



Charles W. and Mary Lesley Ames Family Papers

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Miss Ames to Go at Once to Dispensary Under Mrs. Lathrop.

Three St. Paul women and one woman from Minneapolis will go to France to aid in the care of sick French women and children, in a dispensary established by residents of St. Paul, and under the direction of Mrs. Benjamin G. Lathrop, head of the American Fund for French Wounded. Those who will leave immediately are Miss Elizabeth Ames, her cousin, Miss Edith Winter of Minneapolis. They will go within a week, and will sail with Mrs. Lathrop.

Those who plan to go later are Miss Alice O'Brien and Mrs. Frederick J. Elliot. Mrs. Elliot's husband, Mr. Elliot, pastor of the Unitarian church, is chaplain in the Boston City Hospital unit, and expects to be called at any time. Mrs. Elliot will accompany her husband also. Other St. Paul women and girls may go.

Mrs. Lathrop who spoke to St. Paul war workers yesterday afternoon at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Ames, and who raised \$1,500 from private subscriptions while here, has agreed to take a limited number of St. Paul women back to France with her. Eight motor drivers and many packers of hospital supplies are needed, she said.

No motor drivers volunteered from St. Paul, as the requirements are difficult to meet. Women motor drivers must be able to drive and repair a machine and to speak French fluently.

Fifteen hundred dollars is still to be raised in St. Paul for the dispensary for French women and children, and a committee has been appointed to solicit subscriptions. Money intended for this purpose is to be sent to Mrs. John Bullard, treasurer of the St. Paul chapter of the American Fund for French Wounded, or to Mrs. C. W. Ames, president of the organization.

(Letter sent
by Mr. Goad.)

Hotel D'Angleterre,
Caen.

July 6th, 1915.

Dear Mrs. Lathrop,

I am sending you a sketch drawn by a wounded man in Cabourg Hospital and I hope to have some photos for you soon, which are being developed. The following little accounts of hospitals I have taken from my reports. If they are what you want I will send more.

"To-day we took bales to Les Pieux, one of the very poor hospitals, where the men have hardly the necessities of life. The little village has exhausted its resources, but they struggle bravely to clothe their soldiers who are drest in the oddest assortment of garments. The "Ambulance" is a great barn like building with a floor of earth on which stand the beds, at least some of them stand, the others have to be propped against the wall. They look MOST uncomfortable. The windows are all hermetically sealed, and the only ventilation is by the door which stands open when fine, when wet there is none. I noticed some deep cracks crossing the floor, through which water was running, and I was told that when it rained the water overflowed along the floor between the beds. On one side the men had dug a little gutter to try and drain it. In summer it is bad enough, but what will it be in autumn and winter? And here were three men with inflammatory rheumatism. One had been kicked on the back, and another on the head, and a third on the arm. The only comfort was a little straw mat on the floor, and a few blankets. The two large bales you sent here will give such comfort and pleasure. Sister Laurent is writing to tell you how badly they needed all you sent, and how grateful they are.

Formation Sanitaire, Dielette.

This place is interesting, as the Hospital is on the site of a big iron mine owned by the Germans, and worked with much success by them. It is supposed now to have been a strategic point by which they intended to take Cherbourg in the rear. The little village is almost deserted as there is no fishing, and it is some distance from the main road. The bales for this place we took with us, and two of the strongest convalescents carried them from the motor up the steep hill. I cannot describe the pleasure of these men when they saw the clothes, the days are so monotonous, and they have so little pleasure. They each had a shirt, a vest, handkerchief, tricot, and a pair of socks. Two dear little "Sisters of the Poor" from Paris have charge of the Lingerie, and do all the dressings most skilfully. There were many cripples here. Men with stiff legs, twisted arms, and distorted faces from shell wounds, but they all crowded round eagerly to see what had been sent. The Trousers you put in these bales were splended, and just what they need. All the men wanted them, but the little Sisters were very impartial, and dealt them out only with GREAT consideration to the most needy. One of the men here a "Chasseur" from the "Midi" found a card in his shirt with the words "worked by a Philadelphia girl" written

on it, which pleased him very much when I translated it. It was a pretty shirt with lilac and green stripes, and he was much envied by the others.

At the DEPOT, QUERQUEVILLE there are a number of men now. During the last week all the Hospitals have been filling rapidly, and they are running short of supplies of dressings, and also of clothes. At Querqueville each ward is a little house to itself. The Lingerie is the principal house, one story up. It is looked after by a Mdle. Joret who has slaved for the soldiers with the greatest devotion. I have seen some of her darns so large, and in so many different colored wools, it was hard to tell the original color of the sock. Your nine bales were carried up into the Lingerie, and the distribution began. News of this event soon went round, and across the big open space, from every building men poured out, and made for the spot. Men on crutches made wonderful time. Legless and armless they crowded up the narrow staircase, and stood waiting their turn with longing eyes. Mdle. Joret knew all of them intimately and checked the greedy, and encouraged the bashful with a firm hand. From their poor sore feet, where the skin was broken and blistered, she softly drew the dirty socks, and then with equal care put on the new ones, (even old ones are precious), so one by one the men disappeared into an inner room, and the change was effected. The slippers went like wildfire, many of the men had tied up their feet in rags, and it was a joy to fit a slipper to a wounded foot, and see the comfort it gave. Mdle Joret is sixty-five, but I am quite sure last Monday was one of the happiest days of her life. She was past thanks, but as the last soldier went down well clad and happy, she wiped her eyes with a cache nez and murmured C'est le bon Dieu."

I know you will be glad to hear one of your gifts brought comfort to a dying man. It was in one of the crowded wards at Granville. The man had had a terrible case of fractured jaw, and was unable to speak. Other complications had set in and they said it was only a case of a few hours. In the bales you had sent some packets of writing paper and pencils, and I was taking these to the different men. When I got to his bed, and he saw the packets his eyes lit up, and with great difficulty, but so eagerly, he wrote a few words to his wife. He had evidently wanted to write and had not been able to explain. He was quite exhausted with the effort, but watched me as I closed and stamped it, and half an hour later he died.

Yours sincerely,

(signed) L.H.Wethy.

*My husband
seems to be
to war
meeting
the same*

FRENCH WOUNDED EMERGENCY FUND.

34, LOWNDES SQUARE, S.W.

HON. SECRETARY:
MISS EVELYN WYLD.

TELEPHONE:
VICTORIA 1724.

July 15 1915

Dear Mrs. Ames,

My voyage was quite uneventful though diversified not unpleasantly by the expectation of 'events' & preparations such as boat-drills, ~~at various points~~. I am now most anxious to get once more in touch from this side with all the American Committees started, my mind goes back to your kindness to me & the energy with which you & Mrs. Ames took up the idea & organized the St. Paul Committee. I enclose the letter of one of our visitors, which I am sure will interest you. It might

Even find its way into some St. Paul
paper with a short notice from you
of the local Committee, & thus help
you in the raising of funds & volunteers ^{workers}.

I will try to send you similar
letters at least once a month, or
often, & let you know if possible
where your supplies are going.

The American Branch is to have
a small fleet of motors of its
own, directed by the American
Committee here in London, of
which Mrs. Lathrop is Chairman.

With all good wishes & kindest
regards to you all.

P.S.

Will you send me
the names of your
Committee as soon
as possible? The London

Committee thinks everything "mystical" that is not very definite.

Yours very sincerely
Ferdie. Hoar.

Extracts from Letters:-

July 17, 1915.

Dear Miss Ames-- Your large case reached us safely yesterday, and was a perfect delight to open. Every thing was perfect and you cannot begin to know how we appreciate it because so many things come in with slight errors, even if a pin is out of the way it must be changed.****You certainly have done St. Paul Credit****.

Very truly yours,

(signed) David Willard,

National Field Secretary

(Surgical Dressings Committee)

P.S. We are sending today on the Rochambeau 31,584. Our total to date of the dressings 2,430,230.

July 20, 1915.

We have received your splendid boxes of dressings and thank you most heartily. ****Your women are certainly doing splendid careful work. While we are delighted to have all the dressings made out of new material it is not necessary to have them all so. ****

(Signed) David Willard.

N.F.Sec.

In a letter from Mr. Goad of July 15th from the French Wounded Emergency Fund office in London, 34 Lowndes Square, S.W., comes these words:-

Dear Mrs. Ames,

My voyage was quite uneventful though diversified not unpleasantly by the expectation of "Events" and preparations such as boat-drills. I am now most anxious to get once more in touch from this side with all the American Committees started. **** I enclose the letter of one of our visitors, which I am sure will interest you. It might even find its way into some St. Paul paper with a short notice from you of the local committee, and thus help you in the raising of funds and volunteer workers.

I will try to send you similar letters at least once a month or oftener, and let you know if possible where your supplies are going.

The American Branch is to have a small fleet of motors of its own, directed by the American Committee here in London, of which Mrs. Lathrop is Chairman.

With all good wishes and kindest regards to you all

Yours very sincerely,

(signed) Harold E. Goad,

Good

June 10

Cleveland

Ans'd
June 17 '15
- glommiter being
formed - Wildland
you the names
later"
W L D

Dear Mr. Ames,

I am wondering whether
you have yet got back to
St. Paul & what progress
has been made towards the
formation of a French Wounded
Emergency Land Committee
during your absence. As you
see, I have not yet sailed
nor even reached the East coast;

During the interval I have
been starting Committees in
St. Louis & Kansas City.

Minneapolis seems to have
done great things towards
"mobilizing" the whole town
for war Relief. But I don't
know ^{yet} the exact bearing of
these measures upon our work.

What of the splendid promise
by W. Deane of one gross of

pyjamas? Do you know if
these have been sent-off yet?
I don't know who is the
corresponding Secretary, to whom
I ought to write, in St. Paul.
Would it be troubling you too
much to ask you to let me
have a line to the Hotel
Manhattan (or to ask Miss Ames
to write it) - to let me know
whom I ought to address
& if possible, also the names

of the other members of the
Committee?

I am so sorry to have
missed you in Washington.
I expect to be there for a
few hours next Monday.

In the hope that we may meet
again in Europe in most peaceful
times, with many thanks for
all your kindness & kindest
regards to you all, I am

Yours &c. sincerely

Edward E. Good.

*Margaret Anderson August 21st
Sending list of
contents of box 14 boxes
Aug 30 1915
m.s.d.*

FRENCH WOUNDED EMERGENCY FUND.

Aug 6th 1915.

Dear

Mrs Ames,

I have just returned to London after a brief tour in France, where I saw a number of hospitals in Normandy.

I regret that for the moment I have not time to send a detailed account of them, beyond saying that on the whole I found them less deplorable than those I had seen earlier in the year.

Some, however, were very poor and all in want of bedclothes & garments, not so much surgical dressings and bandages this time. They all asked me for socks, shirts, slippers, pyjamas & a sort of vest that is very easy to make. It is sleeveless & cut loose & large, open down the front. Flannelette is the best material. I wonder if you could get some of your workers to make these? And still more flannel shirts with sleeves.

With all good wishes to your Committee & kind regards.

I am,

Yours sincerely,

Harold W. Good

Adresse Télégraphique:
MÉTROPOLITAIN PARIS

TÉLÉPHONE 240-63



Hôtel Métropolitain

8, Rue Cambon

KAUFMANN Propriétaire

Paris, le 10 Octobre 1915

Dear Mrs Ames,

Thank you & your daughter
so much for your letters,
which I am sorry not to
have answered before.
The enclosed typewritten
letter will tell you what
has happened to our Society.
The American part has had
to split off from the English.
We just had to have our
own depot in Paris. It was

quite absurd paying so
much as £10 a week for
transport from Liverpool
to London & suffering such
exaggerated delays! Here
we have so much more
reliable information also;
we can hear in a hour when
the need is greatest & just
what is wanted. We have
all the facilities (thru the
kindness of the American
Clearing House) that the
London Committee now
lacks owing to new French
regulations about shipments
across the Channel & about
passports & permits to visit
hospitals. I had had a long

• futile struggle all the summer
to get the English Committee
to understand the American
position. They have several
thousands of pounds' worth
of American supplies in their
depot, which are held up
owing to these two difficulties.
These will all reach the
hospitals, of course, in time,
& enable them to go on with
their work in Normandy &
Brittany for some months
to come. But the need
is now worst & further south
for this it's ridiculous
to ship via England. The
need is something awful!

Everyone here says it will be
far worse this winter than
last. The sheets that were
originally loaned by the local
populations are utterly worn
out. Pillows there are none
in scores of hospitals, ^{blankets} ~~blankets~~
have been soaked through & thro'
with blood & worse and they
are too foul to be tolerated
any longer & have been replaced
with straw mattresses. In many
many places there are no garments
to enable the men to get out
of their filthy uniforms, which
grow hard when washed.
There are no towels left -
everything has to be renewed.
And the country is so fatigued
but so exhausted!

Adresse Télégraphique:

MÉTROPOLITAIN PARIS

TÉLÉPHONE 240-63



Hôtel Métropolitain

8, Rue Cambon

KAUFMANN Propriétaire

Paris, le

1914

5 There is no indigestion,
practically; no rents;
an eternal moralorium;
no debts paid & no money.
And the cost of sheets &
other hospital supplies
is quite prohibitive.

England has so many
wounded now of her own
so many wars on hand -
Only America can help -
I know how much America
has done & is doing, but I

also her sympathy for
France & her inexhaustible
generosity.

I am sailing from
Bordeaux for New York
upon the 16th I hope to
be in the East for a week
or so & in St Paul about
the middle of November,
just for a night. I want
to revisit all the Committees.
I started in the spring
& then go on right over to
California. Meanwhile
Mrs. Nevin is to reorganize
the whole Society under
a National Committee &
possibly to choose a new name.

I do hope that ^{the} St. Paul
Committee will stand
by us & continue to work
& send us supplies as before.
We might think our appeal
perhaps of small monthly
subscriptions for Shells &
blankets & pillows etc.
We shall need these in a
constant stream of great
volume - hundreds every
week. We don't ask for
expensive things; only the
most necessary, to enable
a man to die in some little
comfort or to give him a
chance of recovery.

I hope you and your
family are all well & that
I shall be able to see
you in November.

With kindest regards
to you all,

I am,
Yours very sincerely
Harold E. Hoar.

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, VICE-PRESIDENT

BELVIDERE BROOKS, VICE-PRESIDENT

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

RECEIVED AT PIONEER PRESS BUILDING, 332 ROBERT ST., ST. PAUL, MINN.

Vincent & Vanues to dinner?

1915 NOV 8 PM 10 16

A587CH 42 NL

PITTSBURGH PA 8

*We want
Sat. Eve*

D 2049

MRS AMES

501 GRAND AVE STPAUL MINN

CAN YOU ARRANGE MEETING FOR ME IN STPAUL EITHER FRIDAY SATURDAY OR
SUNDAY CONSULTING MISS W E MILLAN 505 TENTH AVENUE MINNEAPOLIS

TO AVOID CLASHING WITH MEETING I AM ASKING HER TO ARRANGE PLEASE WIRE
REPLY AUDITORIUM HOTEL CHICAGO WRITING

HAROLD GOOD.

*Mr & Mrs P. D. McMillan
& drs.*

*505 10th Ave. S.E.
Minneapolis*

East 239

TELEPHONED TO

TIME

BY

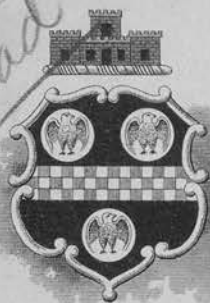
W.C. up 347. McMillan

1915 NOV 8 PM 10 16

November 8th 1915

ALBERT E. KAHN CO. PITTSBURGH, PA.

Good



Fort Pitt Hotel

FORT PITT HOTEL CO.

PENN AVENUE & 10TH STREET

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Ans'd
to Murray
Nov 10/15

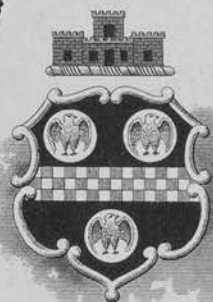
Dear Mr. Ames,

As you see, I am once more touring the United States trying to start new committees & keep up the interest of those already at work. I landed a week ago & have had meetings in Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington & Sewickley. -

I am now on my way to Cleveland where I have meetings on Wednesday; hence I go to Chicago (Auditorium Hotel) on Wednesday night; & I hope

to run up to St Paul and
Minneapolis on Thursday
night, if you ^{in St. Paul} & Miss McMillan
in Minneapolis can get me
meetings of any kind & would
care for me to come.

I have much to tell. The
need is awful. France has
nearly a million wounded
& all the ~~Stitches~~ etc in the
hospitals are worn out.
Our Paris Depot is a "fait
accompli" & we need a constant
stream of supplies for it,
to be shipped thro' the American
Clearing House. We have
splendid plans; only the
goodwill & help of the Committees
is required to make them a success.
The New York Committee have
sent me out to try to get there.



Fort Pitt Hotel

FORT PITT HOTEL CO.

PENN AVENUE & 10TH STREET

Pittsburgh, Pa.

²/ Now if you can get up
any meeting, will you
telephone to Mrs McMillan
505 Fifth Ave. St. to
arrange the date & hours
in such a way that it will
not clash with hers. I will
spend Friday morning to Sunday
night in your part of the
world, but do not wish
to give you the alternative
of only one day. - Will you
then wire to me to catch me
either at Cleveland c/o Mrs
Robert Ireland - Lake Shore
Boulevard on Wednesday or

at Chicago, Auditorium Hotel
on Thursday? I will send
a night letter this evening
that will probably reach you
before this one.

We have so much work
before us to relieve the frightful
needs of France. They are
worse than ever before. But
I will explain all when I come.
Shipping to England had become
impracticable & the American
Branch will have its own
depot & distributing service.

Please give many messages
to your family for me & thank
your daughters for the splendid
work they are doing & have
done.

Hoping to see you soon, I am
Yours very sincerely
Howard Crosby.

CABLE ADDRESS:
"AUDITORIUM."



