Comforts .....	203
Knitted articles .....	45

Our records for dozens and dozens of sheets, pillow cases and towels from March to August, 1917, were lost in moving, so not included here.

Have paid for two orphans, for 1917 and 1918, and have the amount for 1919.

Made 500 masks for Public Health Service Hospital.

Gave \$20.00 to Comforts Committee at Christmas.

FLETA L. TRASK, Chairman.



## RED CROSS HELPERS AUXILIARY.

Original number of members.....	300
Present number of members.....	
Garments made .....	12,930
Surgical Dressings made.....	84,572
Linen articles .....	3 dozen blankets.
Comforts, 750 bags to Camp Meade, 100 bags to Mexican Border, 250 additional. Total....	1,100
Knitted articles.....	1,248

We commenced in September, 1914, and until April, 1917, gave all supplies, including flannel, etc. We supplied all our wool. Surgical dressings were not started until 1915.

Christmas, 1917, we gave 750 comfort bags to Camp Meade. We answered many emergency calls.

MRS. GARRISON McCLINTOCK, Chairman.

## RED CROSS KITCHEN AUXILIARY NO. 1.

Original number of members.....	62
Present number of members.....	30
Garments made .....	310
Knitted articles .....	60
Jelly made.....	15,310 glasses.
Marmalade .....	106 gallons.

Instead of surgical dressings we gave lessons in first aid at night for the girls employed through the day, during the first year of the war.

MRS. ALLYN K. CAPRON, Supervisor.

## RHODE ISLAND AVENUE AUXILIARY.

Original number of members.....	9
Present number of members.....	322
Garments made .....	14,892
Knitted articles .....	557
Drive for funds during December, 1917....	\$10,079.85
Drive for funds during May, 1918.....	4,008.30
Membership Drive December, 1918.....	1,347.84

Collected salvage for three months with good results. Collected jellies (several hundred jars) for Railroad Canteen and

Walter Reed Hospital work. Ladies mended clothing for troops at Fort Myer. Packed Christmas bundles. Helped at K. C. Mut. Now selling the Walter Reed Hospital paper, The Come Back, at Navy Yard, Post Office, Belasco, Washington Hotel, Rialto theatre. This Auxiliary is composed of the following Churches.

St. Martin's Catholic	St. Agnes Episcopal
Bethany Baptist	St. Paul's M. S.
United Brethren	Lincoln Road Memorial
Eckington Presbyterian	R. I. Avenue Methodist
Advent Episcopal	Church of Atonement Lutheran
	MARY J. FISHER, Chairman.

Mrs. W. E. Pairo was the first Chairman of this Auxiliary.

#### ST. ALBANS AUXILIARY.

Original number of members.....	17
Present number of members.....	9
Surgical Dressings made.....	28,556
Garments .....	150
Comforts .....	200
Knitted articles.....	no record kept.

A few influenza masks, a little automobile service for the Walter Reed Hospital. A party for American University Camp. Raised \$804 for American Red Cross.

CORNELIA C. BAIRD, Chairman.

#### ST. ANDREWS AUXILIARY.

Number of members beginning of organization..	71
Number of members now.....	60
Number of Surgical Dressings made.....	5,985
Number of Garments.....	1,687
Number of Linen Articles.....	324
Number of Comforts.....	60
Number of Knitted Articles.....	609

Assisted in all membership drives.

Made broths and furnished to nurses during influenza.

Gave a dance each Saturday evening from November, 1917, to March, 1919, for men in uniform.

HARRIETT A. DIMON, Chairman.

## ST. MARGARET'S AUXILIARY.

Original number of members.....	15
Present number of members.....	48
Surgical Dressings made.....	47,806
Garments made .....	6,058
Through Ansted Branch 3,000 plus 618 from Powell-Johnston, balance Washington Aux.:	
Linen articles .....	3,366
Comforts .....	600
Knitted Articles .....	5,000

St. Margaret's took an active part in all parades, war and membership drives and house to house canvassing. They assisted during the influenza, and also made 3,000 masks. They furnished and sent Walter Reed Hospital 150 glasses of jelly and during the influenza epidemic jelly and broth for one of the hospitals. They took part in the Red Cross Christmas work and presented to the Red Cross 50 filled comfort bags, picture puzzles for St. Elizabeth's and playing cards for various hospitals.

