



Charles W. and Mary Lesley Ames Family Papers

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THE NORTH AMERICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY

CONNECTING WITH
POSTAL TELEGRAPH—COMMERCIAL CABLES

H.A. TUTTLE, PRESIDENT AND GENERAL MANAGER.

DELIVERY NO.

NIGHT LETTERGRAM

RECEIVED AT

The North American Telegraph Company (Incorporated) transmits and delivers this message subject to the terms and conditions printed on the back of this blank.

Form 26

210 CH RC

39 N L

1054 P

Fn New York. Mar 23

Mrs C W Ames.

501 Grand Ave, St Paul

Following cablegram just received from Mrs Lathrop terrible condition
at Noyon urgent appeal condensed milk and rice children pitiful
scurvy no meat seventeen months all girls over fifteen carried off
shipments are going over with little or no delay

Elizabeth Scarborough

RECEIVED
MAR 23 1914

THE NORTH AMERICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY

CONNECTING WITH

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH AND COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANIES

TRANSMITS AND DELIVERS THE WITHIN NIGHT LETTERGRAM SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING TERMS AND CONDITIONS:

The Company will receive, not later than midnight, NIGHT LETTERGRAMS, written in plain English, to be transmitted only for delivery not earlier than the morning of the next ensuing business day, at rates as follows: The standard day rate for a ten-word day message shall be charged for the transmission of a NIGHT LETTERGRAM containing fifty words or less, and one-fifth of the standard day rate for a ten-word day message shall be charged for each additional ten words or less in such NIGHT LETTERGRAM.

To guard against mistakes or delays, the sender of a NIGHT LETTERGRAM should order it REPEATED, that is, telegraphed back to the originating office for comparison. For this, one-half the unrepeated NIGHT LETTERGRAM rate is charged in addition. Unless otherwise indicated on the face of this blank, THIS IS AN UNREPEATED NIGHT LETTERGRAM AND IS PAID FOR, OR AGREED TO BE PAID FOR AS SUCH, in consideration whereof it is agreed between the sender of the NIGHT LETTERGRAM and this Company as follows:

1. The Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any UNREPEATED NIGHT LETTERGRAM, beyond the amount received for sending the same; nor for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery of any REPEATED NIGHT LETTERGRAM, beyond fifty times the sum received for sending the same, UNLESS SPECIALLY VALUED AND INSURED; nor in any case for delays arising from unavoidable interruption in the working of its lines; nor for errors in obscure Night Lettergrams.

2. In any event the Company shall not be liable for damages for any mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for the non-delivery of this NIGHT LETTERGRAM, whether caused by the negligence of its servants or otherwise, beyond the sum of FIFTY DOLLARS, at which amount, at most, this NIGHT LETTERGRAM is hereby valued, unless a greater value is stated in writing at the time the NIGHT LETTERGRAM is offered to the Company for transmission and the additional rate is paid, or agreed to be paid, for special insurance.

3. Correctness in the transmission of NIGHT LETTERGRAMS to any point on the lines of the Company can be INSURED by contract in writing, stating agreed amount of risk, and payment of premium thereon, at the following rates, in addition to the usual charge for REPEATED NIGHT LETTERGRAMS, viz.: one per cent. for any distance not exceeding 1,000 miles and two per cent. for any greater distance.

4. This Company is hereby made the agent of the sender, without liability, to forward this NIGHT LETTERGRAM over the lines of any other company when necessary to reach its destination.

5. NIGHT LETTERGRAMS will be delivered free within one-half mile of the Company's office in towns of 5,000 population or less, and within one mile of such office in other cities or towns. Beyond these limits the Company does not undertake to make delivery, but will, without liability, at the sender's request, as his agent and at his expense, endeavor to contract for him for such delivery at a reasonable price.

6. No responsibility attaches to this Company concerning NIGHT LETTERGRAMS until the same are accepted at one of its transmitting offices, and if such a NIGHT LETTERGRAM is sent to such office by one of the Company's messengers, the latter acts for that purpose as the agent of the sender.

7. The Company will not be liable for damages or statutory penalties in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within thirty days after the NIGHT LETTERGRAM is filed with the Company for transmission.

In further consideration of the reduced rate for this special "NIGHT LETTERGRAM" service, the following special terms are hereby agreed to:

A. NIGHT LETTERGRAMS may at the option of the Telegraph Company be mailed at destination to the addresses and the Company shall be deemed to have discharged its obligation in such cases with respect to delivery by mailing such NIGHT LETTERGRAM at destination, postage prepaid.

B. NIGHT LETTERGRAMS shall be written in plain English. Cipher or code language is not permitted.

8. The above terms and conditions shall be binding upon the receiver as well as the sender of this NIGHT LETTERGRAM.

9. No employee of the Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

This is an UNREPEATED NIGHT LETTERGRAM and is transmitted and delivered by request of the sender under the conditions named above. Errors can be guarded against only by repeating the NIGHT LETTERGRAM back to the sending station for comparison.

A. S. HARRIS, VICE-PREST.

H. A. TUTTLE, PREST. AND GEN. MGR.

D. G. MCINTOSH, SECY.

AMERICAN FUND FOR FRENCH WOUNDED
COLUMBUS COMMITTEE

33 NORTH OHIO AVENUE

EXECUTIVE BOARD

MRS. ALFRED WILLSON, CHAIRMAN
MRS. SYLVIO CASPARIS, VICE-CHAIRMAN
MRS. A. W. MACKENZIE, SECRETARY
A. W. MACKENZIE, TREASURER
MRS. E. J. WILSON
MRS. HERBERT GILL
MRS. ALEXANDER FORREST
MRS. J. H. J. UPHAM

Jan. 5th, 1918
COLUMBUS, OHIO

Dear Mrs Lathrop - I have been hoping for a line from you, and wishing I could manage somehow to catch a glimpse of you before you leave the country again. Mrs Casparis tells me that she is going on to New York in a few days for the purpose of seeing you and I wish I could come too, but can't possibly manage it.

Won't you, in case you go to Chicago, let me know either going or coming what train you are on? I could manage an hour by boarding your train, as you are pretty sure to go through Columbus en route from ~~New~~ New York to Chicago. Please just wire me the number of your train and which way you are headed, and I will join you somewhere and have a visit with you on the train.

I am planning to unload a wonderful knitted blanket on you for Louise? May I? In case Mrs Casparis is to see you, I shall fasten it onto her - or would you rather have me send it to New York and if so where shall I send it? Perhaps you may care to use it yourself on the way back, for it will make a good steamer rug.

If it is going to be a burden however, please don't hesitate to decline the privilege, for perhaps many people are handing you similar commissions. I am hoping SO MUCH that I can have that

little talk with you. Do let me hear if it is possible.

I hope things are getting cleared up in New York, and that you are enjoying your visit.

With very best regards

Sincerely yours

Winifred Brew Mackenzie

Mrs. A. W.

33 North Ohio Avenue Columbus, Ohio
Will be there

Detroit Monday Care

~~to~~ Mrs. A. W. ~~Detroit~~ Detroit.
425 Jefferson Avenue.

MEMORANDUM OF MRS. LATHROP'S ENGAGEMENTS

TUESDAY - January 8th.

1 P. M. - Gordon Club - - Mrs. Wilson
3 - 5 - Fortnightly Club
8 P. M. - Mrs. McBirney - Dinner
(1416 Astor St.)

* * * * *

WEDNESDAY - January 9th.