Auditorium Hotel

MICHIGAN BOULEVARD AND CONGRESS STREET

Chicago

J. J. CALVEY
ACTING MANAGER.

Nov. 15. 1915

Dear W. S. Ames,

I have just reach Chicago
once more to find a pile of
mail requiring attention &
a meeting in less than sufficient
time for me to collect-my
senses. I look back with
such infinite pleasure on
my day with you in St. Paul
& all your kindness, making
as it were, a little oasis
in this desert of hotels &
trains in which I live.

I have a letter from the
New York Committee asking
that all boxes should be
addressed to W. Edwards
of American Relief Clearing
House, Paris. & not for
the time being to the F.W.E.F.
pending the conclusion of
his negotiations with the
London Committee.

This I quite endorse as
wise - temporarily, that is.
It will ensure that everything
goes to our new depot, in
spite of any line the London
Committee may take.

Thank you ever so much
for your goodness & for the splendid
work that you are doing.
Many kind regards to all your
family whom I hope some day
to see again under brighter



CABLE ADDRESS:
"AUDITORIUM."

Auditorium Hotel

MICHIGAN BOULEVARD AND CONGRESS STREET

Chicago

J. J. CALVEY
ACTING MANAGER.

191

International conditions.
With many warm
wishes & apologies for this
hasty letter, I am,
Yours very sincerely &
gratefully,
Howard E. Load.

P.S. The Minneapolis Women's
Club meeting went off
quite well. I think a
Committee is formally started,
which I hope will be a potent
friend & rival to your own!

WESTERN
UNION

Cable Message

WESTERN
UNION**THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.**

INCORPORATED

ROBERT C. CLOWRY, President and General Manager.

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E38CH W 14.

PARIS

LCD AMES

501 GRAND AVE STPAUL (MINN)

GIFTS FROM YOUR COMMITTEE BEAUTIFULLY DISTRIBUTED IMMEDIATELY.

LATHROP

423AM DEC 12 1915

*Received Sunday
Morning Dec. 12 '15**815
EC
A
Del
Immediately*

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

To guard against mistakes on the lines of this Company, the sender of every message should order it repeated; that is, telegraphed back from the terminus of said lines to the Originating Office. For such repeating the sender will be charged, in addition, one-quarter the usual tolls of this Company on that portion of its lines over which such message passes.

This Company will not assume any responsibility concerning any message beyond the terminus of its own lines. It is agreed between the sender of the following message and this Company, that this Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in transmission or delivery, nor for non-delivery to the next connecting Telegraph Company, or to the addressee, of any unrepeatd message, beyond the amount of that portion of the tolls which shall accrue to this Company; and that this Company shall not be liable for mistakes in the transmission or delivery, nor for delay or non-delivery to the next connecting Telegraph Company, of any repeated message, beyond fifty times the extra sum received by this Company from the sender for repeating such message over its own lines; and that this Company shall not be liable in any case for delays arising from interruption in the working of its lines, nor for errors in cipher or obscure messages. And this Company is hereby made the agent of the sender, without liability, to forward any message over the lines of any other Company necessary to reach its destination.

It is agreed that this Company shall not be liable for damages in any case where the claim is not presented to it in writing within sixty days after the sending of the message.

Lathrop
FRENCH WOUNDED EMERGENCY FUND.

PARIS, September 17th, 1915.

Mrs. C. W. Ames,
501, Grand Avenue,
St. Paul, Minn. U.S.A.

Dear Mrs. Ames,

May I introduce to you Miss Schofield who goes to the United States on a very interesting and very worthy errand. She is identified with the "ORPHELINAT des ARMÉES", and as I am so impressed with the necessity of their work for the future of France, I am taking the liberty of giving her this letter, in hopes that you may be able to give her any advice that will put her in touch with the people who would respond to such a call.

I admire Miss Schofield's courage in attempting such a big undertaking, and I know that she will find cooperation in the United States.

Very sincerely yours,

Isabel Stevenson Lathrop

Hon. Sec. of the American Branch.

10, rue des Pyramides,
Paris December 14, 1915.

Mrs. C. M. Ames,
501, Grand Avenue,
St. Paul,
Minn.

My dear Mrs. Ames:-

Mr Gordon Edwards, whom the American Committee sent to Europe to decide upon the policy of our future work, has informed us that hereafter we will be an independent organization sending supplies direct to France from America.

This will make a great difference in the character of the work. Already we are constantly having French people come in to the Depot who seem very pleased to hear that the United States is aiding them in their heroic struggle and they did not seem to know that we had been working just as diligently for more than a year. They take a keen interest in seeing the gifts actually arrive and being made into bales to start forth in their errand of mercy.

The greatest needs now seem to be in the South and East of France and we are sending motors and visitors down as far as Pau, where we have already sent aid to many Hospitals.

I am enclosing our first report from this American Depot. This work was done last week and on looking it over you will realize how the American supplies have increased to enable us to aid more than thirty Hospitals in the first week of our existence.

I hope Mr Goad was fortunate enough to see you during his recent visit and if so he probably explained to you how unfortunate it was that the Committee in London would not consent to our sending our supplies direct to France. However our separation from that Branch of the work, which now makes us independent should only increase the good that we can all do in France and I hope the unpleasantness which arose will be a matter very soon forgotten.

Enclosed, are some letters that may be of interest one is from the Front and one was written by one of our visitors, Mrs. Wethey. The letter from Mr Mathews is so interesting that I asked him to allow me to send it to you. I hope they may interest the people who are working so unceasingly at home to know that their gifts are being distributed by hand by persons who are thoroughly conscientious in their work.

The Depot here is too small for our purposes as we hope our supplies will be large enough to furnish one hundred Hospitals per month with what they call "the superfluous". As the shipments arrive from your various Committees, they are unpacked and placed in what we call "the Warehouse".

A complete list is taken of all the things received and a book called the "Stockbook" is carefully kept; we thus know just how much we have on hand.

By every post, we receive an appeal from some Hospital and these are made up from what we have on hand. The bales are packed by volunteers and I assure you it is not an easy task. The girls stand before a table and place the articles on a square pile

Mrs. C. M. Ames.

December 14, 1915.

- 3.-

which is then wrapped in waterproof paper and sacking. This heavy sacking then has to be sewed very securely and the address of the Hospital painted on the outside. The contents of each bale is sent to the Hospital which serves as a receipt and they thus know that they are receiving exactly what they asked for. A motor truck has been sent to me to be used in Paris for delivering these bales to the Railway Station and we have sent to New-York for a volunteer American driver who will serve as Expressman in this splendid work. As the letters of thanks come in from the Hospitals, we will have them copied and sent to the Committees. These, I think, should be posted somewhere that the many energetic workers can see them.

Being a purely American organization, will enable us to send our things as American gifts and will give you added interest to receive the thanks you so richly deserve.

Should any one care particularly to help in the work over here, she could find enough to do if she cared to do such arduous labor. One must of course pay her own expenses and be able to speak French. In connection with this, however, I am counting on big supplies and the need of more helpers but from the enthusiasm that is evinced we feel sure that all the Americans at home will work with renewed energy for our own organization. If at any time you care to have any personal word from the Depot, I will be only too glad to tell you of our progress.

We are so happy to know that the French nation will be able to receive directly from America the message that your gifts bring in this day of human suffering.

Sincerely yours,

*[Probably from Mrs Lathrop
or Miss Vail ?]*

PARIS DEPOT

AMERICAN FUND FOR FRENCH WOUNDED

(COMITÉ AMÉRICAIN POUR LES BLESSÉS FRANÇAIS)

Conseil d'Administration :

Madame BENJAMIN GIRAULT LATHROP, *Présidente*

Mademoiselle ANNA MURRAY VAIL, *Trésorière*

Monsieur CHARLES BUTLER, *Vice-Président*

Monsieur FREDERIC MATHEWS, *Secrétaire*

Monsieur H. O. BEATTY

Le Docteur ALEXIS CARREL

10, RUE DES PYRAMIDES

PARIS May 24th, 1916.

Mrs. C.W. Ames,
Chairman of the A.F.F.F.W.,
St. Paul,
Minnesota, U.S.A.

Dear Mrs. Ames,

We send back so many harrowing tales; full of the blind, the mutilated, the hapless creatures without limbs; that it is a relief to look back upon a visit to a Hospital where the impression was one of intense interest, from the sound of the guns pounding away all day, to the sight of the half dozen scout aeroplanes which soared fearlessly over the enemy's lines toward sunset.

When Dr. Kilham and I went to Compiègne, to spend the day a few miles from the front, it was to see the work that has been brought about by this horrible war. We were privileged to be in the presence of a very great man, whose entire life has been spent in trying to construct and prolong life, and here he is in the midst of destruction and decay; but even though his work is only among hundreds where it is needed among hundreds of thousands, he is sending those few out into the world as fit as if they had been taking a rest cure, instead of having shrapnel cut out of their bodies from head to foot.

Dr. Alexis Carrel is doing a marvellous work, and lucky is the man who falls into his hands.

He is the same simple, modest man who made America his admirer at the Rockefeller Institute, though he has changed his civilian clothes for an Officer's uniform, and on his breast hang the decorations that he so richly deserves.

And what he is doing seems so simple, that even I pretend to understand it; and although I shall be painfully crude, I know it will interest you to hear what he is accomplishing.

We must not forget, however, that he has spent his life in arriving at the deductions which he now gives to his fellow-men, in helping them to save hundreds of lives, where one was spared before.

I wonder if I have the audacity to try and explain the treatment. In the first place, gangrene is the terrible foe the surgeons have to fight. That is unknown in Carrel's Hospital! His one idea is to reduce mortality, and he also puts the man on his feet, not as an emaciated invalid, but as a good healthy-looking specimen.

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Le Docteur ALEXIS CARREL

10, RUE DES PYRAMIDES

PARIS 191.....

Imagine a man looking fairly well with gashes and slashes ten inches long and perhaps six inches wide; and not one wound, but three or four. The hand of one man was such a mass of shrapnel that the "X" ray picture of it was like a case of small pox. But the men do look well. We went from bed to bed, and didn't find a soul with a particle of temperature.

But I must begin at the first.

A man is brought from the trenches, only a few miles away, with one or with a dozen hideous wounds filled with shrapnel. He is put under the "X" ray and the first vitally important step is to clear away every particle of foreign matter. The wound must be perfectly clean, and to ensure this, the Surgeon often cuts away the flesh unsparingly. The next step is the whole secret. Keep it clean. This sounds easy, but it has been the study of years to find the antiseptic that will destroy microbes and not destroy tissue. Carrel has discovered it.

The wound once absolutely clean, small rubber tubes are inserted and are carried from the wound to a bottle holding the solution that does all this wonderful but simple irrigating. The bottle is attached to the foot of the bed, and about six feet from the floor. This drips, drips, night and day, right into the wound.

The first day after the man has been thus treated, his wound is "dressed". This is nothing more than removing the gauze which was soaked with the irrigating solution and inserted in the wound. An "impression" is then taken. This is done with what looks like the film of a kodak after it has been developed. I cannot recall the name. This is laid right on the wound, and when it comes off the outline is there, showing the extent.

We then go to the laboratory with the "impression", (the patient has clean gauze inserted, and on goes the irrigating).

Now begins the scientific steps. The microbes are counted from the "impression" and a drawing is made of the size of the wound from the "impression". This is carefully measured, and all these facts passed on to the next room which is more like a mathematician's study where you see a black board, charts, rulers, measurements, &c.

Each man has a "chart" which is the history of his case. This card has marked at the top "1st day", "2nd day", "3rd day" &c. running toward the right. Down the card (at the same distance apart as the "days") are seen numbers - let us say for example, "50", "30", "20", &c.

Now a man is brought in and we begin to fill up his "chart". The centimetres of the wound measured - say 50 on the "1st day"; therefore put a dot at the right of the "50" and directly under the "1st" day.

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10, RUE DES PYRAMIDES

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The second day this is repeated, for example, the dot is placed at the right of "40" centimetres (as the wound, microbes &c. have been reduced); and under "2nd" day.

The third day, the dot goes under "3rd" day and to the right of "20".

The fourth day it lies under "4th" day and to the right of "10". This goes on until the dot finds itself opposite "0". It is only a question of days perhaps four in all. All the microbes are gone.

Now run a line through the dots, and you have a curve. The angle of this, together with the man's age, the size of the wound. (I am not exact about these) form the factors in an equation which is worked out algebraically, and the result will give you the day on which the wound will be cicatrized.

Dr. Carrel said he had treated 83 cases, and since he had adopted this treatment, only three had not healed exactly on the day he had foretold. He showed us the history of one case which had come in Feb.; after four days, the date of cicatrizing was put down for April 26th. On that day it was done!!

The 3 cases which had not been exact were interesting. Nature had taken a hand in the game, and instead of the wound healing in the usual way, it had become more elliptical than round, and consequently the two edges had formed a sort of lip. These lips, following Nature's plan of coming together, had brought the closing a day sooner.

Doesn't it all seem simple? And to see it all, from the open wound to the laboratory and the blackboard, (where you are taken back to your days of Algebra), is so fascinating that the horror of the injury is dispelled. But there is no horror after all. Pain comes from unclean wounds, and these are perfectly healthy.

Therefore no suppuration, and consequently no fever. We went from man to man, from ward to ward. Every one was propped up in bed looking as fit as possible. It seemed incredulous. I wondered where the bad cases were. On questioning, I found they all looked like these.

With this apparently simple treatment, therefore, every man can go back to the defence of his Country, in a normal physical condition.

The great curse of the surgical wards to-day, - gangrene - is an unknown quantity, therefore no amputations from that evil.

No gangrene, no suppurations, no decay of tissue! Do you know one thing this means? No bad odours when you enter the Hospital! If you could realize what that means! Sometimes I have gone through wards, where I kept my handkerchief against my face to keep me from being ill.

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Le Docteur ALEXIS CARREL

10, RUE DES PYRAMIDES

PARIS 191.....

Why, oh why, does not every Surgeon in France follow in the steps of this man? One cannot pay pretty compliments to a genius of this type. His modesty forbids your half-spoken platitudes, and all we can do to show our esteem, our enthusiasm, is to come back, and sit down, as I do to you, begging for all that he needs to carry on such wonderful work.

It is for this very purpose we ask for Oxide Adhesive Plaster, which is what he uses when he cicatrizes the wound. This Plaster brings one back to older methods which is of interest.

In dressing the wound, he uses gauze in small or large squares (according to the size), this is dipped in the irrigating solution and put into the wound.

That was the only time I saw the man wince, and it was only for a second. The limb (for all between the thigh and knee was like beefsteak, and below the knee was another huge place) was then bound up with yards and yards of gauze bandage.

I cite this case, as it will interest the persons who make these bandages. They are always so useful.

We are going to have a proper report sent about this work which claims the attention of surgeons, but I consider it such a privilege that we have on our administrative board of Paris, a man so great and yet so interested in the splendid work you too are doing, that I dared to write this to you, though I know how flagrantly unscientific I have been.

And the minute the war is over we are to have Carrel in America where he will take up his broken work of experimental surgery.

With every good wish for your work and grateful thanks for all you do to help us on this side, in the work we are all doing.

Believe me sincerely,

Isabel Stevens Lathrop

Présidente.

PARIS DEPOT

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Monsieur H. O. BEATTY

Le Docteur ALEXIS CARREL

10, RUE DES PYRAMIDES

PARIS June 8th, 1916.

Mrs. C.W. Ames,
Chairman of the A.F.F.F.W.,
St. Paul, Minnesota.

Dear Mrs. Ames,

As the "Weekly Gossip" reports, we send your gifts out to the Hospitals the moment they arrive, but I wish to add a word of gratitude.

Sometime ago we sent out an appeal for more clothes, instead of such a quantity of mixed dressings, and we are grateful to you all for the splendid response we have had.

It is interesting to note our figures in the May Monthly Report - just issued. You will see that during March we aided 244 Hospitals and sent them 107,514 articles. In April we aided only 162 Hospitals but sent out 439,528 articles.

This filled our hearts with joy, and I hope the committees will realise what it means. It means that we have been able to send to each Hospital a very much more generous allowance.

We are sending pyjamas to be used by the men as Convalescent Suits. We can use all you can send of these. The warm weather is here, and all who are able, go out in the air. Mosquito netting, fly paper, cup covers, cheap fans, cheap straw hats, slippers - all these are welcome! Already, the flies are here, and it is dreadful to see a man with both arms bandaged, or perhaps amputated, and the flies attacking his unprotected face.

We are receiving neither sufficient underclothes nor bedding; i.e. sheets, pillow cases, towels. Things to keep the men clean are a veritable godsend! I know you think we beg, beg, beg!! But you probably have to do it in turn - and in fact we must all keep on until this terrible struggle is over. The men from Verdun say the battlefield there was like a charnel house!

The cases from liquid gas are fearful. You pass a bed

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where you see nothing but a head swathed in bandages, and two holes for eyes - if the man is lucky enough to have his sight. You invariably know it is "Verdun and gas". As I think Americans should know that their things actually reach the very spot they would most desire, I am enclosing a letter from one of the Hospitals to which we sent things recently.

Our popularity has become so great that we now unfortunately cannot pretend to meet all the appeals. The little Benevole Hospitals need much attention; these are the hospitals that were started by private subscription or the donation of some chateau - most frequently in the poorer villages where the villagers themselves contributed bedding, etc. These contributions were made originally under the impression that the war would soon be over and they were being lent for a short time only; therefore many of the things have had to be taken back and the wards have thus been impoverished.

The question of linen, cotton and rubber is so serious that your gifts have become an imperative necessity. We are trying to send the things to the places you would yourselves choose. The small comfort pillows go almost entirely to the "Trains Sanitaires", thus to ease the pain of the wounded man's first journey.

Many of the sheets and bedding go to Brittany and the Hospitals toward the East. We have found more appeals for bed equipment there than nearer Paris.