In addition to these our Auxiliary had two branches, the Ansted, W. Va. Branch, under Mrs. William Nelson Page, and the Powell-Johnston School Branch. This latter was I think the first school auxiliary of the younger children in Washington and later was merged into the Junior Red Cross. Miss Littell was in charge of this work. During the spring and summer of 1917 they contributed 618 articles to the Red Cross. The children forming this branch were from grades below the eighth.

The Ansted Branch started under Mrs. Page with about 15 members. Under Mrs. Page's leadership this Branch grew rapidly and soon had a large membership of both men and women, white and black, the miners and their families of that district, and a large fund. The people were very earnest, supported their work entirely and presented to the Red Cross through St. Margaret's, who supervised and attended to their work for them, 300 garments and linen articles. When this Ansted work started the Chapter or Division would not accept them as a branch. Later, when the work had grown to large proportions, and the Potomac Division was formed, the Division insisted on their becoming an auxiliary to a West Virginia Chapter, which they eventually did, thus closing their connection with St. Margaret's.

St. Margaret's also had a night class for war workers, the first in the District and this class is still at work, making surgical dressings for Walter Reed Hospital. The assistance rendered to the Red Cross by this class in many ways has been great.

In addition to their own work St. Margaret's invited the War Department Auxiliary, under Mrs. Baker, the War Trade Board Auxiliary, under Mrs. Van Sindern, and the Army Medical Emergency Branch, under Mrs. Ireland, to use their workrooms and all apparatus. These invitations were all accepted.

MRS. I. W. LITTELL, Chairman.

#### ST. MARK'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH AUXILIARY.

Original number of members.....	30
Present number of members.....	21
Garments made .....	2,000
Linen articles .....	46 pillow cases.
Knitted articles .....	140

Turned in in pledges, subscriptions, etc., \$878.00, comfort bags 60, housewives 67, handkerchiefs 159, influenza masks 160. In all Drives and marches.

MARY A. TREMBLAY, Chairman.

#### ST. THOMAS' CHURCH AUXILIARY.

Original number of members.....	75
Present number of members.....	25
Surgical Dressings made.....	53,521
Garments .....	725
Linen articles .....	50
Comforts .....	30
Knitted articles .....	1,250

MRS. SAMUEL A. KIMBERLY, Chairman.

#### SMITHSONIAN AUXILIARY.

No report. Articles knitted sent to Chapter House.

MISS MUNROE, Chairman.

#### STATE DEPARTMENT AUXILIARY.

Original number of members.....	125
Present number of members.....	70

Surgical Dressings made.....	1,370
Garments .....	1,198
14 complete layettes to Home Service.	
Comforts .....	150
Knitted articles .....	704

320 Christmas bags to Camp Meade and to the camps in France. 315 hospital garments have been sent to Neuilly, Paris, France, and Walter Reed Hospital. 357 knitted articles sent to Camp Meade, Camp McClellan and to Coast Guards, individual soldiers and to the crew of the Seneca. 5,684 garments sent to Halifax and refugees in Europe. 15 large boxes of worn clothing sent to the Belgian Relief.

MRS. ROBERT LANSING,  
MRS. FRANK L. POLK,  
Chairmen.

#### SOUTHWEST AUXILIARY.

Number of members beginning of organization...	40
Number of members now.....	116
Number of Garments.....	3,750
Number of Comforts.....	600
Number of Knitted Articles .....	255

This is as nearly accurate as I can make the statement.

MRS. M. F. THOMPSON, Chairman.

#### TAKOMA PARK AUXILIARY.

Original number of members.....	25
Present number of members.....	132
Garments made .....	4,336
Linen Articles .....	1,114
Comforts .....	300
Knitted articles .....	727

300 glasses of jelly to Walter Reed Hospital.

One graphonola and 32 records to Walter Reed Hospital.

Entertainments given regularly by the aid of Presbyterian Episcopalian and Seventh Day Adventist Churches at Walter Reed. Work in Red Cross Drives, Christmas Roll Call and Influenza Epidemic. Also much clothing to refugees.

MRS. B. CALLOWAY, Chairman.