10 - 11 A. M. - A. F. F. W. Committee
11 - 11:30 - Winnetka Committee
11:30 - 12 - Press
12 - 1 P. M. - Speak to Workers A. F. F. W.
1:30 - Blackstone - Mrs. Tennis - Luncheon
4:30 - 5:30 - Mrs. Henry S. Robbins
(1130 Lake Shore Drive)

* * * * *

THURSDAY - January 10th.

6:15 A. M.

Madison, Wisc.

Friday - January 11th.

St. Paul, Minn.

Saturday - January 12th.

Return to Chicago

Sunday night - January 13th.

Leave for Detroit.

TELEGRAMS

St. Paul, Minn.

Jan. 1, 1918.

Mrs. Russell Tyson,
20 E. Goethe St.

Delighted to have Mrs. Lathrop with us will arrange meeting in Minneapolis on the 10th and in St. Paul on 11th New Years greetings.

Marion L Ames
501 Grand Ave. St. Paul, Minn.

Detroit, Mich.

Jan. 3, 1918.

Mrs. Benjamin Lathrop
care Mrs. Tyson 60 East Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

Delighted that you will speak in Detroit January Twelfth will eleven AM Saturday suit you wire Friday to American Fund Four Twenty Five Jefferson Avenue.

Mrs. A. W. Diack
(425 Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Mich.)

Boston, Mass.

Jan. 3, 1918.

Mrs. Russell Tyson,
60 East Washington St., Chicago.

Enormous meeting at Copley Plaza for Lathrop huge success great enthusiasm advise securing large audience.

Edith Bangs.

Chicago, Ill.

Jan. 4, 1918.

Mrs. C. W. Ames,
501 Grand Ave., St. Paul, Minn.

Would it inconvenience you very much if Mrs. Lathrop stopped in Madison on her way to St. Paul arriving St. Paul morning of the eleventh. If it would she can go to Madison the twelfth if she can arrive there in the morning, getting to Chicago the morning of the thirteenth. Please look up trains and wire me answer to sixty East Washington Street.

Sarah B. Tyson.

St. Paul, Minn.

Jan. 5, 1918.

Mrs. Russell Tyson,
60 E. Washington St. Chicago.

All right for us if Mrs. Lathrop is here Friday morning by ten A.M. she lunches in Minneapolis noon address at Womens Club three PM address in St. Paul Friday evening she can probably take late evening train from Madison Northwesternline you must find out hour there.

Mary L. Ames.

TELEGRAMS

- 2 -

Madison, Wisc.

January 5, 1918.

Mrs. Russell Tyson,
60 East Washington St.,
Chicago.

Afternoon of tenth satisfactory. Mrs. George C. Comstock, Observatory Hill,
will entertain her.

Mrs. Ruben G. Thwaites
E. M. G. H.

Boston, Mass.

Jan. 6, 1918.

Mrs. Russell Tyson,
20 East Goether St. Chicago.

Kindly transmit this important message immediately to Mrs. Lathrop by
all means dont miss Detroit will put off all who have accepted for
fifteenth think sixteenth to great a risk would not eighteenth the
safer or would you prefer give it up dont embarrass yourself await your
immediate reply.

Lillie Lawlor

Detroit, Mich.

Jan. 7, 1918.

Mrs. Russell Tyson ,
60 East Washington St., Chicago.

We are arranging to have Mrs. Lathrop speak at two thirty Monday January
fourteenth would like very much to have her lunch with our Executive
Committee before the meeting Do you think this would suit her Let me
know when she plans to arrive in Detroit.

Kathryn Diack.

NATIONAL OFFICERS

WOODROW WILSON PRESIDENT
ROBERT W. DE FOREST VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN SKELTON WILLIAMS TREASURER
JOHN W. DAVIS COUNSELOR
CHARLES L. MAGEE SECRETARY

WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT CHAIRMAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE
ELIOT WADSWORTH VICE-CHAIRMAN
HARVEY D. GIBSON GENERAL MANAGER

RED CROSS WAR COUNCIL

BY APPOINTMENT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

HENRY P. DAVISON, CHAIRMAN
CHARLES D. NORTON
GRAYSON M. P. MURPHY
JOHN D. RYAN
CORNELIUS N. BLISS, JR.

EX OFFICIO
WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT
ELIOT WADSWORTH

THE AMERICAN RED CROSS

CENTRAL DIVISION HEADQUARTERS

180 NORTH WABASH AVENUE
CHICAGO, ILL.

BRUCE D. SMITH, MANAGER

TELEPHONE: RANDOLPH 4222

January 9, 1918.

CENTRAL DIVISION



BUREAU OF DEVELOPMENT
BUREAU OF MILITARY RELIEF
BUREAU OF CIVILIAN RELIEF
BUREAU OF SUPPLIES
BUREAU OF NURSING SERVICE
WOMAN'S BUREAU
BUREAU OF ACCOUNTING
BUREAU OF PUBLICITY

Mrs. Cora Fridley,
Director Woman's Bureau,
American Red Cross,
205 Essex Building,
Minneapolis, Minn.

My dear Mrs. Fridley:

I take much pleasure in sending this letter of introduction to you so you may know Mrs. Casserly of San Francisco who was Miss Cudahy of Chicago.

She has done splendid work in San Francisco for several years although not through the Red Cross. However, since the branches in which she is interested are co-operating with the Red Cross very generously, any information and help you can give her will be of benefit to us all, and I know that it will be a personal pleasure for you to know her.

I have been so busy I have not even thanked you for my very satisfactory day with you, but I shall do so soon.

Sincerely yours,

(Miss) *Wm H. Taft*

Director,
Woman's Bureau

HS

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
Fast Day Message	
Day Letter	
Night Message	
Night Letter	

Patrons should mark an X opposite the class of service desired; OTHERWISE THE TELEGRAM WILL BE TRANSMITTED AS A FAST DAY MESSAGE.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

Receiver's No.
Check
Time Filed

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms
on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

191

To Tyson
Street and No. 20 East Fortth Street
Place Chicago

Reach Chicago about noon May. I therefore arrange
luncheon with you then see ^{immediately afterwards} Carpenter ~~and~~
~~later~~ then go to my sister and leave from
her house on night train from Chicago
Thanks telegram. Meet you ^{quickly} ~~quickly~~ ^{at} ~~at~~
 sleeper to Detroit for
Cassidy and me
Rebel Lathrop

SENDER'S ADDRESS
FOR ANSWERSENDER'S TELE-
PHONE NUMBER

ALL TELEGRAMS TAKEN BY THIS COMPANY ARE SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING TERMS:

To guard against mistakes or delays, the sender of a telegram should order it REPEATED, that is, telegraphed back to the originating office for comparison. For this, one-half the unrepeated telegram rate is charged in addition. Unless otherwise indicated on its face, THIS IS AN UNREPEATED TELEGRAM AND PAID FOR AS SUCH, in consideration whereof it is agreed between the sender of the telegram and this Company as follows:

1. The Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any UNREPEATED telegram, beyond the amount received for sending the same; nor for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any REPEATED telegram, beyond fifty times the sum received for sending the same, unless specially valued; nor in any case for delays arising from unavoidable interruption in the working of its lines; nor for errors in cipher or obscure telegrams.

2. In any event the Company shall not be liable for damages for any mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for the non-delivery, of this telegram, whether caused by the negligence of its servants or otherwise, beyond the sum of FIFTY DOLLARS, at which amount this telegram is hereby valued, unless a greater value is stated in writing hereon at the time the telegram is offered to the Company for transmission, and an additional sum paid or agreed to be paid based on such value equal to one-tenth of one per cent. thereof.

3. The Company is hereby made the agent of the sender, without liability, to forward this telegram over the lines of any other Company when necessary to reach its destination.