Recently a rumour reached us that tubercular trouble is spreading in Brittany from prisoners sent back from Germany. This would be a terrible curse! One Hospital, visited by our excellent visitor Mr. Copland, was found to contain 180 patients. These men had been sent back from prison in Germany - every man to die within a short time. Mr. Copland said it was a tragedy to talk to these men, each one expecting to get well, though he knew the others were doomed! You may be sure that this Hospital received every single article requested.

We are now having this report about Brittany investigated. This is the great utility of our motor service. We do not now

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10, RUE DES PYRAMIDES

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accept the many current stories. If we sent what is asked for at times, we would be wasting the things you send, for in cases we have found that the imagination of a chance visitor has played an important part in his report.

We have two "Ambulances" at the very Front which we keep supplied with sterilized dressings. Each of the women managing these has received her "citation" to appear for her Decoration. They work within the sound of the guns. Mlle. de Baye, whose castle was occupied by the German princes at the battle of the "Marne", is in charge of one of these ambulances. She told me that after a fierce attack they operated at the rate of fifteen an hour. Four minutes were allowed for an amputation, and while this was going on, a second man was being put under anaesthetics in an adjoining tent, and nurses were cutting off the clothes and preparing a third man. She has a Radiographic Car, an excellent surgeon and devoted nurses. At one time they were so busy working night and day they could not sterilize instruments for four days. Times like these naturally require sufficient extra instruments and enormous quantities of gauze and cotton. We now provide them with sufficient dressings so that hereafter they will have no worry on that score.

We are doing the same good work for the "Ambulance" of Mlle. Baccara. You may recall her as one of the interesting figures of this war. She has been under fire many times, was imprisoned by the Germans but escaped, and has been decorated twice by the French government.

Richard Norton of Boston, who is doing such wonderful work at the Front with his "Motor Ambulance", informs us from time to time of operating room emergency calls for rubber gloves, dressings or other necessities, to which we respond at once.

Every car that goes out from the American Ambulance at Neuilly, takes with it one or two cases of sterilized dressings (in the tins) from the A.F.F.F.W. Each tin contains about 400 gauze dressings as you know, and there are six tins to a case. These are left at the "poste de secours" as the ambulance driver passes on his way.

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Le Docteur ALEXIS CARREL

10, RUE DES PYRAMIDES

PARIS 191.....

Besides our regular work, almost every person in the Paris Depot has a pet canteen or Depot des Eclopés where she goes on Sunday, and takes gifts found in an occasional case, such as jams, jellies, Horlick's Milk etc.

The "Depot" is now very cosmopolitan. We have representatives from New York, New England, Washington, Chicago, San Francisco, Ohio, Minnesota, Michigan, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The A.F.F.W. has grown to such an extent that it seems too good to last. But it will last, for you surely must know how your work is appreciated in France.

With this growth the question of letters is sometimes a problem. Hereafter a postal card will be sent you upon the arrival of your gifts; they will also be acknowledged in the "Weekly Gossip" which goes to all committees; and I will send to each Committee a fortnightly letter to keep members in personal touch with the work on this side.

If at any time any information is required, any commission to be executed, any personal visit made to Hospitals within our reach, it will be a great pleasure for us to be able to do this and we only await a line from you to take this means of showing our gratitude.

With very cordial greetings, believe me,

Sincerely yours,

Isabel Thomas Lathrop

Présidente.

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Monsieur H. O. BEATTY

Le Docteur ALEXIS CARREL

Monsieur FREDERIC MATHEWS

10, RUE DES PYRAMIDES

PARIS, June 28th 1916

Mrs. C. W. Ames
Chairman A.F.F.W.
St. Paul, Minn.

Dear Mrs. Ames:-

The last two weeks have made a tremendous difference in the character of the Paris Depot of the A.F.F.W. Up to this time we have formed as it were a close corporation, for there have been very few of us to carry on such a business as this has become; and I can not speak too highly of the unflagging devotion of the workers who have made the Depot a success.

Recent steamers have brought willing volunteers from many cities in the United States, and they have all taken hold with an enthusiasm this is a joy to see.

You at home are so wonderful in your generosity that it will take a small army to handle the shipments that are en route. With the splendid force we now have, things are going to the wounded men with marvellous rapidity.

The direct thanks from hospital in France has been something I have longed to accomplish, and I am sure the faithful contributor who has rolled bandages day after day, the saint who clips, clips the tiny pieces for "comfort pillows" will feel - if she does not utter - a grateful "at last" when I announce that I hope hereafter you will receive direct response from the recipient of your donations. They will naturally come in our care, but we will forward them at once to you.

When we first undertook this distribution, it was rather confusing for the hospital to know just who to thank. They were very grateful for the beautiful things brought to their very doors, but who had actually made the garments, who had really rolled the bandages? They knew the donations expressed the great sympathy America feels for their brave men, but it has been an education to impress upon them that there are women from well nigh every state in the Union working unceasingly for their comfort.

June 28th 1916.

This I think we have done, and through your generosity there is now established a strong bond between these men and your Committees, thousands and thousands of miles away.

Do you think we have been a long, long time in accomplishing this end, and have there been times when you have wondered if it were worth while ? It has been well worth it, and I regret you can not enjoy the pleasure that one sees manifest on every Poilu's face when he receives a present from one of his staunch friends in America.

We are now receiving photographs every day, and on many are written a bit of sentiment that testifies to this warm appreciation.

We think therefore the time has come to establish a different system in sending out the gifts. Hereafter, we will try sending certain consignments to certain hospitals. This requires a word of explanation.

We receive certain "demands" from certain hospitals. These demands comprise various articles, i. e. thermometers, towels, beds, shirts, hot water bottles, games, bandages, gauze, instruments, etc. You can readily see that we could not possibly fill this order out satisfactorily from any one consignment. We therefore unpack all goods on arrival, place them in the Warehouse, and make up the Hospital bales according to the needs. But this we can do : As far as we can, we will use the gifts from one Committee. In addition to these, we will then take from the stock. Am I clear ? And when sending to the hospital, we will mention the Committee who has given liberally towards the bales, whether it be dressings or garments. In that way, we hope the Hospitals will thank your workers directly, and they will more clearly understand that they are indebted to workers in AMERICA, not to the Paris Depot.

It would be truly dreadful if now, you did not receive these direct thanks I have worked for, but I think the scheme will work.

Miss Manby, who has toured throughout the United States so successfully for us, has arrived in Paris, and it is a real pleasure to hear from her how staunch is the friendship displayed to France at this time. As I always repeat, we Americans can not do too much to show our admiration of a people who are fighting like the heroes of our childish Fairy tales. They know they are right and are giving there all in order to secure the peace which their posterity will enjoy.

I always leave to others the literary efforts that go from the office with our Weekly Gossip, confining myself to the domestic side of the work, in telling you what we have done with the gifts, and rendering to you official account of the debt we owe you. This time, however, I find myself at the end of a letter in which I am not in my accustomed guise - that of a beggar.

June 28th 1916.

This is not an unpleasant duty, where every suggestion we make is received with whole hearted charity, and we have but to mention what is needed.

Handkerchiefs seem to be the popular demand this week, and school children could be brought into line in this work, could they not? Should they make them during the summer, have them send their addresses to us, and we will try and get them photographs of the hospitals who receive their gifts.

And there is a hue and cry about the "comfort pillows". All the ambulances seem to have heard of them, and many a dear good soldier has been relieved by the comfort of this article when he is being moved or lying out in the sun. They are so cheap, and so easy to make, that it is a practical gift.. And of course, rubber, rubber, which we have been so lucky in receiving. I wonder how many hot water bottles we give away in one week.

Every pair of slippers means one more man can get out of doors. And bandages three and six inches wide are still popular. We have given 50 cases of these this week.

Just go on doing your noble work in your own way, for every-thing is wanted and appreciated.

With our warmest admiration for such work as yours.

Very sincerely yours,

Leah Sterner Satterth
Présidente.

Your daughters are
perfectly wonderful. I do
not see how we got on
so long without them.

PARIS DEPOT

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Monsieur CHARLES BUTLER, *Vice-Président*

Monsieur H. O. BEATTY

Le Docteur ALEXIS CARREL

Monsieur FREDERIC MATHEWS

10, RUE DES PYRAMIDES

PARIS July 8, 1916.

The St. Paul Committee of the A.F.F.W.,
% Mrs. C.W. Ames, 501 Grand Ave., St. Paul.

Mesdames,

It will be a great source of satisfaction to you, we are sure, to receive the enclosed messages. Direct thanks from the hospitals which are being benefited by your generosity will give you a vivid realization of how eagerly your gifts are expected and how material is the help they give.

Very sincerely yours,

Isabel S. Lathrop

Présidente.

PARIS DEPOT

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Mademoiselle ELIZABETH PERKINS, *Secrétaire*
Monsieur H. O. BEATTY
Le Docteur ALEXIS CARREL.

10, RUE DES PYRAMIDES

PARIS July 18th. 1916.

American Fund for French Wounded
Saint-Paul Committee.

Mesdames:-

We wish to acknowledge the receipt at our Warehouse,
through the courtesy of the Vacation War Relief Committee and
the Clearing House, Paris, of:

9 cases Nos. 2573. 2574. 2575. 2576. 2577. 2578. 2579. 2580.
2581.

shipped by S.S. "La Touraine" May 13th.

and

3 cases Nos. 2902. 2903. 2904.

shipped by S.S. "La Touraine" June 17th.

for which please accept our most cordial thanks.

Very sincerely yours,

Benjamin S. Lathrop

Présidente

2573 = 89
2574 = 92
2575 = 93
2576 = 95
2577 = 98
2578 = 99
2579 = 101
2580 = 102
2581 = 103
2902 = 110

2903 = 116
2904 = 117

Lathrop
July 20, 1915. London.
34, Lowndes Square, S.W.

THE ST. PAUL COMMITTEE,
FRENCH WOUNDED EMERGENCY FUND.

Mesdames,

We have received word from the Vacation War Relief Committee that you are shipping to us a Consignment of supplies.

Upon their arrival I will send you word at once, but in the meantime, I wish you would send word to your committee how pleased we are to add another Donor to our List.

I have just returned from France, and it will be as gratifying to you as it was to me to know that the Gifts which we have sent over are in actual use in the Hospitals. I went from bed to bed where the men were wearing our Shirts: I saw our Towels hanging on the Chairs, and saw dozens of Pyjama Suits being worn by the men. They all begged me for Slippers, which seem to be a crying need. In our Work-rooms here we make these out of pieces of carpet and felt or of some heavy material used for hangings. Should you wish me to send you a sample of any of the things we do, let me know at once.

I have been to France three times and I shall go over at stated periods. This will keep me in touch with the work, and I shall be able to let all of you know in America just how the conditions are.

I motored from Normandy down into Brittany, but I did not cover all our territory: this is not surprising, as we are now looking after more than 350 Hospitals in 16 Departments.

As you know, we do not send any Supplies to the Croix Rouge Hospitals, as they receive not the usual Fr.1.70 but Fr.2. per day from the Government. In addition to this the men have the Gifts from the Croix Rouge to supplement the Government allotment. Our Hospitals are the poorer Military, and we now have them all practically on our

shoulders. This we have asked for, and I made arrangements when I was last in France, that all Relief Funds receiving appeals from Hospitals should turn over those in Normandy and Brittany to us. On the other hand, we turn over all Lists which come to us from other parts of France. We know in this way exactly what is given to the Hospitals and there is no longer any over-lapping.

I found France very difficult to work in. The Railways are so congested: you cannot travel any longer in comfort: I stood up 4 hours on a trip from Paris to Caen. I tried to get envelopes in a small village in Brittany and could not do so. Gauzes and Sheets are well nigh impossible to buy and Blankets are no longer procurable in quantities. One of the big Distributing Agencies in Paris is now sending to me for supplies, and hereafter I shall probably have to buy most of their Woollens and Linens for them.

It gives us a great advantage in having our Head Quarters in London. I should like to make this point very clear, because it may explain to you in America that it is better to send to London. I know that it costs more to send things here, but if you could go to France and see the congestion there - see the disadvantage under which one has to work - see the difficulty in buying things at short notice, you would all agree, I am sure, that it is better to pay a little more in getting the things to us, where you know they will be unpacked within a few hours and sent to France either that day or the next. The moment our Supplies come in they are sent into the Warehouse and at once packed into Bales. We do not send supplies that are unasked for: we have appeals come from the Hospitals and send them exactly what they have asked for. Usually it is not a week from the time the appeal is written before the goods are in the Wards.

Will you ask your Committee if they can either write little personal notes and put them into the pockets of the Day-shirts or pin on the Garment a little flag. You do not know what this means to the men. They are perfectly delighted when they find some little personal touch. They were all very interested in having me tell them how we are sending these things from America.

We now have five American Motor Cars in our service, and I received a cable to-day saying Boston was probably sending one from her Committee. I have had the Cars marked "French Wounded Emergency Fund" on the side, and in one corner the City which sends them, and maintains them. I found the Hospitals better than I expected, although some of them are still desperately poor. They told me in many cases that they had received all their Instruments from us. The mattresses are in a filthy condition: I think that struck me more than anything else they are all in lumps and most of them smell so that you can scarcely stay in the ward. This can be understood when you realize there has been very little Rubber-Sheeting in most of the Hospitals, no Bed-pans whatever and not enough cotton-wool to keep things clean. One can imagine the result without going into details. The Directice of one of the Hospitals told me that every Mattress in her Hospital should be burnt, and there was no chance of having any of them even cleaned.

I went to the old Chateau where William the Conqueror was born. This was filled with Algerians: they told me these men are remarkably patient. Another Hospital I found in Normandy was most pathetic for the Medicin Chef had made himself all of the Instruments for loosening Joints, and so forth. They had had no money for Apparatuses, and he had made out of a little Sewing Machine a contrivance with which he moved the Wrists: next to this stood an old Wheel to which he had put a wooden

base, and the patient was told to revolve this wheel, thus loosening his elbow. One room was entirely fitted with home-made mechanical effects like these.

Where the men are taken to the Convents and have the nursing of the Sisters they have the best care.

I am enclosing you a letter from Mrs. Wethey, one of the best representatives we have in France. Should you care to get into communication with her she will always be glad to write to your Committee direct. Her address is, Mrs. Wethey,

Hotel d'Angleterre,
Caen. Calvados. France.

May I suggest to your Committee that in making Garments they made a good number of one certain kind, for instance, if we receive 50 shirts it is more practical than if this number is divided into Shirts Socks, Pyjamas, Vests and so forth. When I receive things in bulk they usually go to a Hospital in one Bale.

Mr. Goad was enthusiastic about the work in Columbus, and I am delighted that the Consignment is coming. Should the war continue beyond the summer, I am going to send to all the Committees as much material as I can that will do for the Newspapers, and if we can keep our things before the Public, we can double our working capacity in the fall.

Let me know by letter or cable at any time if you want me to do anything here, and please be assured that I will always look after personally everything that comes from the other side.

In our own Work-rooms upstairs, we have now over 250 Volunteers and this is all besides our business force. In these Work-rooms they have a Slipper Room, a Bandage Room, an Old Linen Room, and a Sewing Room. They all dress in white, with white head-gear. We have a long list of people waiting to obtain a place. It might not be a bad idea to have some such

-5-

Work-room in America, as it seems to stimulate the interests where they are made a feature of our organizations.

With many thanks for your splendid help,

Believe me,

Yours sincerely,

Isabel Stevens Lathrop

Hon.Sec. for the American Branch.

(F. W. E. F.)

PARIS DEPOT

AMERICAN FUND FOR FRENCH WOUNDED
(Comité Américain pour les Blessés Français)
ALCAZAR D'ÉTÉ, Avenue Gabriel
Champs-Élysées, PARIS

AMERICAN FUND FOR FRENCH WOUNDED

(COMITÉ AMÉRICAIN POUR LES BLESSÉS FRANÇAIS)

TÉLÉPHONE CENTRAL 47-00

Conseil d'Administration :

Madame BENJAMIN GIRAULT LATHROP, *Présidente*
Mademoiselle ANNA MURRAY VAIL, *Tresorière*
Monsieur CHARLES BUTLER, *Vice-Président*
Mademoiselle ELIZABETH PERKINS, *Secrétaire*
Monsieur H. O. BEATTY
Le Docteur ALEXIS CARREL

10, RUE DES PYRAMIDES

PARIS July 31st. 1916.

American Fund for French Wounded
St. Paul Minn

Mesdames:-

We wish to acknowledge the receipt at our Warehouse,
through the courtesy of the Vacation War Relief Committee and the
Clearing House, Paris; of:

1 case N° 2705 containing: 22 little pillows, 2 comforters
1 scarf, 46 gift bags,

shipped by S.S. La Fayette,

for which we thank you most gratefully.

Yours very sincerely,

Is this Box 110 ?

Benjamin S. Lathrop

Présidente

Best regards at home
B.W.A.



PARIS DEPOT

AMERICAN FUND FOR FRENCH WOUNDED

(COMITÉ AMÉRICAIN POUR LES BLESSÉS FRANÇAIS)

TÉLÉPHONE : CENTRAL 17-09

Conseil d'Administration :

Madame BENJAMIN GIRAULT LATHROP, *Présidente*

Mademoiselle ANNA MURRAY VAIL, *Trésorière*

Monsieur CHARLES BUTLER, *Vice-Président*

Monsieur H. O. BEATTY

Le Docteur ALEXIS CARREL

Monsieur FREDERIC MATHEWS

10, RUE DES PYRAMIDES

PARIS August 5th. 1916.

American Fund for French Wounded
Saint Paul Minn

Mesdames:-

We wish to acknowledge the receipt, at our Warehouse,
through the courtesy of the Vacation War Relief Committee and the
Clearing House, Paris, of:

6 cases Nos. 2765. 2766. 2767. 2768. 2769. 2770

shipped by S.S. "Chicago" and containing:

pansements, gauze, 15 doz. shirts, 30 sheets, 110 pillow-
cases, towels, pillows, etc..

for which we thank you most gratefully.