## TREASURY DEPARTMENT AUXILIARY.

Original number of members.....	450
Present number of members.....	4,572
Surgical Dressings made.....	51,378
Garments made .....	6,088
Linen articles .....	80,732
Comforts .....	2,037
Knitted articles .....	11,969

1007 Christmas handkerchiefs December, 1917.

\$1288 raised for reconstruction work by Co. H (Unit 16).

Treasury Diet Kitchen furnished 15,000 patients with food during the influenza epidemic at a cost of \$7,500.

MRS. WILLIAM G. McADOO,

MRS. CARTER GLASS,

Chairmen.

## TWENTIETH CENTURY CLUB.

Original number of members.....	80
Present number of members.....	130
Surgical Dressings made.....	29,062
Garments made .....	2,192
Linen articles .....	179
Comforts and Housewives.....	110
Knitted articles .....	about 1,000

Workshop opened November 14, 1917, closed November 20, 1918. This Auxiliary worked for Belgian relief in February, March and April, 1917. Some of the knitted articles were given to the District Chapter, some to Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt, some to the Navy Auxiliary, some to the Signal Corps Unit, some to Walter Reed Hospital and some were sent to Siberia through Mrs. Black and given individually to friends and relatives of the Auxiliary. Also unlisted quantities of jellies were sent to Walter Reed Hospital.

MRS. MARY SWORMSTEDT, Chairman.

UNITED DAUGHTERS OF THE CONFEDERACY  
AUXILIARY.

Original number of members.....	29
Number of members now.....	28

Number of Surgical Dressings made.....	500
Number of Garments.....	911
Number of Comforts.....	12
(800 Italian bags)	
Number of Knitted Articles.....	193

One of the members goes twice a week to Walter Reed Hospital with jellies and other supplies. We have provided ice cream twice a week and have entertained several hundred of the soldiers at different times during the period of the war.

MRS. ROSA H. MULCURE, Chairman.

#### UNITED SPANISH WAR VETERANS AUXILIARY.

Original number of members.....	24
Present number of members.....	11
Surgical Dressings made.....	2,000
Garments made .....	26,100
Linen articles .....	8,000
Comforts .....	150
Knitted Articles .....	1,200

The members have assisted in all drives, made samples, influenza masks, nurses aprons and caps, aided with the sale of the Come Back paper every week.

MRS. IDA M. GALLOWAY, Chairman.

#### WAR DEPARTMENT AUXILIARY.

The War Department Auxiliary accomplished great things. Hundreds of garments were made and many thousands of surgical dressings, as well as knitted articles. Thousands of socks were darned for the soldiers.

Reconstruction work at Walter Reed Hospital was largely supported by this auxiliary. An appropriation of a thousand dollars was made to aid in War Department women workers at Holiday House, who might be in need of assistance. Another appropriation of \$1,500.00 was sent to the Chapter for work at St. Elizabeth's Hospital. Many other gifts have been made by this auxiliary and additional work accomplished.

MRS. NEWTON D. BAKER, Chairman.

MISS JESSIE DELL, Manager.

## WASHINGTON TERMINAL AUXILIARY.

Original number of members.....	10
Present number of members.....	120
Surgical dressings made.....	7,124
Garments .....	2,104
Linen articles, 6 barrels of old linen and 22,120 made articles.	
Comforts .....	389
Knitted articles .....	583

The Auxiliary assisted in two membership drives, Red Cross Money Fund, Liberty Loans and W. S. S. Also in caring for influenza patients, and salvage work. The Auxiliary raised in money during the two years, \$33,835.46, and from the sale of "Come Back" \$413.85.

MRS. G. H. WINSLOW, Chairman.

## WASHINGTON WARD OF THE AMERICAN MILITARY HOSPITAL NO. 1, NEUILLY, FRANCE.

Original number of members.....	
Present number of members.....	
Surgical Dressings made.....	602,987
Garments made .....	3,653
Linen articles .....	59 rolls.
Comforts .....	1,045
Knitted articles .....	6,100
2 wheeled chairs	

Mrs. Murray Burrell, 4 weeks every day, all day long, in Influenza Hospital. Two Red Cross Drives entire time. One soldier billeted three months. Nine evening entertainments for soldiers.