4. Telegrams will be delivered free within one-half mile of the Company's office in towns of 5,000 population or less, and within one mile of such office in other cities or towns. Beyond these limits the Company does not undertake to make delivery, but will, without liability, at the sender's request, as his agent and at his expense, endeavor to contract for him for such delivery at a reasonable price.

5. No responsibility attaches to this Company concerning telegrams until the same are accepted at one of its transmitting offices; and if a telegram is sent to such office by one of the Company's messengers, he acts for that purpose as the agent of the sender.

6. The Company will not be liable for damages or statutory penalties in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the telegram is filed with the Company for transmission.

7. Special terms governing the transmission of messages under the classes of messages enumerated below shall apply to messages in each of such respective classes in addition to all the foregoing terms.

8. No employee of the Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY

INCORPORATED

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

CLASSES OF SERVICE

FAST DAY MESSAGES

A full-rate expedited service.)

NIGHT MESSAGES

Accepted up to 2.00 A.M. at reduced rates to be sent during the night and delivered not earlier than the morning of the ensuing business day.

DAY LETTERS

A deferred day service at rates lower than the standard day message rates as follows: One and one-half times the standard Night Letter rate for the transmission of 50 words or less and one-fifth of the initial rate for each additional 10 words or less.

SPECIAL TERMS APPLYING TO DAY LETTERS:

In further consideration of the reduced rate for this special "Day Letter" service, the following special terms in addition to those enumerated above are hereby agreed to:

A. Day Letters may be forwarded by the Telegraph Company as a deferred service and the transmission and delivery of such Day Letters is, in all respects, subordinate to the priority of transmission and delivery of regular telegrams.

B. Day Letters shall be written in plain English. Code language is not permissible.

C. This Day Letter may be delivered by the Telegraph Company by telephoning the same to the addressee, and such delivery shall be a complete discharge of the obligation of the Telegraph Company to deliver.

D. This Day Letter is received subject to the express understanding and agreement that the Company does not undertake that a Day

Letter shall be delivered on the day of its date absolutely and at all events; but that the Company's obligation in this respect is subject to the condition that there shall remain sufficient time for the transmission and delivery of such Day Letter on the day of its date during regular office hours, subject to the priority of the transmission of regular telegrams under the conditions named above.

No employee of the Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

NIGHT LETTERS

Accepted up to 2.00 A.M. for delivery on the morning of the ensuing business day, at rates still lower than standard night message rates, as follows: The standard day rate for 10 words shall be charged for the transmission of 50 words or less, and one-fifth of such standard day rate for 10 words shall be charged for each additional 10 words or less.

SPECIAL TERMS APPLYING TO NIGHT LETTERS:

In further consideration of the reduced rate for this special "Night Letter" service, the following special terms in addition to those enumerated above are hereby agreed to:

A. Night Letters may at the option of the Telegraph Company be mailed at destination to the addressees, and the Company shall be deemed to have discharged its obligation in such cases with respect to delivery by mailing such Night Letters at destination, postage prepaid.

B. Night Letters shall be written in plain English. Code language is not permissible.

No employee of the Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED

Fast Day Message

Day Letter

Night Message

Night Letter

Patrons should mark an X opposite the class of service desired; OTHERWISE THE TELEGRAM WILL BE TRANSMITTED AS A FAST DAY MESSAGE.

WESTERN UNION



TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

Receiver's No.

Check

Time Filed

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

191

To

Mr. Study

Street and No.

4530 McPherson

Place

St. Louis

Suggest LaBonne sail independently as I unable decide sail turner-third seeing passport being left New York and Steamship Company advise me they must obtain it for reservation. stop Hope sail turner-third if possible

Laurel Lathrop

SENDER'S ADDRESS FOR ANSWER

SENDER'S TELEPHONE NUMBER

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2. In any event the Company shall not be liable for damages for any mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for the non-delivery, of this telegram, whether caused by the negligence of its servants or otherwise, beyond the sum of FIFTY DOLLARS, at which amount this telegram is hereby valued, unless a greater value is stated in writing hereon at the time the telegram is offered to the Company for transmission, and an additional sum paid or agreed to be paid based on such value equal to one-tenth of one per cent. thereof.

3. The Company is hereby made the agent of the sender, without liability, to forward this telegram over the lines of any other Company when necessary to reach its destination.

4. Telegrams will be delivered free within one-half mile of the Company's office in towns of 5,000 population or less, and within one mile of such office in other cities or towns. Beyond these limits the Company does not undertake to make delivery, but will, without liability, at the sender's request, as his agent and at his expense, endeavor to contract for him for such delivery at a reasonable price.

5. No responsibility attaches to this Company concerning telegrams until the same are accepted at one of its transmitting offices; and if a telegram is sent to such office by one of the Company's messengers, he acts for that purpose as the agent of the sender.

6. The Company will not be liable for damages or statutory penalties in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the telegram is filed with the Company for transmission.

7. Special terms governing the transmission of messages under the classes of messages enumerated below shall apply to messages in each of such respective classes in addition to all the foregoing terms.

8. No employee of the Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY

INCORPORATED

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

CLASSES OF SERVICE

FAST DAY MESSAGES

A full-rate expedited service.)

NIGHT MESSAGES

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D. This Day Letter is received subject to the express understanding and agreement that the Company does not undertake that a Day

Letter shall be delivered on the day of its date absolutely and at all events; but that the Company's obligation in this respect is subject to the condition that there shall remain sufficient time for the transmission and delivery of such Day Letter on the day of its date during regular office hours, subject to the priority of the transmission of regular telegrams under the conditions named above.

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B. Night Letters shall be written in plain English. Code language is not permissible.

No employee of the Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

St. Paul Branch of
American Fund for French Wounded
501 Grand Ave., St. Paul, Minn.

Left-burn by Mrs
Lathrop —

Winter of 1917'18



AMERICAN RED CROSS

CENTRAL DIVISION HEADQUARTERS

180 N. WABASH AVENUE

CHICAGO, ILL.

Mrs. Cora Fridley,
Director Woman's Bureau,
American Red Cross,
Northern Division,
205 Essex Building,

Minneapolis, Minn.

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, January 9th 1918

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

Mesdames.-

We have received from you, during week ending January 5, through the courtesy of the Vacation War Relief Comm., the Red Cross Supply Service, New York, and the American Red Cross Clearing House, Paris:

by S.S. "BLAAMYRA" sailing October 13, 1917

✓ 16.396 (your n° 384) ✓ 16.399 (387) ✓ 16.400 (388) ✓ 16.427 (319)
✓ 16.441 (396) ✓ 16.449 (408) ✓ 16.452 (411)

containing: 516 rolled bandages
2100 eponges
38 comfort pillows
3 bed pads
shirts,
robes
pajamas
towels,
counterpanes
comfort bags, etc..

Please accept our very grateful thanks for your coöperation, and believe us,

Very sincerely yours,

Isabel S. Lathrop

Présidente.

HS/

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, January 21 1918

*Noted
in Book.*

American Fund for French Wounded
501, Grand Avenue
Saint Paul, Minneapolis

Mesdames,

We have received from you during week ending January 19,
through the courtesy of the Vacation War Relief Comm, the Red Cross
Supply Service, New York, and the American Red Cross Clearing House
Paris,

by S.S. " GLITTERTON " sailing September 15, 1917

in Case No 13917 (your No 346)

140 gaze - un Metre (5 each)
in Case No 13918 (your No 347)

213 eponges (10} each)

by S.S. " BLAAMYRA " sailing October 13, 1917

Case No 16446 (your No 405) containing:

42 comfort pillows
5 bed pads

Please accept our very grateful thanks and believe us

Very sincerely yours,

Isabel S. Lathrop

Présidente

C O P Y

Washington, D. C.,
January 26th, 1918.