Yours very sincerely,

Isabel S. Lathrop

Présidente

Miss Ames
as Delegate; Thos
Ames as Driver started
yesterday for Côte d'Or - Dijon
Their headquarters will be in
and we feel assured that Miss
Ames will make a very
representative and a very
intelligent representative.
With our very best wishes,
and with many regrets
from us all here
I. S. L.

PARIS DEPOT

AMERICAN FUND FOR FRENCH WOUNDED

(COMITÉ AMÉRICAIN POUR LES BLESSÉS FRANÇAIS)

TÉLÉPHONE : GUTENBERG 32-47.

Conseil d'Administration :

Madame BENJAMIN GIRAULT LATHROP, *Présidente*
Mademoiselle ANNA MURRAY VAIL, *Trésorière*
Monsieur CHARLES BUTLER, *Vice-Président*
Mademoiselle ELIZABETH PERKINS, *Secrétaire*
Monsieur H. O. BEATTY
Le Docteur ALEXIS CARREL

ALCAZAR D'ÉTÉ, Champs-Élysées

PARIS, August 31st. 1916

American Fund for French Wounded,
501, Grand Avenue,
St. Paul, Minn.

Mesdames,

We have received, during week ending Saturday
August 26th., through the courtesy of the Vacation War
Relief Committee and the Clearing House, Paris :

Cases N° 3149. 3150. 3151. 3152. 3153. 3155
shipped by S.S. " LA TOURAINE " sailing from New-York
July 15th., for which we thank you most gratefully.

We are looking forward to receiving the rest
of your consignment and will notify you at once upon its
arrival.

Very sincerely yours

Wahet S. Lathrop
Présidente

*I'm late to see
Mr. Jones having
but the girls will be
safely safe I assure you.
And goodness knows what
I should do without them!
I hope your good husband will tell
you how much real good
all your generosity
has brought to France.*

AMERICAN FUND FOR FRENCH WOUNDED

7 East 38th Street

New York, August 22, 1916.

TO THE CHAIRMAN OF ALL SUB-COMMITTEES:

The following cable has been received from the Paris Depot:
"JUST RETURNED FROM FRONT CONVINCED MORE THAN EVER PERSONAL DISTRIBUTION KEY NOTE OF PHENOMENAL GROWTH AMERICAN FUND AUTHORITIES HERE SHARE THIS OPINION AND ASKING FOR OUR COOPERATION TO FURTHER THIS HAVE FORMED ALLIANCE AMERICAN AMBULANCE FIELD SERVICE TO ENABLE AMERICAN BOYS TO DELIVER OUR GOODS MOST ADVANCED FRONT SUGGEST IMMEDIATE APPEAL TO EACH OF OUR COMMITTEES TO SEND IN TIME FOR CHRISTMAS FIFTY THOUSAND COMFORT BAGS MARKED DONOR AND CITY WE FEEL STRONGLY MORAL EFFECT THIS GIFT IN ESTIMABLE STILL DESPERATE NEED COTTON AND GAUZE IN BULK CONTINUE USUAL HOSPITAL SUPPLIES BLANKETS AND WINTER GARMENTS CAN BE LEFT BY AMERICAN AMBULANCES AT FIRST DRESSING STATIONS WE CONSIDER THIS ALLIANCE VITAL TO FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OUR MAGNIFICENT WORK MAKE STANDARD OF BAGS HIGH.
ISABELLE LATHROP ANNE MORGAN"

We suggest that the comfort bags contain not less than 8 of the following articles:

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| 1 soap | 7 handkerchief |
| 2 washcloth | 8 pad and envelopes |
| 3 tooth brush | 9 pencil |
| 4 tooth paste | 10 small game or puzzle |
| 5 tube cold cream | 11 knife or pipe |
| 6 comb | 12 picture postcard with message giving donor's name and address |

Be sure your name and address is on or in the bag.

Please do not put any tobacco, cards or alcohol in these bags.

As there has been in the past severe congestion of freight at Bordeaux causing our shipments to be greatly delayed, and as this condition may again obtain, we suggest that you have these bags ready to ship from New York by the middle of October.

From the reports sent in by our Committees in reply to our letter of May 5, 1916, we have made the following summary of articles shipped to June 1, 1916.

Garments	213,792
Bedding	187,576
Surgical dressings	3,070,388
Rubber articles	7,136
Surgical Instruments	9,218
Motor Trucks	10
Miscellaneous	89,155
Comfort Bags	3,485

Total number of articles 3,580,760

In addition we have sent 178,606 yards and over 43,456 lbs. of various materials.

The money, \$222,905.71, represents money from committees to June 1, and from Headquarters to August 1st. But not all of the committees responded. We would be grateful if in the future each committee would reply to any similar reports. The failure of any one means misrepresentation of the whole.

request for
A

It is most gratifying to hear of the growth of our work and to feel that we are increasing our ability to provide for those who so sorely need our aid. Let us do everything in our power to make and keep our work a revivifying, inspiring help to our brave French wounded.

Sincerely yours,

Elizabeth Scarborough
Secretary.

G.
P. S. Miss. May J. Norris who has been one of the visitors for our Paris Depot has just come over to this country and came into the office today to bring us a few instructions from Paris.

In regard to supplies she tells us that we never can send too many pajamas nor slippers. Be sure to put some little thing in the pocket of the pajama, a picture card or handkerchief or something of that sort. If possible put a little American flag on the pocket. Make the slippers not too large.

There is great need of rubber goods and thermometres. Send ice-bags, air cushions, hot water bottles and rubber sheeting. The Paris Depot prefers white rubber sheeting.

The feather pillows are wanted 28" square with pillow cases the same size. The oblong pillows are not used in France. The comfort pillows of which Miss. Norris says we cannot send too many should not be smaller than 12" square. One nurse has written she likes the comfort pillow about 16 x 20. Bed pads are very popular and very much in demand.

The gauze dressings that are most needed at present are the following sizes: 9 x 9; 6 x 6; 4 x 4. The gauze dressings in 1, 2, and 3 metre lengths are very popular. Both soft and stiff gauze bandages are desired. The 3" and 6" widths continue to be popular in bandages. Please see that dressings are wrapped in bundles of 5 and 10 and multiples of ten, and plainly marked with a rubber stamp on every bundle. The stamp should give the name and number of the contents.

Dominoes, puzzles and backgammon are more in demand than other games.

PARIS DEPOT

AMERICAN FUND FOR FRENCH WOUNDED

(COMITÉ AMÉRICAIN POUR LES BLESSÉS FRANÇAIS)

TÉLÉPHONE : GUTENBERG 32-47.

Conseil d'Administration :

Madame BENJAMIN GIRAULT LATHROP, *Présidente*

Mademoiselle ANNA MURRAY VAIL, *Trésorière*

Monsieur CHARLES BUTLER, *Vice-Président*

Mademoiselle ELIZABETH PERKINS, *Secrétaire*

Monsieur H. O. BEATTY

Le Docteur ALEXIS CARREL

ALCAZAR D'ÉTÉ, Champs-Élysées

PARIS August 31st 1916

Mrs. C.W. Ames,
Chairman, A.F.F.W.
501, Grand Avenue,
St. Paul, Minn.,
U.S.A.

My dear Mrs. Ames,

Having just returned from a memorable trip to the front, I have never had a clearer idea of the wonderful work you are all doing; nor of the appreciation it evokes from the man who is made happy by your bounty.

To speak of hospital necessities has always seemed to me as hopeless as a bottomless pit; so deep indeed, that our few gifts would be lost in its cavernous crater.

On the contrary, however, after going from hospital to hospital up as far as Verdun, it makes one proud to say on behalf of France that her men are cared for as we might well be proud of should that day come when our own blood is called upon to resist an enemy that is sapping the vitality of the world.

France now looks to us for only those things which through invasion she cannot supply herself, therefore we beg of you to continue your magnificent work in shipping:

Socks, shirts, pyjamas and woollen goods, bed linen,
towels and all cotton goods, rubber goods, of
all kinds, (hot water bags, air-cushions, etc.)

Cotton in quantity.

Thermometers (French scale).

Gauze in quantity.

SMALL COMFORTS FOR THE WOUNDED MEN.

The last articles have assumed an importance well worth emphasizing.

It may be but a woman's point of view but I feel convinced it is part of the great moral structure that we Americans are privileged to help strengthen.

Picture to yourself a man after two years of strenuous fighting. If he is lucky enough to be merely wounded - tripped up as it were in this mad race he has been compelled to run - he lies unconscious, and then comes one or many operations followed by a tedious journey and eventually a bed in some lonely village hospital where he may lie for months or years. If lucky enough to be a convalescent he must begin the days of weary waiting that bring him either back to his place in the trench or to his dismissal as a "reformé" - which in plain English means crippled or an encumbrance the rest of his life.

During these long days of waiting he sits there, or more often, lies there looking into space. If he has hands, there is nothing with which to occupy them. If he has thoughts, there is nothing but the reminiscence of a broken family, a lost home. This is the man that we have seen by hundreds of thousands, and we wish to bring into his life a ray of comfort that every American mother would pray to have meted out to her own son.

Were I a painter, I would reproduce the mental picture engraved upon my mind during our days so near the trenches. Could you but see this weary-looking figure sitting on a bench in a forlorn ward with rows of sick and occasional dying men - elbow on knee - hand holding a face that depicts suffering and often disfigurement! I am not trying to be dramatic - but we want your help! Even more than you have given - and no one in this great work appreciates more than we what you have done up to this time.

The Comfort Bag has become almost a national emblem. Our object is to eliminate the "almost" and MAKE IT A NATIONAL MESSAGE! How can we do it, you say? Very easily! We now represent 50,000 American women who are giving their time to help not only the wounded man in France, but to offer him the sympathy and moral encouragement that will bring back the strength of his former self when the good days of Peace come again. There are many times 50,000 men who have been brought back wounded from the trenches, and it is our ambition that each man should know who the woman is who has offered him a gift. These bags will do it! It is very simple - a remnant of bright chintz or a piece left from an evening gown - the brighter the better.

The filling of the bags is a joy. Let your imagination run riot! If you can afford only a comb, face cloth and soap - put it in and do not worry that it is little. If you wish to send all the comforts of home, you only have to make the bag larger.

But in each case we beg for some sort of a puzzle, toy or mouth-organ; anything to keep the man's mind occupied and to

turn his attention from the horrors of war to the kindly friend who has thought of him thousands of miles away in the United States.

With each bag should come some word. Many will never answer the message. They may be ignorant, too ill, or too overcome with all that they have gone through. But even if we do not hear, we will be content, for the good seed of our interest will be sown.

And how are we so sure that your gifts will actually reach these men just from the trenches? Because the A.F.F.W. is just now attaining its ideals of efficiency. We have affiliated with our own American boys - the men who have come over here to make us proud that they are of our blood. You cannot imagine what a thrill it gives one to see a train of wounded come in. Waiting to receive them are French officials and stretcher bearers. Just before the train stops, these men divide; and up come the American boys marching two and two. They pass through the line and go direct to the train; for it is they who through their gentleness have earned the right to lift the mangled forms from the cars. They well merit all the praise they receive. A short time ago, I witnessed one of these scenes and my attention was arrested by four boys bending over a form with infinite care. I realized the cause was a serious one and studied the faces of the boys. Anyone would have been proud to have called them brother or son, and I wished that I knew their names in order to tell their people how they were spending their time over here.

Finally they lifted the form - only a trunk with but one arm left - and I saw a kindly-looking face, crowned with grey hair. They placed this remnant of humanity on dozens of our little comfort pillows, and I went back that night and cabled for 5,000 more. We knew you could all make these little articles, and we knew how readily they would be sent. Before two days, we received a cable saying 3,000 pillows were leaving New York.

It is these same boys from the American Ambulance Field Service who now wish to take the Comfort Bag from our depot in Paris to the first line of trenches.

When I began this letter I had intended to tell you of my trip to the Front; of the wonderful construction work, of the "dug-outs"; of the splendid spirit of the men, of the joy we felt in having every one, from the most illustrious generals to the humblest wounded, speak of the sympathy our country was showing, and of the affection they felt for our help in this, the darkest hour of their existence.

But I cannot ask you to read on and on, and Miss Morgan's report of the trip will be found in the next monthly report which will be issued on the first of September. One word I should, however, like to add of the strong impression we both received of where our work is most needed. Not at the Front hospitals, which are perfectly appointed, but in the interior where we go from place to place with our own motors, and where our Visitors bring not only the gifts that you make, but where they sit at the bedside of the man and speak to him of his home, encourage him about his recovery, and go from bed to bed telling him about the work that you are doing all over the United States.

Our constant regret is that you at home cannot be in two places at once - here to share in our work of placing the things in the hands of the men, and there to keep up this magnificent supply of hospital material that is earning for our society the goodwill of every Frenchman.

Miss Manby has just completed a trip through Brittany where she and Miss Daland sought out all the tiny hospitals. The result was a report on tuberculosis that made our hearts ache and in consequence we are sending sputum bottles and 'chaises longues' as fast as we can beg the money. In some localities this disease has increased 500%. We are doing all that we can and every warm jacket you send will find its way to these doomed men.

To stand together in this big work is all we need to make its effect one of which our children may well be proud.

Send serious packers to our depot and let your sons join the forces of the American Ambulance Boys doing this merciful work here: and what can we not perform for the country we are privileged to help!

With sincere admiration for your part in the work,

Believe me,
Sincerely yours,

Loane Sturges Lockrop
.....
Présidente.

PARIS DEPOT

AMERICAN FUND FOR FRENCH WOUNDED

(COMITÉ AMÉRICAIN POUR LES BLESSÉS FRANÇAIS)

TÉLÉPHONE : GUTENBERG 32-47.

Conseil d'Administration :

Madame BENJAMIN GIRAULT LATHROP, *Présidente*
Mademoiselle ANNA MURRAY VAIL, *Trésorière*
Monsieur CHARLES BUTLER, *Vice-Président*
Mademoiselle ELIZABETH PERKINS, *Secrétaire*
Monsieur H. O. BEATTY
Le Docteur ALEXIS CARREL
Mademoiselle ANNE MORGAN

ALCAZAR D'ÉTÉ, Champs-Élysées

PARIS, Septembre 12th. 1916

American Fund for French Wounded,
501, Grand Avenue,
ST. PAUL. Minn.

Mesdames,

We have received, during week ending Saturday
September 9th. through the courtesy of the Vacation War
Relief Committee and the Clearing House, Paris :

Case N° 3043

shipped by SS. "Chicago" sailing from New-York July 1st.
and

Cases N° 3148 & 3154

shipped by SS. "La Touraine" sailing from New-York July 15th.
for which we thank you most gratefully.

Very sincerely yours

Isabel S. Lathrop

Présidente

PARIS DEPOT

AMERICAN FUND FOR FRENCH WOUNDED
(COMITÉ AMÉRICAIN POUR LES BLESSÉS FRANÇAIS)

TÉLÉPHONE : GUTENBERG 32-47.

Conseil d'Administration :

Madame BENJAMIN GIRAULT LATHROP, *Présidente*
Mademoiselle ANNA MURRAY VAIL, *Trésorière*
Monsieur CHARLES BUTLER, *Vice-Président*
Mademoiselle ELIZABETH PERKINS, *Secrétaire*
Monsieur H. O. BEATTY
Le Docteur ALEXIS CARREL
Mademoiselle ANNE MORGAN

ALCAZAR D'ÉTÉ, Champs-Élysées

PARIS Sept 19th 1916.

Chairman of the American Fund
for French Wounded,
St. Paul,
Minn.
Mesdames,

We take great pleasure in enclosing a letter
of thanks which has come in our care for you.

We are so happy that the hospitals now recognise the
personal note in our work and appreciate that the gifts
they receive come, not from the Paris dépôt, but from
individuals at home, who like yourselves have been so
faithful these many months past.

Thanking you for your splendid generosity which
means so much to the wounded men of France.

Believe me,

Sincerely yours,

Isabel S. Lathrop
Présidente.

St Paul. 12 Aout 1916

17 AOUT 1916.

Madame

En vous renvoyant le reçu
relatif à votre bel envoi je
tiens à vous dire toute ma
reconnaissance, Veuillez
excuser le retard de cette
lettre, j'étais absente et c'est
seulement en arrivant ici
que j'ai appris que le paquet
était arrivé, je vous en
remercie infiniment.

Nous avons en ce moment de
nombreux blessés et tous ces
objets nous sont extrêmement
utiles, d'autant plus que nos
provisions s'épuisent vite.

Veuillez transmettre mes
remerciements aux dames

Americaines de St Paul qui
ont spécialement contribué
à nous apporter cette aide
et croie à mes sentiments
très reconnaissants

Yvonne

Infirmerie Major Samuëls d'Alger

PARIS DEPOT

AMERICAN FUND FOR FRENCH WOUNDED

(COMITÉ AMÉRICAIN POUR LES BLESSÉS FRANÇAIS)

TÉLÉPHONE : GUTENBERG 32-47.

Conseil d'Administration :

Madame BENJAMIN GIRAULT LATHROP, *Présidente*

Mademoiselle ANNA MURRAY VAIL, *Trésorière*

Monsieur CHARLES BUTLER, *Vice-Président*

Mademoiselle ELIZABETH PERKINS, *Secrétaire*

Monsieur H. O. BEATTY *

Le Docteur ALEXIS CARREL O. *

Mademoiselle ANNE MORGAN

ALCAZAR D'ÉTÉ, Champs-Élysées

PARIS 191

Mesdames:-

We take great pleasure in enclosing a letter of thanks which has come in our care for you.

We are so happy that the hospitals now recognize the personal note in our work and appreciate that the gifts they receive come, not from the Paris Depot, but from individuals at home who, like yourselves, have been so faithful these many months past.

Thanking you for your splendid generosity which means so much to the wounded men of France.

Believe me,

Sincerely yours,

Isabel S. Lathrop

Présidente.

PARIS DEPOT

AMERICAN FUND FOR FRENCH WOUNDED

(COMITÉ AMÉRICAIN POUR LES BLESSÉS FRANÇAIS)

TÉLÉPHONE : GUTENBERG 32-47.