Miss Redfern 12 visits to Walter Reed Hospital carrying ice cream, cake, candy and comforts. Took charge of old home, renovated, furnished and equipped it for 25 women war workers and acted as matron for three months.

Saleswomen at Hecht's and Lansburgh's Department stores helped the Washington Ward Auxiliary making garments and knitting things in their luncheon time. Church of the Covenant helped making garments and knitting.

MRS. GIBSON FALNESTOCK, Chairman.

## WAUGH M. E. CHURCH AUXILIARY.

Original number of members.....	50
Number of members now.....	35
Number of garments.....	720
Number if Linen Articles.....	3,273
Number of Knitted Articles.....	19

Took part in four drives.

Three members helped to nurse during influenza epidemic.

Helped to pack Christmas gifts, 1917.

Spent about \$100.00 for supplies.

Made many masks.

MRS. COURT F. WOOD, Chairman.

## WESLEY CHAPEL AUXILIARY.

Original number of members.....	15
Present number of members.....	8
Garments made .....	151
Linen articles .....	859
Number of comforts.....	134
Knitted articles .....	50

MRS. W. T. GALLIHER, Chairman.

## WESTERN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AUXILIARY.

Number of members beginning of organization..	3
Number of members now.....	70
Number of garments.....	between 600 and 700
Number of linen articles.....	several large bundles
Number of comforts.....	about 600
Number of knitted articles.....	about 500

First year of war unit furnished all materials for work.

Chairman fixed and delivered 260 Christmas boxes to unremembered and sick soldiers at Meade. Earned \$1,000 for service clubs by singing; 10 outfits for "Warrington." Nursed four sick soldiers in own home. Gave other services.

MRS. NOBLE NEWPORT POTTS, Chairman.

WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION  
AUXILIARY.

Original number of members.....	20
Present number of members.....	125
Garments made .....	64

We were not organized until December, 1918, on account of the major part of our organization being in other Auxiliaries. We have some unfinished work on hand which will be turned in soon.

EMMA SANFORD SHELTON, Chairman.

#### WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS AUXILIARY.

Original number of members.....	5
Present number of members.....	5
Garments made .....	14
Comforts .....	10

Owing to the lateness in season in beginning work and inability to work in our hall we have not been able to accomplish very much.

M. ALICE STINE, Chairman.

#### WOODLEY PARK AUXILIARY.

Number of members beginning of organization	38
Number of members now 660, including small groups from All Souls' Episcopal Church, St. Thomas' Roman Catholic Church, Washington Heights Presbyterian Church and the Epiphany Lutheran Church.	
Number of Surgical Dressings made.....	33,678
Number of Garments.....	10,217
Number of Linen Articles.....	5,827
Number of Comforts.....	1,576
Number of Knitted Articles.....	3,433

1. The 1917 Christmas work, for District of Columbia soldiers, 20,209 khaki packets, was in charge of the Chairman of this Auxiliary.

2. The District of Columbia "Christmas Membership Drive" for 1917 (Women's work) was in charge of the Chairman of this Auxiliary.

3. In April, 1918, this Auxiliary presented the torpedo-boat destroyer WATERS (officers and crew) with complete sets of knitted articles which cost this organization over \$1,200.00 for the wool alone.

4. For the "Second Red Cross War Fund," May, 1918, this Auxiliary collected \$9,528.00.

5. The 1918 Christmas work for the District of Columbia



soldiers overseas (consisting of the inspection and dispatch of 9,844 Christmas boxes) was in charge of the Chairman of this organization who was assisted almost exclusively by members of the WOODLEY PARK AUXILIARY. In addition to their services for this work, through one entire month, they gave a personal donation of \$249.60, which made possible the sending at the "Eleventh Hour," 279 Christmas boxes to "Friendless soldiers."

6. The 1918 Christmas Eve distribution of candy and cigarettes to soldiers at East Potomac Park camp was made by the 1st Vice Chairman (Mrs. W. E. Shannon) and eight members of this Auxiliary.

7. When the WOODLEY PARK AUXILIARY disbanded, February 1, 1919, it presented to the District Chapter its private stock and equipment representing a cash value of over \$1,600.00.