Dear Mrs. Tyson:

I leave early tomorrow morning (8:00 A.M.) for Charlottesville, then Philadelphia and New York Tuesday, the 29th. My only engagement there is at the Women's University Club, although Miss Scarborough has received many demands from Committees near New York.

I feel very badly about sailing. I have neglected you and Miss Bangs - to be sure - but I have made good every day since I left you, not three days in one place. It has been very difficult, for I have not had a Mrs. Tyson to arrange things for me. But we have dispensaries from St. Paul, Minneapolis, New Jersey, Baltimore and Washington. A check of more than \$800.00 in Wilmington and one for more than \$5,000.00 from Camp Meade yesterday. I find all along the route that the workers had an idea they were to do civilian work, and it has been the same old story. I am so thankful it will be settled February 5th. I am placing my resignation before the Committee if they do not feel they can meet your requirements. Mrs. Nevin is also doing this and the very best men I could get tell me this is the only way to force an issue.

The meeting of January 16th was very disagreeable. I do not know how I went through it with such apparent calmness. The next meeting, however, will be far worse, as Miss M. is arriving or has arrived. It all comes down to the question of votes and proxies are to be accepted, I understand.

I do hope I shall see you in New York, though I have been advised not to attend the meeting. Will you ask St. Paul for their vote? I think I might not be allowed to give it. And Columbus has also written me to take theirs, which I fear may not be en regle. This can be obtained from the Secretary, Mrs. A. W. Mackenzie, North Ohio Avenue, Columbus, Ohio, (Mrs. Mackenzie is Miss Brent's sister) Wilmington is sending their vote and Miss Dawson of Baltimore will be there. She is sweet but very hopeful that we can come to some happy understanding. Mrs. McClintock in Washington is all for the "Wounded" but I do not know whether they will go on to New York or not.

I have written Miss Bangs that it is all a question of votes, and Mrs. Casserly understands it.

I must confess I am very tired. I have had this unpleasantness to fight right along, and never allow it

to show or affect my spirit before people. Speaking before ^{nearly} 4,000 officers at Camp Meade yesterday was a wonderful afternoon.

Now that it is too late, some of the Committee in New York have suggested my speaking there, even Carnegie Hall being breathed.

I think by going through the country I could have put us on our feet financially, but it has all been so haphazard and unofficially done that I have never known from week to week if I should have to resign or go on speaking.

Thank you so much, dear Mrs. Tyson, for all your kindness.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) Isabel S. Lathrop

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

New York, January 30,

~~PARIS~~ 1918.

My dear Mrs. Ames,

I am sure you will understand my not writing for I have simply been living from hour to hour since I left you. My health will not stand much longer, and I shall welcome even a breakdown.

How splendid that the St. Paul people have raised the money for a dispensary. I think the wisest way to send the money is directly to Morgan Harges, Paris, in my name, or even keep it, if you think better, until I arrive in Paris, and we know the result of next week's meeting.

I am very glad that the workers will not leave until March or April, as there is so much in hand to do if I continue the work that I do not think we could commence your dispensary until that time. I will not write to either of these applicants but leave the matter in your hands, and when they are ready to start, you will let me know in Paris and I will send the necessary cable for their passports.

I am hoping by some miracle that your dear husband will be able to come and help us next Tuesday for it is going to be a very, very serious matter, and we need all of the fine people at that time.

I hope Betty and Edith have received their passports and that I will see them here by the 6th.

I have just had word from the steamship company that the Touraine will probably not sail on that date, but I shall hold myself in readiness feeling sure, however, that our departure will be delayed many days.

I think you will understand why I write this scrappy letter.

With love to you all, believe me,

Very sincerely,

Mrs. Chas. W. Ames,
501 Grand Ave.,
St. Paul, Minn.

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, Jan. 30 1918

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

Mesdames.-

We are sure that you will be particularly interested in this week's number of the Bulletin which contains an account of the Distribution of your Christmas bags by our delegate at Nancy, and we are, therefore, sending you a number of extra copies. We should like very much to know whether you are receiving the Weekly Bulletin regularly and whether you could use more than the single copy which is now sent to you.

Although we acknowledged them when they arrived, we wish to add our thanks for your splendid bags to those of the Nancy delegates and the blessés who received them.

Very sincerely yours,

Isabel S. Lathrop

Présidente.

MLF/HS/

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, February 12/1918

St. Paul American Red Cross
c/o American Fund for French Wounded
501, Grand Avenue
SAINT PAUL, Minnesota.

Noted

Mesdames.-

We have received from you, during week ending Feb. 9, through the St. Paul Committee, the Vacation War Relief Comm., the Red Cross Supply Service, New York, and the American Red Cross Clearing House, Paris:

by S.S. "ROCHAMBEAU" sailing from New York December 29, 1917.

1 Apron, included in Case no 19593 (St. Paul number 457)

Please accept our very grateful thanks, and believe us,

Very sincerely yours,

Samuel S. Rathrop

Présidente.

It has been such a pleasure to tell the officials of the Red Cross House of the Splendid work that

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, February 12 1918

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

Mesdames,

We have received from you during week ending February 9, through the courtesy of the Vacation War Relief Comm, the Red Cross Supply Service, New York, and the American Red Cross Clearing House, Paris:

by S.S. " BIAAMYRA " sailing October 13, 1917

Case No. 16398 (your No. 386) containing:

249 pansements

Case No. 16442 (your No. 399) containing:

6 pajamas, 1 bed pad, 17 flanelette shirts, 9 feather pillows
4 robes

by S.S. " U.S. TRANSPORT " sailing December 1, 1917

Cases Nos. 18599 (your No. 363) No. 18602 (your No. 366) No. 18611
your No. 375) No. 18617 (your No. 381) containing:

pkgs. eponges, pkgs. pansements (5 each pkg.) 202 pkgs.
gaze en metre (5 each pkg.)

With grateful thanks for your cooperation, believe
us,

Very sincerely yours,

Robert S. Lathrop

Présidente

ML.

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, February 22/1918

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

Mesdames, -

" We have received from you, during week ending Feb 16, through the courtesy of the Vacation War Relief Comm., the Red Cross Supply Service, New York and the American Red Cross Clearing House, Paris:

by S.S. "ROCHAMBEAU" sailing from New York December 29, 1917.

Cases Nos: 19548 (426) 19549 (431) 19552 (436) 19559 (432)
19566 (433)

containing: pansements variés, blankets, etc..

19572B(439) including gifts from Mrs. Malcolm's Circle.

" Mrs. Whitwell;

" St. Paul Chapter Red Cross.

19573 (440) " " " St. Paul Anti Suffrage Ass.

19581 (441) 19582 (442) 19583 (444) 19584 (446) 19585 (449)
19586 (450)

containing: Sponges and pansements.

19587 (451) 19588 (452) 19589 (453) 19590 (454) 19591 (455)
19592 (456)

containing donations from Mrs. Cushing F. Wright, assigned to designated hospitals.

19593 (457) including gifts from ; Miss Laura Hand;

" Mrs. C.F. Wright;

" Miss Sommers;

" Mrs. Abbott;

" St. Paul Red Cross.

19594 (458) " " " Mrs. Hesselgrave; French Red Cross.

19595 (459) 19596 (460) 19597N(461) 19598 (462)

containing: pansements and sponges;

Cases 19597. 19598. are from Mrs. Wright, and assigned to designated hospitals.