Conseil d'Administration :

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Monsieur CHARLES BUTLER, *Vice-Président*

Mademoiselle ELIZABETH PERKINS, *Secrétaire*

Monsieur H. O. BEATTY *

Le Docteur ALEXIS CARREL O. *

Mademoiselle ANNE MORGAN

ALCAZAR D'ÉTÉ, Champs-Élysées

PARIS 191

*Enclosed letter
to Lesley Hinckley
which I sent to
his mother
Dec 20 '16
W.L.A.*

Mesdames:-

We take great pleasure in enclosing a letter of thanks which has come in our care for you.

We are so happy that the hospitals now recognise the personal note in our work and appreciate that the gifts they receive come, not from the Paris Depot, but from individuals at home, who like yourselves, have been so faithful these many months past.

Thanking you for your splendid generosity which means so much to the wounded men of France,

Believe me,

Sincerely yours,

Isabel S. Lathrop

Présidente.

Encl.

PARIS DEPOT

AMERICAN FUND FOR FRENCH WOUNDED

(COMITÉ AMÉRICAIN POUR LES BLESSÉS FRANÇAIS)

Gutenberg 32-47

TELEPHONE : CENTRAL 17-09

ALCAZAR D'ÉTÉ, Champs-Élysées

10, RUE DES PYRAMIDES

Conseil d'Administration :

Madame BENJAMIN GIRAULT LATHROP, *Présidente*

Mademoiselle ANNA MURRAY VAIL, *Trésorière*

Monsieur CHARLES BUTLER, *Vice-Président*

Mademoiselle ELIZABETH PERKINS, *Secrétaire*

Monsieur H. O. BEATTY

Le Docteur ALEXIS CARREL

PARIS, September 25th. 1916

American Fund for French Wounded,
501, Grand Avenue,
ST. PAUL. Minn.

Mesdames,

We have received during week ending Saturday
September 23rd., through the courtesy of the Vacation
War Relief Committee and the Clearing House, Paris :

I Case N° 34II

shipped by SS. " La Touraine " sailing from New-York
August 19th., for which we thank you most gratefully.

We are looking forward to receiving the rest
of your consignment, and will notify you at once upon
its arrival.

Very sincerely yours

Isabel S. Lathrop

Présidente

PARIS DEPOT

AMERICAN FUND FOR FRENCH WOUNDED
(COMITÉ AMÉRICAIN POUR LES BLESSÉS FRANÇAIS)

TÉLÉPHONE : GUTENBERG 32-47.

Conseil d'Administration :

Madame BENJAMIN GIRAULT LATHROP, *Présidente*
Mademoiselle ANNA MURRAY VAIL, *Trésorière*
Monsieur CHARLES BUTLER, *Vice-Président*
Mademoiselle ELIZABETH PERKINS, *Secrétaire*
Monsieur H. O. BEATTY
Le Docteur ALEXIS CARREL
Mademoiselle ANNE MORGAN

ALCAZAR D'ÉTÉ, Champs-Élysées

PARIS October 4th. 1916

American Fund for French Wounded,
501 Grand Avenue,
ST. PAUL. Minn.

Mesdames,

We have received during week ending Saturday
September 30th. through the courtesy of the Vacation
War Relief Committee and the Clearing House Paris :

I Case N° 3412

shipped by SS. " La Touraine " sailing from New-York
August 19th. for which we thank you most gratefully.

We are looking forward to receiving the rest
of your consignment and will notify you at once upon
its arrival.

Very sincerely yours

Isabel S. Lathrop

Présidente

PARIS DEPOT

AMERICAN FUND FOR FRENCH WOUNDED

(COMITÉ AMÉRICAIN POUR LES BLESSÉS FRANÇAIS)

TÉLÉPHONE : GUTENBERG 32-47.

Conseil d'Administration :

Madame BENJAMIN GIRAUT LATHROP, *Présidente*
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Monsieur H. O. BEATTY
Le Docteur ALEXIS CARREL
Mademoiselle ANNE MORGAN

ALCAZAR D'ÉTÉ, Champs-Élysées

PARIS October 23rd 1918 6

American Fund for French Wounded,
501, Grand Avenue,
ST. PAUL. Minn.

*Marked these
off on our lists*

Mesdames,

We have received during week ending Saturday
October 21st., through the courtesy of the Vacation War
Relief Committee and the Clearing House, Paris,

3 Cases N°3542.3543.3544
containing

470 pkgs. éponges (10) each pkg.
316 packages gaze en metre (5) each
198 pkgs. pansements (3) each pkg.

shipped by SS. " Rochambeau " sailing September 2nd., &

3 Cases N°3788.3790.3791
containing 134 pkgs. gauze en metre, 54 sheets, 16 shirts,
6 prs. pajamas outing flannel, 5 wrappers outing flannel,
2 shrts cotton, 1 pkg. old cotton, 12 washcloths, 22 little
pillows, 16 comfort bags, 3 hot water bags, 3 pkgs. sanitary
cups. (100) each, 12 towels, 7 used handkerchiefs, 37 many
tail bandages, etc.,

shippad by SS. " Lafayette " sailing September 23rd.,

for which we thank you most gratefully.

Very sincerely yours

Isabel S. Lathrop
Présidente

*The British
Contingent left
Monday. They
will do
splendid work.
We told them to
take photographs*

PARIS DEPOT

AMERICAN FUND FOR FRENCH WOUNDED

(COMITÉ AMÉRICAIN POUR LES BLESSÉS FRANÇAIS)

Téléphone : Gutenberg 32-47

Conseil d'Administration :

Madame BENJAMIN GIRAULT LATHROP, *Présidente*

Monsieur CHARLES BUTLER, *Vice-Président*

Mademoiselle ELIZABETH PERKINS, *Secrétaire*

Mademoiselle ANNA MURRAY VAIL, *Trésorière*

Monsieur H. O. BEATTY *

Le Docteur ALEXIS CARREL O. *

Mademoiselle ANNE MORGAN

ALCAZAR D'ÉTÉ, Champs-Élysées

PARIS, December 26th. 1916

American Fund for French Wounded,
501, Grand Avenue,
ST. PAUL. Minn.

Mesdames,

We have received during week ending Saturday,
December 23rd.; through the courtesy of the Vacation War
Relief Committee, and the American Clearing House, Paris :

5 Cases N°4239.4240.4242.4319.4320.
containing pansements, sponges, comfort bags, newspaper pads,
pine pillows & little comfort boxes shipped by SS. "ESPAGNE"
sailing November 11th., and

4 Cases N°4401.4402.4406.4407.
containing pansements, sponges, newspaper pads, shirts, pa-
jamas, worn clothes, napkins, table covers, table cloths,
sheets, 1 blanket, counterpanes, rolls old cloth, absorbent
pansements, shipped by SS. " LA TOURAINE " sailing November 25th

for which we thank you most gratefully.

Very sincerely yours

Isabel S. Lathrop

Présidente

The surplus bags were
delivered by Mrs Forest
in several hospitals at
Chamberlayne Savoy
on New Years

PARIS DEPOT

AMERICAN FUND FOR FRENCH WOUNDED

(COMITÉ AMÉRICAIN POUR LES BLESSÉS FRANÇAIS)

TÉLÉPHONE : GUTENBERG 32-47.

Conseil d'Administration :

Madame BENJAMIN GIRAULT LATHROP, *Présidente*
Mademoiselle ANNA MURRAY VAIL, *Trésorière*
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Mademoiselle ELIZABETH PERKINS, *Secrétaire*
Monsieur H. O. BEATTY
Le Docteur ALEXIS CARREL
Mademoiselle ANNE MORGAN

ALCAZAR D'ÉTÉ, Champs-Élysées

PARIS October 9th. 1916

American Fund for French Wounded,
501, Grand Avenue,
ST. PAUL. Minn.

Mesdames,

We have received during week ending Saturday
October 7th., through the courtesy of the Vacation War
Relief Committee and the Clearing House, Paris :

3 Cases N° 3409. 3410. 3413

shipped by SS. " La Touraine " sailing from New-York
August 19th., and

1 Case N° 3545

shipped by SS. " Rochambeau " sailing from New-York
September 2nd., for which we thank you most gratefully.

Very sincerely yours

Présidente

*Wrote to N.Y.
asking over 100 numbers
for these numbers*

ans d	123 =	3409
	124	3410
	125	3411
	126	3412
	127	3413
	131	3545
	132	3546

*Thank you so
much for all
those beautiful
desk appointments.
We are all gazing in
astonishment at the
sudden hands, pencils etc.
the moment I have
a face I have
second 1.5.2.*

Sarah S. Lathrop

PARIS DEPOT

AMERICAN FUND FOR FRENCH WOUNDED

(COMITÉ AMÉRICAIN POUR LES BLESSÉS FRANÇAIS)

TÉLÉPHONE : GUTENBERG 32-47.

Conseil d'Administration :

Madame BENJAMIN GIRAULT LATHROP, *Présidente*
Mademoiselle ANNA MURRAY VAIL, *Tresorière*
Monsieur CHARLES BUTLER, *Vice-Président*
Mademoiselle ELIZABETH PERKINS, *Secrétaire*
Monsieur H. O. BEATTY
Le Docteur ALEXIS CARREL
Mademoiselle ANNE MORGAN

ALCAZAR D'ÉTÉ, Champs-Élysées

PARIS October 16th. 1916

Mrs. C.W. AMES,
American Fund for French Wounded,
501, Grand Avenue,
ST. PAUL. Minn.

*noted
in Book
no 2 of*

Dear Mrs. Ames,

We wish to thank you most gratefully for
I Colis N° 122 sent to us by the American Express Co.
and which contains :

20 doz. socks(cotton)	2 prs. woolen socks
17 individual present bags	1 dozen sheets
7 little pillows	1 dozen pillow cases
2 quilts	12 pieces mosquito netting
1 piece of woolen cloth	200 drinking cups
1 medecine chest	2 doz. Cold cream
1 little box containing	1 gross of pencils
2 hypodermo syringes &	8 boxes of rubber bands
2 morphine holders	1 pencil sharpener
1 lantern (electric)& fillers	
1 writing case	6 boxes of Clips
1 box of handkerchiefs	3 paper Iwin Grip Fasteners
1 bottle ink for Fountain pen.	

Very sincerely yours

Benjamin S. Lathrop
Présidente

PARIS DEPOT

AMERICAN FUND FOR FRENCH WOUNDED

(COMITÉ AMÉRICAIN POUR LES BLESSÉS FRANÇAIS)

TÉLÉPHONE : GUTENBERG 32-47.

Conseil d'Administration :

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Mademoiselle ELIZABETH PERKINS, *Secrétaire*
Monsieur H. O. BEATTY
Le Docteur ALEXIS CARREL
Mademoiselle ANNE MORGAN

ALCAZAR D'ÉTÉ, Champs-Élysées

PARIS October 16th.

American Fund for French Wounded,
501, Grand Avenue,
ST. PAUL. Minn.

Mesdames,

We have received during week ending Saturday
October 14th., through the courtesy of the Vacation
War Relief Committee and the Clearing House, Paris,

I Case N° 3546
containing
sheets, used sheets, pkgs. toweling, small
pillows & cases, pos. old blanket, used towels,
used napkins, etc.

shipped by SS. " Rochambeau " sailing from New-York
September 2nd., for which we thank you most gratefully.

Very sincerely yours

*What would
we do with
Saint Paul committee!*

*Wrote to N.Y.
asking over 1000
for these numbers
Oct 17 '16
M. L. O.
132*

Isabel S. Lathrop
Présidente

PARIS DEPOT

AMERICAN FUND FOR FRENCH WOUNDED
(COMITÉ AMÉRICAIN POUR LES BLESSÉS FRANÇAIS)

TÉLÉPHONE : GUTENBERG 32-47

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Monsieur H. O. BEATTY
Le Docteur ALEXIS CARREL
Mademoiselle ANNE MORGAN

ALCAZAR D'ÉTÉ, Champs-Élysées

PARIS October 30th. 1916

*marked
as received
in book.
m. S. A.
Nov 25 '16*

American Fund for French Wounded,
501 Grand Avenue,
ST. PAUL. Minn.

Mesdames,

We have received during week ending Saturday,
October 28th.,

2 Cases N° 3787 & 3789
containing

208 pkgs. éponges (10 each pkg.)
168 pkg. pansements (3 each pkg.)

shipped by SS. " LAFAYETTE " sailing September 23rd.,
for which we thank you most gratefully.

Very sincerely yours

Isabel S. Lathrop

Présidente

PARIS DEPOT

AMERICAN FUND FOR FRENCH WOUNDED

(COMITÉ AMÉRICAIN POUR LES BLESSÉS FRANÇAIS)

Téléphone : Gutenberg 32-47

Conseil d'Administration :

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Monsieur H. O. BEATTY *

Le Docteur ALEXIS CARREL O. *

Mademoiselle ANNE MORGAN

ALCAZAR D'ÉTÉ, Champs-Élysées

PARIS 5th January, 1917.

*With inclosure's of
letter of Elvy. Perkins
a Mildred Aldrich*

Mrs. C. W. Ames,
Chairman, A.F.F.W.,
501, Grand Avenue,
Saint-Paul, Minn. U.S.A.

Dear Mrs. Ames,

Our Monthly Report for December is a résumé of what we have accomplished during the last year, but it would be incomplete without a personal word reiterating that all we have achieved has been through your generosity.

A wise distribution of such large supplies has its difficulties, but think how much more trying is your work, in the making of all these articles.

We impress upon every French person who comes into the Depot how many good wishes you always send with the gifts, and it is a keen pleasure to tell them of our Committees in more than 300 towns in the United States. To be sure, there are only 75 on our regular list, but some months ago, New England alone had 170 smaller branches, Chicago 35, and San Francisco 11. Should all Committees send us word how many branches each has, it would be interesting to publish these figures in the Monthly Report, for our growth has been little short of phenomenal.

The American Red Cross has also been one of our strongest supporters. We have received regular financial aid from them as well as generous supplies, and we now boast of a "Red Cross" motor car which does the errands in Paris.

To me this has shown a very fine spirit on the part of that Society, for the gifts which came from their various chapters were sent out from the Paris Depot in the name of the American Fund for French Wounded.

This we could not avoid at first, but we have so systematized the question of giving, that we are now able to write to the lucky Hospital when the supplies come from the Red Cross, and cards of thanks which the wounded men send are forwarded at once to the various chapters in America.

You who have taken voluntarily a part of this work realise what this struggle in the heart of Europe means, but we feel sure from many letters and papers that continually arrive, that the great mass of our people, especially in the far West, do not have any conception of the suffering, demoralization, and even extermination of Nations that is going on under our eyes.

A motor ride of only a few hours from Paris brings one to a country of devastation, a country that may remain this way for ONE HUNDRED YEARS, for many agriculturalists affirm that the soil will produce nothing for another century.

Only recently a well-known writer returned from such a district and recounted to me of the twenty-one villages through which he had passed; not a vestige was left to mark the boundaries of towns. It was but one large waste of curious white plains. The surface soil had all been blown away and only an occasional wall or a heap of stones denoted that this had once been the home of civilization.

What have these poor people done that they have been driven like sheep from their homes, in many cases their children taken from their very arms, and they themselves dependent on the mercy of strangers to keep them from starvation.

One can understand how we Americans feel who live in the midst of this, and who have daughters. I have interrogated villagers who have been driven from their own firesides, and am filled with the horror of it all. It inspires us to stand by these unfortunate women and in turn to beg you to preach the gospel of Generosity that has enabled our Society to become known throughout France as that to which the needy may turn.

Only two weeks ago I was in the district of the Aisne. Bombarding had been going on for weeks, and as we walked through improvised trenches, the mud up to our ankles, we passed through what had until recently been one of the historic villages of older France. The ruins of a Gothic church of the twelfth century outlined themselves against the setting sun. I stood alone some time, gazing at this example of wanton destruction, and wondered why this had all come upon these people. On looking through the gutted windows one could see but a pile of stones where roof and walls had fallen, destroying even the lines of where the altar had stood.

On joining the others we wandered through this stricken town, picking our way as best we could through streets that are now but mounds of brick and mortar.

The officer in charge of the party led us to the house of the Mayor, for my purpose in going on this trip was to inquire

of the different local officials, the best way to help when the time for re-home-making arrives. It seemed absurd to discuss reconstruction with shells still whizzing over our heads, but the French do not sit with bowed heads in the midst of this catastrophe. Their spirit is marvellous. The moment bombarding ceases they rise again, go in search of their dear ones (for even little children are not spared by this demon enemy), and prepare to erect a temporary structure that will shelter those who are saved.

On finding the Mayor of the village, he showed us the ruins of his own home, and added that he was sorry he could not welcome us properly; his wife was ill and lying in a cellar. We followed him down some shattered stone steps into a dark cellar where the poor woman lay on a mattress. She was suffering from shock after a persistent bombardment that had scattered most of the inhabitants, and Heaven alone knows where they are now - if living. The room was in almost total darkness, but a glow from a tiny stove in one corner revealed a little girl of about seven years old. I tried to make friends with her and to explain that we were friends who had come a long, long way to help her, and that after my letter to little girls in the United States, they would send her new dollies.

But the child seemed stunned, and even little gifts pressed into her hands elicited no sign of emotion. A crash was heard, but we could see nothing until the glow from the fire showed, in the midst of pipe, stove and scattered coals, one of the officers who had been groping about and fallen over the stove! Everyone rushed to the rescue; he was extricated and the miserable little stove again put on its feet. The poor invalid tried to rise from her bed to save the child, but we had snatched the tiny one from danger. If one had seen this in a comic paper it would have had its amusing points, but within this hideous pretext for a home, the Grandmother almost at death's door, the tiny little girl stunned to dumbness, and the remembrance of that beautiful Gothic church lying in ruins a few hundred feet away, I left with a heavy heart and a determination to help these people and begin our Civilian Work in this very village if possible.

Only three children remain in that place today, but those three must be our inspiration, and after this when you are sorting your children's things, and even your own, send them to us, and we will thus commence our Civilian Work where our purpose is to help such people in re-establishing their little homes.