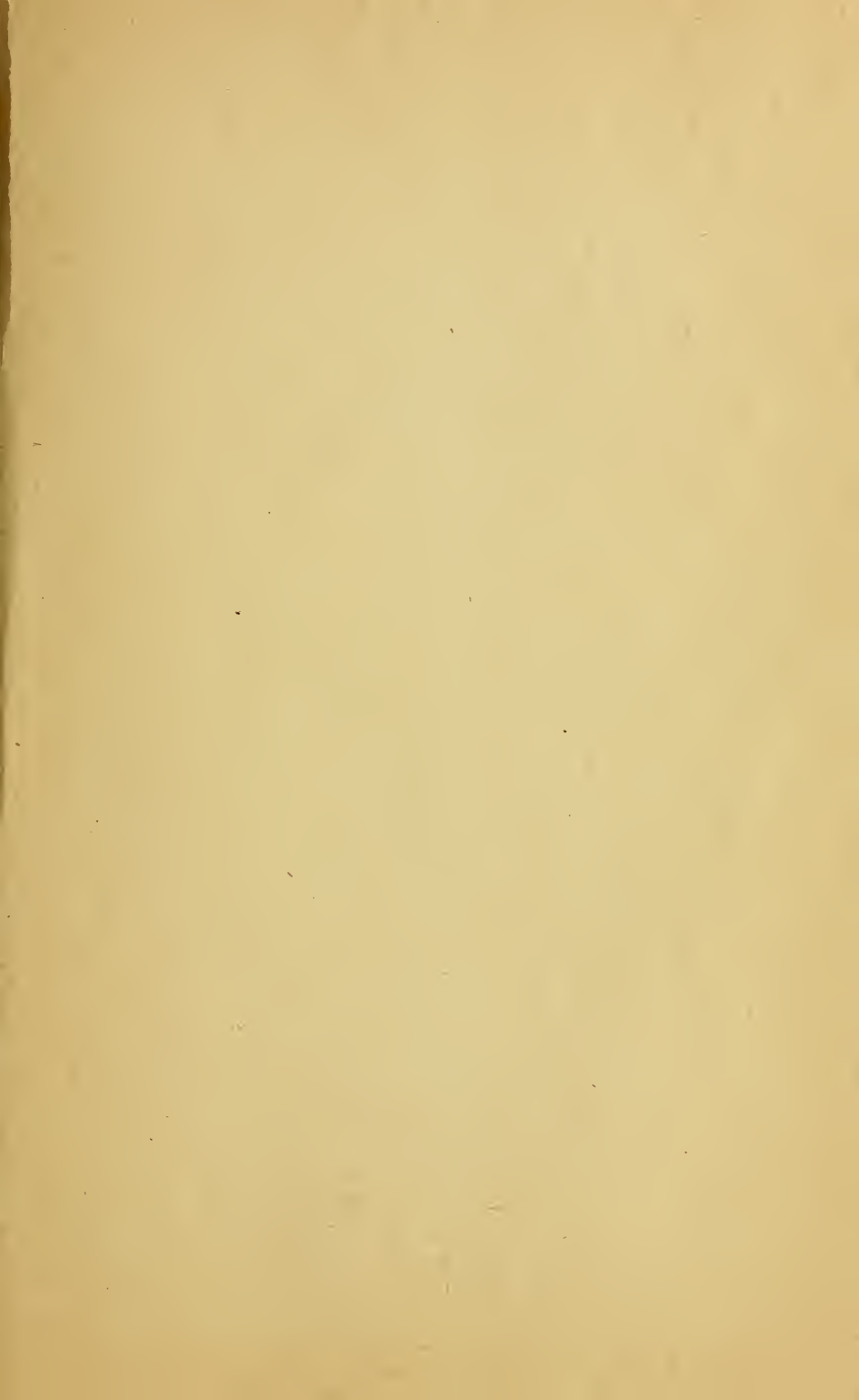
8. Upon completing its records, February 1, 1919, the WOODLEY PARK AUXILIARY funds in bank amounted to \$1,625.00, which at this present, await proper disposal.

MRS. HENRY B. SOULE, Chairman.











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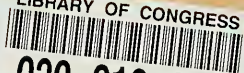


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