ST. PAUL A.F.F.W.

- 2 -

We are enclosing a letter from a soldier who received gifts sent by Mrs. C.F. Wright. Please be good enough to forward it.

We thank you very gratefully for your coöperation and continued help, and remain,

Very sincerely yours,

Robert

Présidente.

HS/

Enclosure.

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, February 25, 1918

American Fund for French Wounded
Mrs. C.W. Ames, Chairman
St. Paul, Minnesota

Noted

Mesdames,

We have received from you during week ending February 23, through the courtesy of the Vacation War Relief Comm, the Red Cross Supply Service,, New York, and the American Red Cross Clearing House Paris

by S.S. " BLAAMYRA " sailing October 13, 1917

Case No. 16437 (your No. 391) containing:

105 pkgs. pansements (3+ each pkg.)

Case No. 16444 (your No. 403) containing:

90 pkgs. pansements (3+ each pkg.)

Case No. 16453 (your No. 412) containing:

90 pkgs. pansements (3+ each pkg.)

With very grateful thanks for your cooperation, believe us,

Very sincerely yours,

Genevieve Lathrop

Présidente

*It is a joy
to see the bright
faces of Betty
and Edith
and about
and we
are all at work*

ML.

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, March 10th 1918

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

Mesdames:-

Please find enclosed the list
of hospitals aided from February 28th to
March 8th 1918.

Very sincerely yours

Présidente

TA/

----- LIST OF HOSPITALS AIDED FROM FEBRUARY 28th. TO MARCH 8th. 1918 -----

<u>Name of Hospital</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Hospital Articles</u>	<u>Surgical Dressings</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Bales</u>
1) Hôp. Mixte	Narbonne	140		3	
2) Mlle. Derby (FD)	Paris	75			2
3) Miss Toklas (FD)	Nîmes	567			4
4) Hôp. 56bis	Grenoble	40		1	
5) Vest. Franco-Belge	Paris	100			2
6) Secours de Guerre	Paris	125			2
7) Lieut. Déquatre	S.P. N° 167	200			1
8) Miss Toklas (FD)	Nîmes Nîmes	48		1	
9) Hôp. Mixte	Narbonne	738	7142	6	3
10) " N° 6	Salonique	1000		8	
11) " des Arts & Métiers	Chalons s/M.	71			2
12) Mrs. Dawson (FD)	Nancy	1185		9	
13) Hôp. N° 6	Salonique	1142		1	3
14) Hôp. Tuberculeux	Capbreton	100		2	
15) Stat. Sanitaire	La Motte Beuvron	125		3	
16) Hôp. Mil.	La Trouche	756			4
17) Mrs. Dawson (FD)	Nancy	31		1	
18) Hôp. Février	Chalons s/Marne	14		1	
19) " Aux. N° 67bis	Corenc	674	7327	5	4
20) Hôp. 117 (DP) Hottot	Paris				1
21) " N° 61	Grenoble	1197	4786	5	3
22) Gare du Nord	Paris	300			6
23) Amer. Aviation (DP J.G. George)	Issoudun				1
24) Autochir. N° 7 (DP) Paris				1	
		7628	19255	47	38

LIST OF HOSPITALS AIDED FROM FEBRUARY 28th. TO MARCH 8th. 1918

Brought forward.....		7628	19255	47	38
Name of Hospital	Town	Hospital Articles	Surgical Dressings	Cases	Bales
25)Entrepot des Dons	Paris	185		I	
26)Hôp.Grammont	Luxeuil	25		I	
27)Adolphe Ventrav(DP)	S.P.N° 509				I
28)Com.Peronne					
Poste de Secours	S.P.N° 35	15			I
29)Hôp.Mil.	La Tronche	507			2
30) " N° 7I	Lamballe	35		I	
31)M.Léon Landres(DP)	S.P.N° 109				I
32)M.Dholleander		I			I
33)Hôp.Aux.N° 6	Coutances	320			I
34) " Mixte	Alais	5129		5	
35)Dr.Davis	Mondrecourt			I	
36)Hôp.N° 4I	Grenoble	47	1679	I	
37)Dr.Davis(DP)	Mondrecourt				I
38)Miss Mitchell	Nancy	I			I
39)Hôp Mixte	Romans	50		2	
40) " N° 95	Chamalières p/Clarmont	95		2	
41)Miss Perry(ED)	Amiens	37			I
42) " " "	"	60			2
43)Mrs. Dawson "	Nancy	65		2	
44)Villa Rosier	Menton		24	I	
45)Mrs.Baker (FD)	Chambery	107		2	
46)Vestiaire Miss Derby,Paris		75		2	
47)Miss Toklas (FD)	Nîmes	175		2	
48) " " "	"	50		I	
49)Cap.de l'Epine	S.P.N° 207	48		2	
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		14655	20958	73	50

LIST OF HOSPITALS AIDED FROM FEBRUARY 28th. TO MARCH 8th. 1918

Name of Hospital	Town	Hospital Articles	Surgical Dressings	Surgical Bales
Brought forward.....		I4655	20958	73 50
50) Amb. rue Domfront	Fler de l'Orne	267	2546	3 I
51) Hôp. N° 95	Chamalières	920		3 4
52) Hôp. Comp. N° 99	Trebeurden	450		10
53) Villa Rosier	Menton	32		I
54) Hôp. Mil. Annexe	Grenoble	454	4430	5 I
55) " N° 55bis	"	390	4819	5 2
56) " Comp. N° 7	Langres	920		2
57) Amb. 3/7	S.P. N° 169	256		2 2
58) Hôp. Comp. N° 7	Langres	136		3
59) " Bénév. N° 19bis	Le Croisic	50		I
60) Dr. Davis (DP)	Mondrecourt			I
61) Secours de Guerre Paris		75		2
62) Dr. Davis	Mondrecourt			I
63) Mrs. Dickson (FD)	Nancy	235		I
64) Hôp. Grammont	Luxeuil	391	3011	5 3
65) M. A. Verdier (DP)	Lavelanet			I
66) Hôp. N° 117	Tours	546		3
67) Hôp. Bénév. 19bis	Le Croisic	573		2 6
68) " N° 5 bis	Marseille	50		I
69) Méd-Chef 9° Tirailleurs	Pezenas	15		I
70) Dr. Martin-Deschamps	S.P. 73	42		I
71) Amb. 10/11	S.P. N° 111	85		I
72) Dr. Davis (FD)	Mondercourt			2
73) Miss Hamilton (DP)	Amiens			3
Temp. N° 24	S.P. N° 3			
74) Hôp. Amiens	Amiens			8
75) Cent. A.S. 300	B.C.M.	1000		9
		21542	35764	133 84

LIST OF HOSPITALS AIDED FROM FEBRUARY 28th. TO MARCH 8th. 1918

<u>Name of Hospital</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Hospital Articles</u>	<u>Surgical Dressings</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Bales</u>
Brought forward.....		21542	35764	133	84
76) Hôp. Aux. N° 106	Issoire	40		1	
77) Stat. Sanitaire	Durtol	15		1	
78) Hôp. Mil.	La Tronche	100		1	
79) " Mixte	Rambouillet	68	3501	2	
80) 37° Reg. d'Infanterie S.P. N° 207		48		2	
81) Hôp. Aux. N° 2	Conflans-Charenton		4628	2	
82) " 97 bis	Tours	85	2135	3	2
83) " Aux. N° 106	Issoire	736		5	
84) " Mixte	Melun	114	3030	4	1
85) Les Alberges	Uriage	45		1	
86) Hôn. Reformés	Neuilly s/S.		3787	4	
87) Mrs. Dawson (FD)	Nancy	795		5	
88) Hôp. Comp. N° 47	Chartres	17	5806	4	
89) Dr. Davis	Mondrecourt			1	
90) Mrs. Dickson	Nancy	293		2	
91) Mrs. Dawson	"	48		1	
92) Autochir. N° 21	S.P. N° 101	531	5821	8	4
93) Mme. M. Wallon (DP)	Montreuil s/Mer				1
94) Secours de Guerre Paris		800			2
95) Vest. Franco-Belge	"	150			2
96) Mrs. Dawson	Nancy	612		10	
97) Hôn. St. Paul	Chartres	102		2	
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		26141	64472	191	96