Clothes that are soiled or too worn are of no use, besides it is discouraging when you are down and out, to get something that is on its last legs.

We must not, however, let this Civilian Work take ONE MINUTE or ONE ARTICLE from the present duty we have in hand. What you are now doing for the wounded man is of paramount importance. To get these brave men back to health and into the trenches to fight for their children and their homes is the task we must stick to till the last gun is fired.

The part the American woman is playing has had a very fine moral effect. The Comfort Bag which has reached thousands of men who scarcely knew that the United States took even a passing interest in this great struggle, now realise that there are women in almost every state of the Sister Republic who are working daily for them and sending to them this token of sympathy.

I cannot tell you what this message has done and how many incorrect impressions have been cleared away by your spontaneous generosity. The attitude of the United States in regard to many of the horrors which are even now existing will never be understood, but there is now no question as to the friendliness of the individual American. And just such thoughtful little attentions as warm blankets, socks, shirts, and comfort bags always, always coming has done it.

The A.F.F.W. has indeed won an enviable place in the hearts of the wounded men of France, and we do not wish the devotion you have shown to pass away with the end of the war.

Many Societies which have been organized since the beginning of the war will carry on some sort of relief work in helping these stricken people to get back into their homes, or help them in the making of a new home.

Our plan is not to help in the reconstruction of the house, for this is a Government question, but to be right behind that poor woman as she returns to the wrecked home, and who looks about wondering where to turn for the things that will keep the little ones warm, for the bare necessities of housekeeping, the stove, the saucepan, the cups, the plates, the broom. Where are these to come from?

We do not have to change either our methods or our supplies very much. It is all a question of willingness. Are you prepared to keep on in your generosity even though it may mean sacrifices for another year after the din of battle is over? There are thousands of us who have already signified our willingness to stand by these women of France.

When that note sounds which will bring peace again to the world, we will cable our Headquarters in New York and announce

the wonderful news that the time is come when we can take up the happy task of encouraging the downcast mother and wife in the first dark days of her return home.

We will continue to make clothes for the men, we will stop bandages and make baby clothes, we shall need no more surgical shirts, but aprons for children, we will change the orders for rubber goods to kitchen utensils, the money we formerly spent in surgical instruments will go for beds, the fund we had for games will be stopped and chairs will appear in the house.

Someone will send a big cheque and we will send chickens to the men who have been farmers. For we are now learning all about the villages, the occupation of the people, etc. Before another month we shall have visited many unfortunate towns and know what the cost will be to accomplish the work before us.

In each village where we work will be placed either a tablet, a fountain, or some such permanent recognition of the devotion of the American women during this struggle, which is for our honourable existence as well as for France. Think of this country even now infested with an enemy which has sapped the vital spark not only from the souls of brave men and women of France, but has so destroyed her lands that we shall not see in our day a single tree or brush to mark historic cities that we have all known and loved.

This work is for the future, and we must repeat this with emphasis. Let nothing deter us from the hospital supplies which MUST come in the same splendid fashion. But we must also make our decision whether or not we are willing to be counted on in the Civilian Work. It is entirely optional of course, but I feel confident that many will respond to this appeal with an enthusiasm that will gladden the hearts of all the benighted villagers who have learned to look upon the American women as their salvation in this hour of trial.

This letter may be premature from me, but at a recent meeting in New York it was decided to undertake the work, and if you have not been notified from Headquarters, I am sure I will be forgiven in laying before you the rough scheme of what will be the most glorious piece of sacrifice and love we can show to a people who have before them a task so great that we shall consider ourselves privileged in bearing ever so small a share.

With greetings, and many thanks for the hearty response we have at all times in this splendid work,

Believe me sincerely,

Lake Sturges Lattrop

Présidente.

PARIS DEPOT

AMERICAN FUND FOR FRENCH WOUNDED

(COMITÉ AMÉRICAIN POUR LES BLESSÉS FRANÇAIS)

TÉLÉPHONE : GUTENBERG 32-47.

Conseil d'Administration :

Madame BENJAMIN GIRAULT LATHROP, *Présidente*

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Monsieur CHARLES BUTLER, *Vice-Président*

Mademoiselle ELIZABETH PERKINS, *Secrétaire*

Monsieur H. O. BEATTY *

Le Docteur ALEXIS CARREL O. *

Mademoiselle ANNE MORGAN

ALCAZAR D'ÉTÉ, Champs-Élysées

PARIS, January 8th. 1917

American Fund for French Wounded,
501, Grand Avenue,
SAINT-PAUL. Minn.

Mesdames,

We have received during week ending Saturday,
January 6th., through the courtesy of the Vacation War
Relief Committee, and the American Clearing House, Paris :

I Case N° 4224
containing 61 comfort bags & 12 small pillows shipped by
SS. " CHICAGO " sailing November 4th., and

I Case N° 4403
containing 252 packages large gaze en metre shipped by
SS. " LA TOURAINE " sailing November 25th.,

for which we thank you most gratefully.

Very sincerely yours

Isabel S. Lathrop

Présidente

*I have just received from a French source
the address of the American Clearing House, Paris
and the address of the American Fund for French Wounded,
501 Grand Avenue, Saint-Paul, Minn.
I am sending you a letter informing
you of this and asking for
further information.*

*Marked
in Book as
received*

PARIS DEPOT

*Copied
into Book*

AMERICAN FUND FOR FRENCH WOUNDED
(COMITÉ AMÉRICAIN POUR LES BLESSÉS FRANÇAIS)

TÉLÉPHONE : GUTENBERG 32-47.

Conseil d'Administration :

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Monsieur CHARLES BUTLER, *Vice-Président*
Mademoiselle ELIZABETH PERKINS, *Secrétaire*
Monsieur H. O. BEATTY *
Le Docteur ALEXIS CARREL O.*
Mademoiselle ANNE MORGAN

ALCAZAR D'ÉTÉ, Champs-Élysées

PARIS, January 22nd. 1917

American Fund for French Wounded,
501, Grand Avenue,
SAINT-PAUL. Minn.

Mesdames,

We have received during week ending Saturday,
January 20th., through the courtesy of the Vacation War
Relief Committee, and the American Clearing House, Paris :

2 cases N° ~~4223.4225.~~

containing comfort bags, newspaper pads, small pillows &
picture scrap books, shipped by SS. " CHICAGO " sailing
November 4th., and

2 cases N° ~~4244 & 4245.~~

containing shirts, counterpanes, towels, rolls old cloth,
sheets, pajamas, napkins, doylies, drawers, absorbent cotton,
measuring glasses, syringes, etc., shipped by SS. " ESPAGNE " sailing
November 11th.,

for which we thank you most gratefully.

Very sincerely yours

Isabel S. Lathrop

Présidente

*We need
socks and
sheets
desperately.*

PARIS DEPOT

AMERICAN FUND FOR FRENCH WOUNDED
(COMITÉ AMÉRICAIN POUR LES BLESSÉS FRANÇAIS)

TÉLÉPHONE : GUTENBERG 32-47.

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Monsieur H. O. BEATTY *
Le Docteur ALEXIS CARREL O. *
Mademoiselle ANNE MORGAN

ALCAZAR D'ÉTÉ, Champs-Élysées

PARIS, January 15th. 1917

*Recorded
in L.O.*

American Fund for French Wounded,
501, Grand Avenue,
SAINT-PAUL. Minn.

Mesdames,

We have received during week ending Saturday,
January 13th., through the courtesy of the Vacation War
Relief Committee, and the American Clearing House, Paris ;

2 Cases N° 4243.4246. ✓
containing 54 prs. pajamas, 40 shirts, 502 rolled bandages
30 squares cotton cloth, shipped by SS. " ESPAGNE " sail-
ing November 11th., and

2 Cases N° 4758.4759. ✓
containing 27 sweaters, 2 small pillows, 33 comfort bags,
16 newspapers pads, 1 comforter shipped by SS. " CHICAGO "
sailing December 16th.,

for which we thank you most gratefully.

Very sincerely yours

James S. Lathrop

Présidente

*You should
see Paris now.
Our people
and the men
gave du word
made over
smith the
in them
going
page
people*

PARIS DEPOT

AMERICAN FUND FOR FRENCH WOUNDED

(COMITÉ AMÉRICAIN POUR LES BLESSÉS FRANÇAIS)

Téléphone : Gutenberg 32-47

Conseil d'Administration :

Madame BENJAMIN GIRAULT LATHROP, *Présidente*
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Monsieur H. O. BEATTY *
Le Docteur ALEXIS CARREL O. *
Mademoiselle ANNE MORGAN

ALCAZAR D'ÉTÉ, Champs-Élysées

PARIS, January 29th. 1917

American Fund for French Wounded,
501, Grand Avenue,
SAINT-PAUL, Minnesota.

Mesdames,

We have received during week ending Saturday,
January 27th., through the courtesy of the Vacation War
Relief Committee, and the American Clearing House, Paris :

I Case N° 4241
containing 365 pkg. Gaze metre shipped by SS. " ESPAGNE "
sailing November 11th., &

2 Cases N° 4404.4405
containing 219 Pkgs. gaze en mètre & 144 Pkgs. Pansements
shipped by SS. " LA TOURAINE " sailing November 25th.,

for which we thank you most gratefully.

Very sincerely yours

Isabel S. Lathrop

Présidente

*How
are you all?*

PARIS DEPOT

AMERICAN FUND FOR FRENCH WOUNDED

(COMITÉ AMÉRICAIN POUR LES BLESSÉS FRANÇAIS)

Téléphone : Gutenberg 32-47

Conseil d'Administration :

Madame BENJAMIN GIRAULT LATHROP, *Présidente*
Monsieur CHARLES BUTLER, *Vice-Président*
Mademoiselle ELIZABETH PERKINS, *Secrétaire*
Mademoiselle ANNA MURRAY VAIL, *Trésorière*
Monsieur H. O. BEATTY *
Le Docteur ALEXIS CARREL O. *
Mademoiselle ANNE MORGAN

ALCAZAR D'ÉTÉ, Champs-Élysées

PARIS

14 FEB 1917

191

Mesdames:-

One hears on all sides expressions of admiration which is felt by the French people for the big part American women are playing in the relief work of France, and we are continually receiving cards of appreciation from the wounded man himself. The poilus have asked us to forward them to you and we take great pleasure in enclosing this direct communication from them.

Very sincerely yours.

Label S. Lath

.....
President.

PARIS DEPOT

AMERICAN FUND FOR FRENCH WOUNDED

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Monsieur H. O. BEATTY *

Le Docteur ALEXIS CARREL O. *

Mademoiselle ANNE MORGAN

ALCAZAR D'ÉTÉ, Champs-Élysées

PARIS, February 26th. 1917

American Fund for French Wounded,
501, Grand Avenue,
SAINT-PAUL, Minnesota.

Mesdames,

We have received during week ending Saturday,
February 24th., through the courtesy of the Vacation War
Relief Committee, and the American Clearing House, Paris :

I Case N° 5078
containing
452 rolled bandages
4 newspaper pads

shipped by SS. " CHICAGO " sailing January 13th.,
for which we thank you most gratefully.

Very sincerely yours

Isabel S. Lathrop
Présidente

PARIS DEPOT

AMERICAN FUND FOR FRENCH WOUNDED

(COMITÉ AMÉRICAIN POUR LES BLESSÉS FRANÇAIS)

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Monsieur H. O. BEATTY *
Le Docteur ALEXIS CARREL O. *
Mademoiselle ANNE MORGAN

ALCAZAR D'ÉTÉ, Champs-Élysées

PARIS, March 12th. 1917

*Noted in
our book -*

American Fund for French Wounded,
501, Grand Avenue,
SAINT-PAUL. Minnesota.

Mesdames,

We have received during week ending Saturday,
March 10th., through the courtesy of the Vacation War
Relief Committee, and the American Clearing House, Paris :

4 Cases N° 5415.5419.5420.5423.

containing pansements, pajamas, hospital shoes, pillows,
handkerchiefs, bath mits, socks, shirts, robes, jerseys,
bandages, gaze metre etc., etc.,

shipped by SS. " ROCHAMBEAU " sailing February 3rd.,
for which we thank you most gratefully.

Very sincerely yours

Lathrop
Présidente

Paris.

March 21st. 1917

As I was writing here, Mme. Carrel came in, her face showing all she had been through for the last ten days or so.

The Zeppelin came down at a few hundred yards of the hospital, last Saturday a. m. *at Compiègne.*

(bought)
Cannonading had been heavier than usual and after some heavy guns had gone off at about five, she concluded that it was better to dress. As soon as she could, she looked out of her window and the monster was just over the hospital. All she could say was "ça y est".

(The papers are for ambulances, go ahead.)
She saw the first gun strike and the parachute fall and the Zeppelin go forward a little, then from the garden she saw the first obus fall and then again she thought they were lost. Then another hit and it went on a bit and over, then she saw four men throw themselves out, and flames caught all over and the thing went on another hundred yards and fell astride of the garden wall of a property not far off. The cry that went up from the town was "Vive la France".

The Carrel hospital had been evacuated of its men in preparation of these events and from four wounded aviators she had been kept au courant of the movements of the German troops as they insisted that the retreat was going on faster than it was surmised elsewhere.

On Sunday the news of the German retreat from Noyon reached her and she went on to Ribecourt, but the bridges were blown up as that was the German line a few days before. Instead of waiting, she returned, the cavalry having crossed "A gué". In the morning, Monday the 19th., she asked her Médecin-chef for an Ambulance and he suspecting her motives refused, as he said it was not at all necessary for her to get killed. She went to the chauffeur and ordered the Ambulance out in the road and filled it up with all that she had and urg^{ed} the man to proceed. He said he could not go without the papers, and she answered that "Les papiers sont pour les imbéciles, allez toujours". The bridge at Ribecourt was reached through all the lines of Artillery and she watched for twenty minutes the last nails being driven in the temporary structure and her car was the first one to cross. She joined the artillery convoys and passed with them. A second bridge had to be waited for and then she was in Noyon little more than twenty four hours after the last Germans had moved out. They had begun to evacuate the town the night of the 17th. and by Sunday a few outposts of the French ventured in.

(by hand)

There is a canal in Noyon and that canal had been dammed by the Boches till it over-flowed and the outlet stopped, so that when certain parts were blown up, the whole town was inundated, which was the only reason that it is not a heap of

ruins, as water reached the mines that were placed everywhere, before they were blown up.

Most of the houses are destroyed or partly so and every stick of furniture has been taken out and that which could not be moved has been destroyed or made useless.

A city of some seven or eight thousand inhabitants, they found over 12,000 there, as all the inhabitants of the neighboring villages had crowded in. Those who were in the cellars came out gradually and a tale of horror was unfolded that bars none that we have heard since the beginning.

Every girl between the ages of 14 and 30 were carried away by the Boches nine days before the retreat began and the younger women left are all about to become mothers of Boches babies. One case after the other was more pitiable than the last. One woman was asked if the two little children who were clinging to her skirts were her grandchildren and she answered: "La maman a été emmenée par les Boches et leur père est sur notre front et, étant mes voisins, je voudrais pouvoir lui montrer ses enfants à son retour, mais je ne sais pas où il est".

Those who were crowded in cellars have hideous tales to tell. In the first place none of the French civil population have had any meat of any kind for seventeen months. All they have lived on has been bread, black bread, and rice. In the cellars, many have died and the mortality among the children has been terrific. Those who died were kept for five days among the living before they were allowed to be buried.

In the orphan asylum, in a small room, the beds were crowded together touching and on those beds the children slept without mattresses, nor pillows, nor coverings... since the month of December last ... in their clothes, and they were not allowed to go out nor wash and the condition they are in now can scarcely be imagined, such was the vermin.

The French wounded still in hospital had not been cared for and have been slowly evacuated into the Carrel hospital at Compiègne and the 23 kilometres took them nearly twelve hours as the roads are all ploughed up from the old front to Noyon. The men brought in at midnight had not received any sort of care and were reduced to the last gasp almost, only skin and bones and their open infected wounds were filled with vermin. Their condition was such that Mme. Carrel's infirmières could not stand the stench and she had to do the cleaning herself. She had on rubber surgeon's gloves and even then the vermin crawled up her bare arms and she added that even she could scarcely stand it.

There is not a pane of glass in the town.

There is not a stitch of clothing nor a household utensil of any kind left and the army is feeding the population

The mother has been taken by the Boches & their father is on our front and, being my neighbor, I wanted to show him his children on his return, but I do not know where he is.

as best it can. And their joy at seeing the men in blue was too pathetic to speak of. On Monday at noon in Noyon, there was in every window a small tricolor flag that somehow each inhabitant of the town had managed to secrete for the day of deliverance, or had put together from scraps of red, white and blue.

Most of them had no idea that they would not see their soldiers in the famed red trousers and when at last they did come in, they did not recognize them at first.

This was all told me quietly and calmly, but with a tragic voice and gesture that I never will forget. Madame Carrel's courage and resource of mind and brain are well known, but even when she won her Croix de Guerre, she did not do anything finer nor more beautiful than when she braved the lines and brought succour and words of love to those poor martyrs. She was the first woman in the town from France.

March 22nd.

This afternoon the bales and boxes gathered together for Noyon were being piled high at our doors and late in the afternoon the military camions requisitioned for the purpose were loaded. Twenty soldiers moved in and out till the clothing, blankets, pillows, condensed milk, dried peas, lentils, soap, farina, quaker oats, 1,600 lbs. of rice, coffee, tea, jam, macaroni, etc.. were neatly packed away and the trucks went off with a salute from the men.

Madame Carrel is our distributor at Noyon and will personally give out everything in the right direction.