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, March 12 1918

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

*Noted
in Book*

Mesdames:-

We have received from you, during week ending March 9, 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. "BLAAMYRA" sailing from New York October 13, 1918.-

Cases Nos: 16435 (389) 16440 (395) 16443 (482)
16447 (406) 16450 (409)

containing: 210 ^{pkgs.} sponges; 165 ^{pkgs.} (5 each) gaze en metres.
230 " " 67 small pillows.

Case n° 16440 (395) contained gifts from Mrs. Malcolm, Marino Soldiers Aid and Riverside Circle, and from the Navy League. We are writing to these donators in your care.

by S.S. "U.S. TRANSPORT" sailing from New York Dec. 1, 1917.-

18523 (448) 18524 (447) 18595 (359) ~~18595~~ (359) 18597 (361)
18598 (362) 18600 (364) 18601 (365) 18603 (367) 18605 (369)
18606 (370) 18607 (371) 18608 (372) 18609 (373) 18610 (374)
18612 (276) 18613 (377) 18614 (378) 18615 (379) 18616 (380)

containing: comfort pillows, pansements divers, shirts, children garments, hospital pillows, pajamas, etc..
Underlined cases contained gifts from various donators to whom we are writing in your care.

Please accept our very grateful thanks and believe us,

Very sincerely yours,
Sarah S. Fallot
Présidente.

HS/

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, March 20 1918

Mrs Charles W Ames,
Chairman American Fund for French Wounded,
St. Paul, Minnesota,

Dear Mrs Ames,

M. Justin Godart who as Sous-Secretaire d'Etat of the Service de Sante has directed our work for two years has now withdrawn from the work at the Ministry and is undertaking an extensive tour of the United States, where he carries to the people of our republic the message from the wounded men of France

It will, I am sure, give you much pleasure to welcome M. Godart and to extend to him any courtesies of our organization which may lie in your power.

Sincerely yours,

Marie S. Lathrop
Présidente

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, FIRST 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 332 ROBERT STREET, ST. PAUL, MINN.

2920

A17NA CABLE

1918 APR 7 AM 1 40

PARIS 28

WESTPUBCO

876

STPAUL (MINN)

REFUGEES COMING BY THOUSANDS AMERICAN FUND RESPONDING NOBLY
STOP IF POSSIBLE COMMUNICATE PUBLIC HOW GRATEFUL EMERGENCY FUNDS
THIS CRITICAL MOMENT EVERYONE WELL AND SPLENDED SPIRIT
LATHROP

7.

TELEPHONE NO _____

TELEPHONED TO _____

TIME we don't call him

BY _____ TO _____

@W Amos
107044

APR 7 AM 11 12

1918 APR 7 AM 1 39

APR 7 AM 11 07

American Fund for French Wounded,
73 Park Avenue,
New York City.

April 13, 1918.

A report has reached the officers of the American Fund for French Wounded that a statement has been sent to some of their Committees, to the effect that the American Fund for French Wounded no longer needed their assistance. This is entirely wrong and without foundation, as the need has never been greater and the Fund is counting on the loyalty of each of its Branches.

We are receiving constantly cables from Mrs. Lathrop telling of urgent needs in this crisis, and of certain help she has been able to give the American Red Cross, besides taking good care of our little French Hospitals.

Would you kindly notify the headquarters what work and assistance we can count on from you.

Mrs. Lathrop asked for surgical and hospital supplies also funds and garments for Refugee work, which she has been asked to take over in certain districts, by the French Officials.

The Paris Depot goes on as before with Mrs. Lathrop as its head.

Mr. C. W. Amer.

CABLES RECEIVED FROM MR. LATHROP

Paris, April 25, 1918.

Chapin

75 Park Avenue, New York City

Unspeakable demands wounded hope supplies can be shipped
1950 consultations last week our dispensaries need hot
water bottles.

(Signed) Lathrop

Paris, April 25, 1918.

Chapin

75 Park Avenue, New York City.

Proposed establish permanent hospital Campbell memorial
called Lafayette hospital in birthplace Lafayette forty
beds for benefit soldiers or citizens that vicinity where
only one doctor in several towns-hospital to be given to
Lafayette after war-equipping hospital with six thousand
dollars already sent Campbell memorial but hope Committees
or individuals donate memorial beds or wards thus making
permanent monument for American Fund to leave France-
Chicago understands Campbell particulars please communicate
Tyson immediately and publish appeal for beds or wards
upon receiving explanation if you think Committees inter-
ested advise this appeal come from you not us.

(Signed) Lathrop.

C O P Y

The Maximilian Lathrop
Publishing Committee

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, April 27, 1918

Mrs. Charles W. Ames, Chairman,
American Fund for French Wounded,
501 Grand Avenue,
St. Paul, Minnesota.

My dear Mrs. Ames:

Our Relations with the Red Cross

You have waited so long for tidings of our relations with the Red Cross, and this delay has been due to complications on this side. It looks to-day as if we were to remain independent, and never before have we realized the necessity of this more than since the advent of Mr. Davison. He and I took up the matter of co-operation - whether we should become an auxiliary, become more closely affiliated, or remain independent. The matter has been hanging fire for more than eight weeks, ever since my return from America, and there have been countless conferences on the subject. The legal department of the American Red Cross was called in and a committee of two was appointed to prepare a memorandum after they had gone into the matter very carefully with me. After their report should be presented, Major Perkins and I were to agree upon its presentation to Mr. Davison, and the matter would be settled.

The counsels who were appointed to undertake this work feel very strongly that should we become an auxiliary, we would defeat the purpose for which we exist. To be an auxiliary would mean the financial support of the American Red Cross, and once we are subsidized by that Society, it would no longer be fitting for us to collect money in America under our own name. To cease functioning thus would mean the disappearance of our personal work which, in turn, would at once kill our efficiency.

The officials appointed by Major Perkins in going into this matter have discussed it with various other officials of the American Red Cross, and as far as I know, it is the unanimous decision that the American Fund for French Wounded is of greater value in France just as it stands, an independent organization functioning in its own way and ready at any moment to respond to the call of the American Red Cross in working as an auxiliary when the occasion requires.

AMERICAN FUND FOR FRENCH WOUNDED

The only drawback in remaining independent will be the question of raising money by our Committees in America. We are now often retail workers for the American Red Cross, although we remain independent, but this will bring us no money. The committees in America write us that it is very difficult to secure funds, and the only solution will be a trip to America by me later in the year.

Home Communication Service

We have been appointed by the American Red Cross their Agents in the "Home Communication Service" which has for its noble purpose the searching for the American wounded in the hospitals, we assuming the responsibility of this service in the French hospitals exclusively. Our friendship with the French of more than three years' standing has made us particularly well fitted for this work, and the French officials receive us not only with a warm welcome, but with the promise of giving every comfort to our own boys in token of their appreciation of what we have done for their wounded during these years of war. It will be a great comfort to the women at home to know that we have been appointed for this work, and we feel that we can be of inestimable help to the American Red Cross in this noble undertaking. We shall have an appropriation from the American Red Cross to carry on this work, as it entails great expense - namely a new Bureau, travelling expenses, supplies, gifts, stenographers, etc. The work is, of course, Red Cross work with us as trusted agents.

Emergency Work

The character of our emergency work again brings us very near to the American Red Cross, for there are many times when this big organization calls on us for retail activities that we can effect at a moment's notice. It stands to reason where they deal in thousands and thousands of cases, that one cannot walk into their warehouse and respond to a call for a few dozen articles. On the other hand, we work without any red tape, and as the occasion arises we respond the moment the demand comes, merely recording the gifts we take from the shelves, as one is always able to reach the head of the department within a few seconds. Thus we were of inestimable help in this last crisis when the refugees poured in by the thousands at the Gare du Nord. The Red Cross came nobly to the rescue, but it naturally takes them several days to have their requisitions recorded, and in order to gain time and meet the emergency, we would buy each day enough for the moment and draw on the Red Cross supplies for big demands. This explains why your emergency gifts have been so valuable, as one has to have cash in hand when these dreadful moments come. We could not keep enough women's chemises or boots to satisfy the demands. Many of the poor victims had to walk miles and miles to the station and they were

in a sorry condition. I will not dwell on the horror of these last few weeks, as you have all read about them again and again. This emergency work we operate in conjunction with the American Red Cross, but as you see, we are quite independent, and are thus able to do double the amount of work. We never wait for anything, each one of us responding to the call as individuals, and the result has been remarkable efficiency.

Motor Service

No development has been made in our Motor Service since last Fall. I fear my trip to America reduced the enthusiasm which I thought I had inspired regarding our auxiliary position with the American Red Cross, but within the last few days the matter has again been taken up by the head of the Transportation Department, and it now looks as if we might eventually do much of the errand work of the American Red Cross. We are negotiating for a garage that will hold twenty-five cars, and I do hope it will go through. If it does, the financial burden we have assumed for so long will be relieved by the support of the Red Cross.

Hospital Work

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Regarding uniforms, trip to France, living conditions, etc.

All workers must hereafter be in uniform. There are two kinds, blue for the motor service and beige for the others. It is more satisfactory to procure the suits here, and the cost is from

Frs: 225.00 up. Each worker must wear the cap and apron which the Alcazar uses, and not the uniform she has worn in America. We find that each Committee has a different style and it destroys the uniformity.

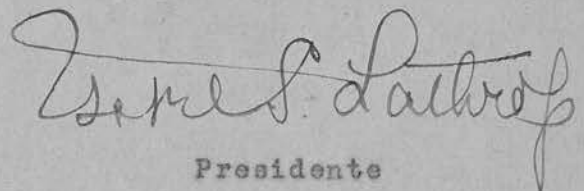
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With infinite thanks for all you have done, and real gratitude for your splendid support, believe me

Very sincerely yours,



ISL-REB

Presidente

AMERICAN FUND FOR FRENCH WOUNDED.
CO-OPERATING WITH THE AMERICAN RED CROSS.

PARIS. April 27, 1918.

Mrs. Charles W. Ames, Chairman,
American Fund for French Wounded,
501 Grand Avenue,
St. Paul, Minnesota.

My dear Mrs. Ames:

Our Relations with the Red Cross

You have waited so long for tidings of our relations with the Red Cross, and this delay has been due to complications on this side. It looks to-day as if we were to remain independent, and never before have we realized the necessity of this more than since the advent of Mr. Davison. He and I took up the matter of co-operation-whether we should become an auxiliary, become more closely affiliated, or remain independent. The matter has been hanging fire for more than eight weeks, ever since my return from America, and there have been countless conferences on the subject. The legal department of the American Red Cross was called in and a committee of two was appointed to prepare a memorandum after they had gone into the matter very carefully with me. After their report should be presented, Major Perkins and I were to agree upon its presentation to Mr. Davison, and the matter would be settled.

The counsels who were appointed to undertake this work feel very strongly that should we become an auxiliary, we would defeat the purpose for which we exist. To be an auxiliary would mean the financial support of the American Red Cross, and once we are subsidised by that Society, it would no longer be fitting for us to collect money in America under our own name. To cease functioning thus would mean the disappearance of our personal work which, in turn, would at once kill our efficiency.

The officials appointed by Major Perkins in going into this matter have discussed it with various other officials of the American Red Cross, and as far as I know, it is the unanimous decision that the American Fund for French Wounded is of greater value in France just as it stands, an independent organization functioning in its own way and ready at any moment to respond to the call of the American Red Cross in working as an auxiliary when the occasion requires.

The only drawback in remaining independent will be the question of raising money by our Committees in America. We are now often retail workers for the American Red Cross, although we remain independent, but this will bring us no money. The committees in America write us that it is very difficult to secure funds, and the only solution will be a trip to America by me later in the year.

Home Communication Service

WE have been appointed by the American Red Cross their Agents in the "Home Communication Service" which has for its noble purpose the searching for the American wounded in the hospitals, we assuming the responsibility of this service in the French hospitals exclusively. Our friendship with the French of more than three years' standing has made us particularly well fitted for this work, and the French officials receive us not only with a warm welcome, but with the promise of giving every comfort to our own boys in token of their appreciation of what we have done for their wounded during these years of war. It will be a great comfort to the women at home to know that we have been appointed for this work, and we feel that we can be of inestimable help to the American Red Cross in this noble undertaking. We shall have an appropriation from the American Red Cross to carry on this work, as it entails great expense - namely a new Bureau, travelling expenses, supplies, gifts, stenographers, etc. The work is, of course, Red Cross work with us as trusted agents.

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The character of our emergency work again brings us very near to the American Red Cross, for there are many times when this big organization calls on us for retail activities that we can effect at a moment's notice. It stands to reason where they deal in thousands and thousands of cases, that one cannot walk into their warehouse and respond to a call for a few dozen articles. On the other hand, we work without any red tape, and as the occasion arises we respond the moment the demand comes, merely recording the gifts we take from the shelves, as one is always able to reach the head of the department within a few seconds. Thus we were of inestimable help in this last crisis when the refugees poured in by the thousands at the Gare du Nord. The Red Cross came nobly to the rescue, but it naturally takes them several days to have their requisitions recorded, and in order to gain time and meet the emergency, we would buy each day enough for the moment and draw on the Red Cross supplies for big demands. This explains why your emergency gifts have been so valuable, as one has to have cash in hand when these dreadful moments come. We could not keep enough women's chemises of boots to satisfy the demands. Many of the poor victims had to walk miles and miles to the station and they were

in a sorry condition. I will not dwell on the horror of these last few weeks, as you have all read about them again and again. This emergency work we operate in conjunction with the American Red Cross, but as you see, we are quite independent, and are thus able to do double the amount of work. We never wait for anything, each one of us responding to the call as individuals, and the result has been remarkable efficiency.

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ISABEL S. LATHROP

Presidente

ISL-REB

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, FIRST 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 332 ROBERT STREET, ST. PAUL, MINN.

A 38 NA CABLE

918 MAY 3 AM 3 41

PARIS 47

WESTPUB-CO

1054

STPAUL (MINN)

PUBLISH WE GIVING SUCCOR THOUSANDS REFUGEES COMING PARIS STOP HAVE
VESTAIRE AT STATION AND SENDINGS THOUSANDS SHOES STOCKING CLEAN
UNDERCLOTHES TO POOR VICTIMS STOP OUR MOTORS CARRYING VICTIMS GIRLS
WORKING DAY AND NIGHT AND WE DOING MAGNIFICENT EMERGENCY WORK
STOP SUPPLIES AND MONEY NEEDED

LATHROP.