The funds to purchase the food stuffs and other objects were raised here in Paris for this special need

PARIS DEPOT

AMERICAN FUND FOR FRENCH WOUNDED

(COMITÉ AMÉRICAIN POUR LES BLESSÉS FRANÇAIS)

Téléphone : Gutenberg 32-47

Conseil d'Administration :

Madame BENJAMIN GIRAULT LATHROP, *Présidente*

Monsieur CHARLES BUTLER, *Vice-Président*

Mademoiselle ELIZABETH PERKINS, *Secrétaire*

Mademoiselle ANNA MURRAY VAIL, *Trésorière*

Monsieur H. O. BEATTY *

Le Docteur ALEXIS CARREL O. *

Mademoiselle ANNE MORGAN

ALCAZAR D'ÉTÉ, Champs-Élysées

*Noted
the Nos.*
PARIS, March 26th. 1917

American Fund for French Wounded,
501, Grand Avenue,
SAINT-PAUL, Minnesota.

Mesdames,

We have received during week ending Saturday,
March 24th., through the courtesy of the Vacation War
Relief Committee, and the American Clearing House, Paris :

2 Cases N° 5079. 5080

containing

330 pkgs. éponges (10 each pkg.)
204 " gaze metre (5 each pkg.)

shipped by SS. " CHICAGO " sailing January 13th., for
which we thank you most gratefully.

Very sincerely yours

Isabel S. Lathrop

Présidente

PARIS DEPOT

AMERICAN FUND FOR FRENCH WOUNDED

(COMITÉ AMÉRICAIN POUR LES BLESSÉS FRANÇAIS)

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Monsieur H. O. BEATTY *
Le Docteur ALEXIS CARREL O. *
Mademoiselle ANNE MORGAN

ALCAZAR D'ÉTÉ, Champs-Élysées

PARIS, April 23rd. 1917

*Noted
in Book
M L O.*

American Fund for French Wounded,
501, Grand Avenue,
SAINT-PAUL. Minnesota.

Mesdames,

We have received during week ending Saturday,
April 21st., through the courtesy of the Vacation War
Relief Committee, and the American Clearing House, Paris:

2 Cases N° 54I4. 54I6

containing

228 éponges (10 each package)
196 pkgs. pansements (3 each package)

shipped by SS. " ROCHAMBEAU " sailing February 3rd., for
which we thank you most gratefully.

Very sincerely yours

Isabel S. Lathrop

Présidente

PARIS DEPOT

AMERICAN FUND FOR FRENCH WOUNDED

(COMITÉ AMÉRICAIN POUR LES BLESSÉS FRANÇAIS)

Téléphone : Gutenberg 32-47

Conseil d'Administration :

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Monsieur H. O. BEATTY *
Le Docteur ALEXIS CARREL O. *
Mademoiselle ANNE MORGAN

ALCAZAR D'ÉTÉ, Champs-Élysées

PARIS 24 AVR 1917

Mesdames:-

One hears on all sides expressions of admiration which is felt by the French people for the big part American women are playing in the relief work of France, and we are continually receiving cards of appreciation from the wounded men himself. The poilus have asked us to forward them to you and we take great pleasure in enclosing this direct communication from them.

Very sincerely yours.

Isabel S. Lathrop

President,

PARIS DEPOT

AMERICAN FUND FOR FRENCH WOUNDED
(COMITÉ AMÉRICAIN POUR LES BLESSÉS FRANÇAIS)

TÉLÉPHONE: GUTENBERG 32-47

Conseil d'Administration :

Madame BENJAMIN GIRAULT LATHROP, Présidente
Mademoiselle ANNA MURRAY VAIL, Trésorière
Monsieur CHARLES BUTLER, Vice-Président
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Monsieur H. O. BEATTY *
Le Docteur ALEXIS CARREL O. *
Mademoiselle ANNE MORGAN

ALCAZAR D'ÉTÉ, Champs-Élysées

PARIS, May 7th. 1917

American Fund for French Wounded,
501, Grand Avenue,
SAINT-PAUL. Minnesota.

Mesdames,

We have received during week ending Saturday,
May 5th., through the courtesy of the Vacation War Relief
Committee, and the American Clearing House, Paris :

I Case N° 5422

containing 90 pansements absorbent shipped by SS. "ROCHAMBEAU"
sailing February 3rd.,

2 Cases N° 625I & 626I

containing blankets, bed pads, pajamas, pillow cases, pillows
bed socks, old linen, mouth wipes, shipped by SS. "ARRILUZE"
sailing March 26th.,

for which we thank you most gratefully.

Very sincerely yours

Isabel S. Lathrop

Présidente

PARIS DEPOT

AMERICAN FUND FOR FRENCH WOUNDED

(COMITÉ AMÉRICAIN POUR LES BLESSÉS FRANÇAIS)

TÉLÉPHONE: GUTENBERG 32-47

Council d'Administration:

Madame BENJAMIN GIRAULT LATHROP, Présidente
Mademoiselle ANNA MURRAY VAIL, Trésorière
Monsieur CHARLES BUTLER, Vice-Président
Mademoiselle ELIZABETH PERKINS, Secrétaire
Monsieur H. O. BEATTY *
Le Docteur ALEXIS CARREL O. *
Mademoiselle ANNE MORGAN

ALCAZAR D'ÉTÉ, Champs-Élysées

PARIS, May 14th. 1917

American Fund for French Wounded,
501, Grand Avenue,
SAINT-PAUL, Minnesota.

*Noted in
Book. June 15/17
W L A*

Mesdames,

We have received during week ending Saturday,
May 12th., through the courtesy of the Vacation War
Relief Committee, and the American Clearing House, Paris:

I Case N° 5806

containing " Blankets " shipped by SS. " ROCAHMBEAU " sailing March 10th.,

3 Cases N° 6252.6253.6260.

containing blankets, pajamas, comfort pillows, shirts, robes, wristlets, napkins, tablecloths, socks, etc., shipped by SS. " ARRILUZE " sailing March 26th.,

for which we thank you most gratefully.

Very sincerely yours

Isabel S. Lathrop

Présidente

*We can never have too many
blankets, & welcome with real joy
each new arrival*

PARIS DEPOT

AMERICAN FUND FOR FRENCH WOUNDED

(COMITÉ AMÉRICAIN POUR LES BLESSÉS FRANÇAIS)

TÉLÉPHONE: GUTENBERG 32-47

Counseil d'Administration :

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Monsieur H. O. BEATTY *
Le Docteur ALEXIS CARREL O. *
Mademoiselle ANNE MORGAN

ALCAZAR D'ÉTÉ, Champs-Élysées

PARIS June 2nd. 1917.

ML

American Fund for French Wounded
501, Grand Avenue
SAINT PAUL, Minnesota

*Noted in
our Book*

Mesdames:-

We have received, during week ending
June 2nd., through the courtesy of the Vacation War Relief
Comm. and the Clearing House, Paris:

per S.S. ROCHAMBEAU sailing March 10th. 1917

Nos	5798	(Comm N° 192)	5799	(194)	5803	(198)	5804	(200)	
	5805	" "	201	5807	(203)	5808	(204)	5809	(205)
	5810	" "	206	including					

5 pajamas from Grand Forks,
North Dakota,

5811 " " 207. 5865 (193) 5866 (199) 5867 (231)

per S.S. ARRILUZ sailing March 26th. 1917:

6250. 6254. 6255. 6256 (22 blankets donated by Miss
E. Skinner)

6257. 6259

for which we thank you most gratefully.

Very sincerely yours,

Isabel S. Lathrop

Présidente.

A.F.F.W. Saint-Paul

June 2nd.

*Noted in
our book*

P.S.- We have also received the following shipped
through your Committee:

per S.S. ROCHAMBEAU March 10th. 1917

5801 (196) containing 51 small pillows from:

2nd. North Dakota Grand Forks Circle
Mrs. H. B. Fincham Mrs. Eggers, Mrs
Mc Vey

5802 (197) 18 pillows, 27 ring pillows, 4 shirts
4 pajamas,

from the same

5812 (208) 8 single white blankets
2 single grey "

from French Red Cross, Chairman Mrs.
Hesselgrave

5813 (209) from the same
5814 (210) " " "

Alcazar d' Ete, Champs- Elyses

Paris July 5th. 1917.

French Red Cross Circle
Saint Paul, Minn.

(Copy)

Mesdames;-

We wish to acknowledge the receipt ,
through the courtesy of the Vacation War Relief Committee
and the Clesring House, Paris, of;

25 doz hdkfs)	
12 muslin shirts	(included in case No 9393
24 ambulance pillows)	(St. Paul Committee No 9
66 pillow cases)	291)
24 sheets	(

shipped by S.S. LA TOURAILLE
NE sailing June 25th 1917,

for which we thank you most gratefully.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) Isabel Lathrop.

Presidente.

Paris, July 5th, 1917.

Mrs. Hesselgrave,
French Red Cross
Saint Paul Minn.

(Copy)

Dear Mrs. Hesselgrave:-

We wish to acknowledge the receipt,
during week ending July 1st. through the courtesy of the
Vacation War Relief Committee and the Clearing House, Paris;
of:

36 muslin shirts) included in case 8074
18 sheets ((St. Paul Committee No232)
60 pillow cases))

18 shirts & hdkfs included in case 8085 (St. Paul 243)

12 muslin shirts) " " "8091 (" " 249)
12 hdkfs. (

30 pillow cases) " " 8102 " " 260
36 shirts ,muslin ()
12 sheets)

shipped by S.S. LA TOURAINE April 1917
also

Case No 9376(St. Paul 273) containing
16 pajamas,
10 robes,
10 shirts ,muslin,
4 scrap pillows,
2 prs socks?

shipped by S.S. LA TOURAINE June 2nd. 1917,
for which we thank you most gratefully.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) Isabel Lathrop
Presidente.

PARIS DEPOT

AMERICAN FUND FOR FRENCH WOUNDED

(COMITÉ AMÉRICAIN POUR LES BLESSÉS FRANÇAIS)

TÉLÉPHONE : GUTENBERG 32-47.

ALCAZAR D'ÉTÉ, Champs-Élysées

PARIS July 5th. 1917

ML

American Fund for French Wounded
501, Grand Avenue,
Saint-Paul, Minn

Mesdames:-

We have received, through the courtesy
of the Vacation War Relief Comm and the Clearing House:

by S.S. LA TOURAINE April 21 1917:

8068	(223)	8069	(224)	8070	(225)	8071	(226)	8072	(229)
8073	(230)	8074	(232)	8075	(233)	8076	(234)	8077	(235)
8078	(236)	8079	(237)	8080	(238)	8081	(239)	8082	(240)
8083	(241)	8084	(242)	8085	(243)	8087	(245)	8088	(246)
8089	(247)	8091	(249)	8092	(250)	8093	(251)	8094	(252)
8095	(253)	8096	(254)	8097	(255)	8102	(260)	8103	(261)
8104	(262)	8107	(265)	8108	(266)	8109	(267)		

gifts from:

In several of these cases are included
Mrs. Hesselgrave, Mrs. J. P. Pyle
Mrs. Griggs, St. Johns Guild of St. Paul
Mrs. Thomas Abbott
A. F. F. W. Grand Forks, N. Dak.
Mrs. Louis W. Hill's Circle
Mrs. F. L. Mc Vey, University of N. Dak Circle
Mrs. R. D. Campbell

We have written to all of these kind donors
to thank them.

by S.S. LA TOURAINE June 2nd. 1917:

9372	(268)	7373	(270)	7374	(271)	9375	(272)	8376	(273)
9377	(274)	9378	(275)	9379	(276)	9380	(278)	9381	(279)
9382	(280)	9383	(281)	9384	(282)	9385	(283)	9386	(284)
9387	(285)	9388	(286)	9389	(287)	9390	(288)	9391	(289)
9392	(290)	9393	(291)	9394	(292)				

We have written to Mrs. Hesselgrave to acknowledge No 9376 & 9393
" Merriam Park Circle to acknowl. " 9389/90
" 9392

With most grateful thanks,

Very sincerely yours,

PARIS DEPOT

AMERICAN FUND FOR FRENCH WOUNDED

(COMITÉ AMÉRICAIN POUR LES BLESSÉS FRANÇAIS)

TÉLÉPHONE : GUTENBERG 32-47.

ALCAZAR D'ÉTÉ, Champs-Élysées

PARIS July 23rd. 1917.

ME

American Fund for French Wounded
501, Grand Avenue
Saint-Paul, Minnesota

*Noted
in Book
in L of*

Mesdames:-

We have received from you, during week ending
July 21st., through the courtesy of the Vacation War Relief
Comm. and the Clearing House, Paris:

by S.S. "Chicago" sailing June 16th. 1917:-

9967	(your N° 295)	containing pajamas, 21 robes, socks, etc. and including 24 muslin shirts) 1 flannellette { from the House shirt } of Hope Church
9968	" " 296	
9972	" " ?	containing pajamas, shirts, flags, etc. etc. and including 20 pillows from Mrs. Malcom also 1 bed spread { from Mrs. H.R. 10 prs. wool socks { Brush, Grand Forks, N. Dak.

for which we thank you most gratefully.

We are writing to Mrs. Brush and also to the
House of Hope Church and to Mrs. Malcom, sending these two
last letters in your care, as we have no other address.

With kindest regards,

Believe us,

Very sincerely yours,

Isabel S. Lathrop

Présidente.

*We love the
pajamas &
never have enough!*

PARIS DEPOT

AMERICAN FUND FOR FRENCH WOUNDED

(COMITÉ AMÉRICAIN POUR LES BLESSÉS FRANÇAIS)

TÉLÉPHONE: GUTENBERG 32-47

Conseil d'Administration :

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Mademoiselle ELIZABETH PERKINS, Secrétaire
Monsieur H. O. BEATTY *
Le Docteur ALEXIS CARREL O. *
Mademoiselle ANNE MORGAN

ALCAZAR D'ÉTÉ, Champs-Élysées

PARIS, August 27th. 1917

American Fund for French Wounded,
501 Grand Avenue,
ST. PAUL. Minnesota.

Mesdames,

We have received during week ending Saturday,
August 25th., through the courtesy of the Vacation War
Relief Committee, and the American Clearing House, Paris :

I Case N° I2640 (325)

containing

98 pkgs. pansements

shipped by SS. " ROCHAMBEAU " sailing July 28th., for
which we thank you most gratefully.

Very sincerely yours

Benjamin Lathrop

Présidente

PARIS DEPOT

Entered

AMERICAN FUND FOR FRENCH WOUNDED

(COMITÉ AMÉRICAIN POUR LES BLESSÉS FRANÇAIS)

TÉLÉPHONE : GUTENBERG 32-47.

ALCAZAR D'ÉTÉ, Champs-Élysées

PARIS. September 10 1917.

HL

American Fund for French Wounded
501, Grand Avenue
SAINT PAUL, Minnesota

Mesdames:-

We have received from you, during week ending
September 8, through the courtesy of the Vacation War Relief
Comm. and the Clearing House, Paris:

by S.S. "Pemmorvah" sailing July 7th. 1917:-

IO618 (your N° 307)	IO619 (308)	IO620 (309)	IO622 (311)
IO623 (312)	IO625 (314)	IO627 (316)	IO629 (318)
IO630 (320)			

containing pansements gaze en mètre, éponges, pajamas
muslin shirts, pillow scraps, comfort bags, etc.....

for which we thank you most gratefully.

Very sincerely yours,

Isabel S. Putnam

Présidente.

P.S.

also

1 sweater from Mrs. Schurmeier	(case IO622)
3 prs socks " Miss Seabury	" "
2 prs. knit socks from Miss O. Murphy	" "
1 pr " " " Mrs. A. Savage	" "
1 pr " " " Mrs. T. A. Abbott	" "
40 newspaper pads " (Mrs Tiffany	(case IO623
30 " " "	IO625
1 worn quilt	
26 flannel shirts " (Mrs. Boedsman	" IO630
2 muslin shirts	
2 robes	

We are writing to these kind donors in your
care, and trust that this will meet with your approval.

PARIS DEPOT

AMERICAN FUND FOR FRENCH WOUNDED

(COMITÉ AMÉRICAIN POUR LES BLESSÉS FRANÇAIS)

TÉLÉPHONE : GUTENBERG 32-47.

ALCAZAR D'ÉTÉ, Champs-Élysées

H.S.

PARIS September 17th 1917

Recorded

American Fund for French Wounded
c/o Mrs. Charles W. AMES
501 Grand Avenue
Saint Paul Minneapolis.

Mesdames;

We have received during week ending
September 15th, through the courtesy of the Vacation War
Relief Committee; and the American Clearing House; Paris:

by S.S. "CHICAGO" sailing June 16th, 1917;

9965 (your N° 293) 9966 (294) 9969 (297) 9970 (298) 9971 (299)
9973 (301) 9974 (302) 9975 (303) 9976 (304)

containing: bed pads, pansements; small pillows; sheets;
vests, comfort bags; pajamas, wristlets; Eponges; robes; etc...

for which we thank you most gratefully.

Very sincerely yours;

*Miss Brent is
waiting for everything.
I do hope you have
been in touch with Mrs
Purcell Tipton of Chicago -
All is well - thus far*

Isabel S. Lathrop
.....

Présidente;

Do you think we can count on financial help
for Christmas and enable three thousands of
children at Nancy to enjoy a little brightness?

Robert J. Patterson

My dear Mr. Patterson,
I am in touch with Mrs.
Patterson of Chicago -
and is well - thank you
for writing me.
I am sure you have
many suggestions.
This letter is
very sincerely yours,
Mrs. Patterson

PARIS DEPOT

Noted in book

AMERICAN FUND FOR FRENCH WOUNDED

(COMITÉ AMÉRICAIN POUR LES BLESSÉS FRANÇAIS)

TÉLÉPHONE : GUTENBERG 32-47.

ALCAZAR D'ÉTÉ, Champs-Élysées

ML

PARIS September 24 1917.

American Fund for French Wounded
501, Grand Avenue
Saint-Paul, Minn.

Mesdames:-

We have received from you, during week ending
September 22nd., through the courtesy of the Vacation War
Relief Comm. and the Clearing House, Paris:

per S.S. "Pemmorvah" sailing July 7th. 1917:-

I0621 (310) I0624 (313) I0626 (315) I0628 (317) I0631 (321)

containing pansements and gaze metre

I44 thermometers included in case II991

I2166 (25 lbs. salicylic acid)

per S.S. "Rochambeau" sailing July 28th. 1917:-

I2637 (322) I2638 (323) I2639 (324) I2641 (326) including
28 comfort bags, 8 pillows from
Univ. of N. Dakota Circle,
Grand Forks

I2642 (327) I2643 (327)

I2644 (329) including gifts from Univ. of N. Dakota Circle
" Mrs. Malcolm
" Olivet Aux. Red Cross

I2646 (331) I2647 (332) I2648 (333) including gifts from Univ.
of N. Dakota Circle, Grand Forks
I2649 (334) do

I2651 (336) I2652 (337) I2653 (338) I2654 (339) I2745 (341)
I2746 (342) I2747 (343) I2748 (340) I2749 (344)

p
containing éponges, shirts, socks, razor strops, wash cloths,
comfort bags, fly swatters, bed pads, comfort pillows, etc. etc...

for which we thank you most gratefully.

A. F. F. W. St. Paul, Minn

September 24th. 1917.

--- 2.---

We are writing to the University of N. Dakota Circle to Mrs. Malcolm and to the Olivet Red Cross in your care and trust you will kindly forward our letters to their proper destination.

With kindest regards,

Believe us,

Very sincerely yours,

Isabel S. Lathrop
.....

Présidente.

*Do you think we can count
on financial help for Christmas
and enable these thousands of
children to enjoy a little
brightness?*

PARIS DEPOT

*Received in St Paul
Jan 8 1918.*

AMERICAN FUND FOR FRENCH WOUNDED
(COMITÉ AMÉRICAIN POUR LES BLESSÉS FRANÇAIS)

TÉLÉPHONE : GUTENBERG 32-47.

ALCAZAR D'ÉTÉ, Champs-Élysées

H.S.

PARIS October 2nd 1917

American Fund for French Wounded
501 Grand Avenue
SAINT-PAUL, Minnesota.

Noted

Mesdames,

We have received during week ending ,
October 1st, through the courtesy of the Vacation War
Relief Comm. and the Clearing House, Paris:

by S.S. "PEMMORVAH" sailing July 7th, 1917

1 Case N° 10.617(306)

by S.S. "ROCHAMBEAU" sailing July 28th 1917

2 Cases N° 12.645(330) 12.650(335)

containing: pajamas, scrap pillows, socks, towels, panse-
ments, shirts, bed pads, feather pillows, etc.....

for which we thank you most gratefully.

Very sincerely yours.

*Could we make an appeal
for financial help for Isobel S. Lathrop
Christmas & make these
Thousands of children at Nancy
to enjoy a little happiness?*

Présidente.

Paris, 24 October 1917

Mrs. Lewis B. Stillwell
122 Madison ave.
New York.

Dear Mrs. Stillwell,

Since my report to the National Committee of events in September, matters have so shaped themselves that we are able to give you a clearer idea of the working basis on which we hope to proceed.

Let us begin when the cases leave America. According to your understanding with the Red Cross you expected these cases, as we understand, to go to the General Packing Headquarters of that Society. The Red Cross was then to take charge of them and distributions were to be under their direction. This would mean that all cases would be treated as Red Cross property and we would be appointed as distributors if possible and practical.

While we deplored this necessary step we all realized on this side that every sacrifice must be made for the centralization of work and the simplification of transportation.

The cases on arrival in France would naturally be treated with other Red Cross Supplies. Their idea is as, I understand it, not to depend upon one port of entry but ultimately to unload Supplies from America wherever the boats land. The Supplies, therefore arriving at a Northern port, would not be shipped to Paris but go direct to one of the warehouses (in the North) which the Red Cross is establishing in various parts of France. The consignments arriving at a Southern port would go in a line direct to some warehouse in the Southern region. Paris therefore will be only one of many places receiving goods.

Some weeks ago I had a letter from a friend saying that she had interviewed a Red Cross official in America and asking if it would still be possible to send supplies to individuals in France who receive large quantities. She gains the impression that they would be shipped from America but no promises could be given of their delivery in France in the old way. I then took up the matter on this side and I cannot count the number of conferences which have been held on this subject.

I have always hoped that some miracle would happen by which we could announce to our contributors in America that the American Fund for French Wounded will be exempt from the pooling of supplies, and it now gives us great pleasure to feel assured that this is a fact (for the present, at any rate.)

The Supplies of our organization therefore will continue coming to Paris and will be delivered at the Alcazar in exactly the same manner as we have been accustomed to. This announcement may sound trivial in its utterance but it is a point of paramount importance and one that has been reached after months of hard work.

Our present and future work therefore begins to shape itself and now looks as if our duties would be doubled. Let us take them one by one.

THE WORK AT THE ALCAZAR.

Receiving the cases as usual means the retention of the big theatre adjoining the Alcazar, means the employment of soldiers, the expense of packing materials, labour etc. etc., this is a VERY large item but one which the Committees will not hesitate to meet as it is what we have all been hoping for, and what many of those in America have been most critical about. Under separate cover we will send the report of the treasurer which it is my unpleasant duty to present for it means that we have grown to such proportions that we cannot continue our present existence under 10,000 francs per month. This I fear will make many persons gasp until they stop and realize that we handle supplies not of one or two dozen Committees but we are the business centre for over 400 Committees. We sometimes receive 500 cases in one day and we hope that the impetus that has been given us by affiliation with the Red Cross will double our incoming consignments.

I think we may honestly say that we are now next in importance to the Red Cross in France and such a large organization requires a large financial backing.

To return to the cases-- the warehouse will continue as before, the packing and unpacking as usual, and will require the same old body of workers. The choice of these however will be changed.

All applicants for work with us should hereafter be capable of driving motors and must speak French. This is a rule which can be broken in cases of importance but the general scheme seems more practical. In this way we will feed our motor service about which I will speak later. I am speaking now only of packers. Applicants should be told in America that they will pack until required for the service in the motor work-- if they are found suitable for that work. The motor work while interesting is not easy, and occasionally girls come from America who are not capable of being out in all weathers. They must also have a good knowledge of running repairs, for the work in the future will be on a more businesslike basis than the past. This Department may even become militarised.

The Branch Depots will be run by a delegate and helpers (as usual) and this delegate will be chosen from the Alcazar after due consideration. We have always had among our workers a woman of mature age who can fill this place and we feel sure enough good people will drift in from America to ensure a sufficient number to draw from America to ensure a sufficient number to draw from. The workers in the Branch Depots will be drawn from the packers, so in accepting an applicant please be quite frank in telling her there is always the chance she may be required for other work than the motor service but she must be prepared to drive if necessary. We may have to change this method after a trial, but at the moment there is every indication that our motor service will become a very important factor in France and we must be prepared to meet an emergency, should an extra force be required.

WORK IN THE COUNTRY.

The work in our Branch Depots will undergo a slight change which will enlarge its usefulness. Sometimes since, Major Murphy asked me if we would be willing to do refugee work if it were found practical to combine this with our other duties. WE then told him of our experience in the field, where we had been called upon to help refugees and had been forced to see them turned away. After an evacuation the Hospitals very often do what they can to aid these victims and the Service de Sante calls on us frequently at such times. The only practical method of work, therefore seems to combine the work as we had always planned. The examples of Noyon and Toul were very strong instances of our emergency work and we will therefore be utilized in any refugee cases where we are needed - excepting of course, work in the Aisne and Somme where Mrs. Dike and the Smith Unit operate. Our work I imagine will always be of an emergency character and we do not occupy ourselves at the moment with any questions of reconstruction. We are exerting all our energies in trying to keep up the interest of the people at home with the wounded soldier.

MOTOR SERVICE.

Though the papers of agreement have not yet been drawn up I have received official word that the tentative plan worked out by the Red Cross and ourselves has been approved by Major Perkins and we are therefore very proud to announce that, aside from our own Motor Service (which we operate as usual) we have been appointed "The American Fund for French Wounded Auxiliary Motor Service of the American Red Cross".

There has been established in France what is termed the "Women's War Relief Corps". The Ambassador's wife, Mrs. Sharp is the Director and the officers are taken from the Representative Organizations. One of the Advisory Board is Mr. Ralph Preston who acts as a Liason Officer between this body of women and the Red Cross. In time this Auxiliary work of the Red Cross will probably handle most of the work which falls to the lot of women i.e. they register all women coming from the United States, find suitable boarding places, choose the women for Canteens, secure nurses through a Committee in Washington, meet arrivals for Relief work in France, prepare Christmas gifts for the American Army etc. etc.

It was soon discovered this body of workers would need motor cars not only for errands, trips, hauling etc., but they would later, furnish the motors for the Canteen work, for Refugee work which would come within their scope etc.

With this centralization of work the Red Cross officials investigated the existing Motor Services and found ours all ready well organized and most economically and efficiently run.

Instead therefore of creating a new one they will use our vehicles and have most generously allowed us to have all the glory. By the terms of the agreement it will be our Motor Ser-

vice, the girls will wear our uniform, and the cars will all be marked with our name. We will be under the direction of the Transportation Department of the American Red Cross, but the daily supervision will be carried out by the chief of our Service. In other words, as long as we show our efficiency we shall be practically independent and probably all matters will be arranged between the Head of the Transportation and the President of the Paris Depot in conference with the Chief of our Motor Service.

Time alone will tell how big this may become but at the moment we are preparing for the increase of ten cars and everyone here feels that our Organization has secured a great victory. I feel sure it will please the Committees in general to know that we are now the representative Womens Motor Service of France.

Our own cars amount to a dozen and a camion. To maintain this Service we have received per month \$300 from the Red Cross in America; \$200 from the New England Committee for the support of their two cars, \$100 from the Chicago Committee for the support of their car, \$100 from Mrs. Chapin for the support of her car, \$100 from Mrs. Hoe, \$50 from Mrs. Casserly and until recently \$100 from Mr. Ames. With cheques which have been received from personal friends to be used at our discretion we have made up the necessary amount and maintained an efficient Motor Service. With the withdrawal of the \$300 from the Red Cross-- of which you informed us-- we have in hand only enough money to pay the expenses for this month. To maintain these twelve cars and camion it will require with strict economy \$1,000 per month. Anyone knowing the cost of material will realize this is a very small amount per car. We could not run it on such an economical basis unless we gave the cars an occasional rest.

These financial questions are naturally a great worry and we must secure sufficient money before next month to continue even our present work. We are hoping that friends to whom we applied will contribute by cable but the matter should be settled on a different basis. Our present income is \$550 per month leaving a balance of \$450 to be secured by contributors wishing to help maintain our own service. An inability to continue this work would mean stopping the Branch Depots which is the basis of our success.

GENERAL WORK.

We have written from time to time about incidental Canteen work, Dispensary stations, the Bag Industry, etc. We have had no reply regarding the Canteen Unit so have made no further efforts to find places for our workers in this activity. By arrangement with the Y. M. C. A. we feel sure that we could always send a Unit of three or four persons and a motor car to one of the camps in the American Army. You can bear this in mind if anyone has a wish to come for that purpose. The requirements are rather severe; women under thirty are not welcome, they must be bright, and cheerful but not bold; they must be strong but not too masculine; they must take an interest in the prayer meetings, but are not popular if they

talk religion; and they must be circumspect about writing home about military matters. The Choice of such applicants does not seem to a very easy matter, but we will do our best in placing any aspiring worker.

This will give you an outline of the work we shall be expected to do in France and will you impress upon all Committees the fact that not only are we to remain independent- retaining all our former facilities - but enlarging our sphere of work and we should become very much more important.

The serious matter we have to face is financial and we feel that all the Committees should be told at once what our responsibilities are in France. Perhaps they do not all understand that we do an enormous shipping business having sometimes 20 men at work on our cases. With the increase in the Motor Service I shall probably come in contact with about 75 volunteer workers who are doing clerical work, packing, shipping, visiting canteen work, dispensary work, physicians and nurses. To maintain such a working centre requires expert labour and we must have paid men as shipping clerks where formerly volunteers met that need.

We have had visits from several representatives of Mr. Davison of the American Red Cross and in every instance we have courted a close investigation of our books, of our records, methods and workers. The result is significant. The offer we have had to provide a Red Cross Motor Service, the continuance of our work with independence and the arrangement by which we are to have our own cases is we feel an answer to the criticisms that are bound to occur for all organizations.

In working for this organization, centralization of work in France we have been inspired with only one desire - that the interests of our organization as a whole should be guarded and our future efficiency should be established under the immediate direction of some large body of relief workers in France. This was an essential, and we feel sure the outcome will repay us all for the months of confusion we have all passed through. We have often thought of you during all that heat while you remained at your post, and we are very glad that matters have so shaped themselves that you can announce to the Committees that we are prepared to carry out their wishes with renewed vigour and enthusiasm.

Very sincerely yours,

Isabel Lathrop.

Presidente.

AMERICAN FUND FOR FRENCH WOUNDED

(COMITÉ AMÉRICAIN POUR LES BLESSÉS FRANÇAIS)

CO-OPERATING WITH THE AMERICAN RED CROSS



TELEPHONE :
GUTENBERG 32-47

ALCAZAR D'ÉTÉ, CHAMPS-ÉLYSÉES

*Noted
in Book*

PARIS, November 27th. 1917

American Fund for French Wounded
501, Grand Avenue, Saint-Paul, Minnesota

Mesdames:-

We have received from you, during week ending November 25th., through the courtesy of the Vacation War Relief Committee and the American Red Cross Clearing House, Paris:

by S.S. "Glitterton" sailing September 15th. 1917:

1 case N° 13923 (your N° 352) containing 107 pansements,
for which we thank you most gratefully.

Our last acknowledgment to you is dated September 10th. and since then, we have received but few cases, owing to transportation difficulties, but the traffic is becoming normal now and we are looking forward to receiving shortly the consignments that have been delayed in transit.

We beg you to kindly note that a letter addressed by us to Mrs. Malcolm in your care has been returned by the P.O. This letter was dated July 23rd. and acknowledged to her the receipt of 20 pillows included in Vacation W. R. Comm case N° 9972 from your Committee. We beg you therefore to thank her in our name, if you are still in touch with her.

Very sincerely yours,

Label

Présidente

P.S.- At the moment of writing a large envoi is being unloaded including cases from your Committee, which will be acknowledged by next week's mail.

AMERICAN FUND FOR FRENCH WOUNDED

(COMITÉ AMÉRICAIN POUR LES BLESSÉS FRANÇAIS)

CO-OPERATING WITH THE AMERICAN RED CROSS



TELEPHONE :
GUTENBERG 32-47

ALCAZAR D'ÉTÉ, CHAMPS-ÉLYSÉES

Noted

PARIS, December 12th. 1917.

American Fund for French Wounded
501, Grand Avenue, SAINT PAUL, Minnesota

Mesdames:-

We have received from you, during week ending December 8th., through the courtesy of the Vacation War Relief Committee, the Red Cross Supply Service, New-York, and the American Red Cross Clearing House, Paris:

by S.S. "Glitterton" sailing September 15th. 1917:

I3916 (345) I3919 (348) I3921 (350) ~~I3921 (350)~~ I3922 (351)
I3924 (353) I3925 (358)

N° I3824 includes	18 gauze rolls 3 yds	}	from WHITE BEAR CIRCLE
	21 " " 1 "		
We are writing to the White Bear Circle, to Mrs. Lindike and to Mrs. Malcolm in your care and hope you will kindly forward the letters.	3 ward socks,	}	
	1 pkg old linen		
	2 wristlets, 1 scarf		from Mrs. Lindike
	40 scrap pillows,		
	10 many-tailed bandages		" Mrs. Malcolm

by S.S. "Blaamyra" October 31st. 1917:

I6448 (407)

by S.S. "Espagne" sailing November 3rd. 1917:

I7935 (415) I7936 (416) I7937 (417) I7938 (418) I7939 (419)
I7940 (420) I7942 (422) I7943 (423) I7944 (424)
case I7936 is from Mrs. Mc Farland, Saint Paul Chapter A.R.C.
case I7942 includes 26 comfort pillows, 9 hosp shirts,
2 prs knitted wristlets, 9 knitted helmets from Mrs. Cutler, St Paul
9 wash mits, 4 eye bandages, 2 comfort
quilts, 7 handkerchiefs

We are writing to Mrs. Cutler in your care and to Mrs. Lefferts, and Mrs. Lefferts direct.

With most grateful thanks, believe us,
Very sincerely yours,

ML.

Présidente

AMERICAN FUND FOR FRENCH WOUNDED

(COMITÉ AMÉRICAIN POUR LES BLESSÉS FRANÇAIS)

CO-OPERATING WITH THE AMERICAN RED CROSS



TELEPHONE :
GUTENBERG 32-47

ALCAZAR D'ÉTÉ, CHAMPS-ÉLYSÉES

PARIS, December 25th. 1917

American Fund for French Wounded
501, Grand Avenue.- SAINT PAUL, Minnesota

Mesdames:-

We have received from you, during week ending December 22nd., through the courtesy of the Vacation War Relief Committee, the Red Cross Supply Service and the American Red Cross Clearing House, Paris:

per S.S. "Glitterton" sailing from New-York September 15th. 1917:

✓ case I399I containing 4 pkgs rubber tubing
✓ I5987 (your N° 401) I5990 (400)

per S.S. "Blaamyra" sailing from New-York October 13th. 1917:
385

✓ I6394 (382)	✓ I6397/including gifts from	(Miss Laura Hand, St. Paul,
✓ I6436 (your N° 390)		(University N. Dakota, Grand
✓ I6438 " " 392)		Forks,
✓ I6454 " " 413)		(Mrs. E. G. Leffler,
✓ I6455 " " 414)		(Marine on the St. Croix
✓ I6439 (your N° 393)	" " "	Anti-Suffrage Association
		Navy League
✓ I6451 " " 410)	" " "	Red Cross, Saint-Paul

for which we thank you most gratefully.

We are writing to these donors in your care,
except for the University of N. Dakota.

Very sincerely yours,

Isabel S. Patch

Présidente.

P.S.- We are enclosing a few letters received from wounded soldiers to whom some of your supplies have been distributed
ML