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, May 29th 1918

American Fund for French Wounded,
Mrs. C. W. Ames, Chairman,
501 Grand Avenue,
St. Paul, Minnesota.

Mesdames:

We have received from
your Committee, through the
courtesy of the American Red Cross
Clearing House, the following case:

By U.S. Transport sailing Jan. 19

Case #19650 66 Pansements
Your #437

The invoices from New York
include cases of pajamas, bedding,
shirts, and other badly needed
articles, and we are eagerly awaiting
their arrival.

Believe me, with renewed
thanks,

Sincerely yours,

Isabel S. Patterson

REB

Presidente

*Noted
in Book*

8/

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, June 4th 1918

American Fund for French Wounded,
Mrs. C. W. Ames, Chairman,
501 Grand Avenue,
St. Paul, Minnesota.

Mesdames:

We have received from you
during the past week, through the
courtesy of the American Red Cross
Clearing House, the following case:

By U.S. Transport sailing January 12

Case #19651 140 Gaze un metre

Your #438

With many thanks, believe me

Sincerely yours,

Isabel S. Lathrop

REB

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

PARIS, June 7th 1918.

Mrs. Charles W. Ames,
Chairman A.F.F.W.
501, Grand Avenue,
Saint Paul, Minn.

Dear Mrs. Ames,

Since the offensive of March 21st, so many events of interest to you have occurred that I feel sure it will stimulate your work to know what a big part you played in the relief of those weeks that followed that first dreadful advance. Village after village which had been retaken by the French last year are again in the hands of the enemy and we were called upon to take care of some of the very same people whom we aided last year.

Curiously the offensive then was also in the last days of March, and I recall how we cabled to many of the Committees in America and received money and supplies for the refugees, many of whom were wounded when they were driven from their villages. This year the same thing is repeated, and as soon as we could gather our wits about us we realised the thing most urgent was money. We cabled to America as of old, knowing that if you could you would send help. We were not disappointed for we have received a splendid amount which has been given with discretion to the places where it was most needed. One of these is the Gare du Nord. One could write a volume on the scenes we have witnessed there on those hectic days of March when people poured in half clad, most of the children without shoes, all of the babies in desperate straits after having been perhaps a week without the necessary change. We found many with their poor little backs quite raw.

The Red Cross took action at once and telephoned to us asking how many motors we could contribute towards carrying refugees from one station to another. Our motor girls stayed up well into the night and worked on every car in the garage. You can imagine our pride therefore when we lined up the next morning for day and night duty and every single motor was in use and has been ever since.

The refugees poured in by the thousands, and when they alighted from the trains they were taken downstairs into an enormous room where a canteen has been in operation since the

war. The poor creatures would sit down at long tables and were given food and drink by the Red Cross. Relations would visit this room and they would go through the place calling the names of their kith and kin. If a connection was found she would respond to the name and you often witnessed very sad meetings. Most of the time, however, people went away disheartened, not being able to find their relations. After the people had been given food, we improvised a bathing establishment. Our girls helped in this emergency and have become quite proficient in giving a bath to these dirty little tots. In many cases the poor mothers were so worn out that they were very glad to have our workers care for the child. We spared no money in soap and Talcum powder, and fortunately we had plenty of layettes and children's clothes. The people would stand in line before our impromptu "vestiare" where we had our clothes arranged on shelves like a shop. It was explained to the refugees that they could not be given many clothes as the railway officials found it impossible to transport them through France with much luggage. We therefore gave them only one change, but even that took thousands of articles a day. For the first few days we spent about \$100 a day in boots and shoes alone. Many of the refugees had walked for days, as the trains were crowded and they had to escape at a moment's notice.

We arranged our workers in shifts, so many girls working six hours at a time. They deserve the greatest credit, for none of them have ever failed in their duties at the Alcazar, and even now we find it necessary to keep a few at the Gare du Nord. One night 600 little children from a Convent where war orphans had been sheltered came with a few Sisters of Charity, and it sounded as if every child of the entire brigade was crying. Several times women gave birth to children a few hours after they arrived at the station, and places had to be found for these poor creatures. In one sad instance a woman was lifted very tenderly by our girls into one of our camions and taken from one station to another. She was on a stretcher and had no legs. Her husband had been killed a short time before in a bombardment, and as she was returning from his funeral, she too was struck and both legs amputated. Our girls said that her patience and spirit were marvellous.

If you could see these motley gatherings where people come in by thousands, little children hanging to the skirts of their grandmothers, all wearing a hopeless look, you too would find within you an increasing feeling that nothing must stop the march to Berlin. It seems dreadful to contemplate, but I often wonder if the Germans could see the suffering among their own people which we witness here in France, if this hideous war would not be ended sooner. Every American soldier who has witnessed these evacuations and seen the terror, the despair, and the misery that is on these poor creatures' faces has said that nothing will satisfy him but "going over the top" and settling the fight on German soil. We only hope they will keep to this, for the poor Allies are so tired that oftentimes they feel to drive the enemy out of France and Belgium is enough.

Aside from the horrors of these evacuations is a tragic-amusing side in seeing the unique collection of souvenirs which the refugees insist upon carrying. They often bring their cats, sometimes birds, and very many of them came in dragging goats. One "Old Ladies' Home" was evacuated and the women were all over 85 years. Many had not been out of bed for a score of years, and one woman had been in bed for 35 years. How in the world they ever got to Paris is beyond us. One of them had tied up in a large handkerchief many locks of hair which she had collected from her various sons who had fought in the Franco-Prussian war. They also had buttons off the uniforms of men who had been through this war of 1870. One old lady about 80 or 90 tripped, and her valise fell open displaying the most ridiculous collection of trash: old picture cards, buttons, pencils, samples of cloth, pieces of picture frames, and goodness knows what, and when we tried to reason with her she convinced us that every one was a treasure. In this party was one old man who had lost his mind and he would eat only figs during the entire trip. He finally won our admiration in taking a fig from his pocket at such regular intervals that we timed him and found it was every two minutes. While he munched them he would make the most hideous faces at the collection of old ladies, and a general row would ensue. One of the women remarked that things had changed very much since she went to bed 25 years ago, and that the world was too strenuous for her. She said the trains went too fast and people were too nervous. All of which is rather true.

These refugees have been distributed throughout France, and the Red Cross has done a splendid work in preparing homes for them and in aiding them in every way. Rooms have been rented and employment found for many of them, and the French Government is now very much against the returning of these people to their homes in the war zone. All the improvements that were made last year are now being enjoyed by the Germans; all of the trees that were planted have been marched over by German soldiers, and nothing remains of the improvements which cost so much during the year 1917. Many refugees recognised our workers at the Gare du Nord, and said we had helped them last year when they fled from Noyon, Chauny, Ham, etc. You will realise, therefore, how much need we still have for the refugee clothes you have been making. Go on doing this in exactly the same way, for we fear that we shall be called upon till the end of the war for just such things as you are making.

The "emergency work" which the A.F.F.W. has done so ably has given it an honourable place in the hearts of the French people. They know we can be called upon at a moment's notice for we have never failed them. We now find an excellent scheme is to have our "hospital depot" as usual, in as many places as we can afford,

and in connection with these we do what we can for the refugees who very often are ill or wounded. These we help by our "Dispensaries" which we work hand in hand with our hospitals and hospital supplies.

My visit to America has enabled us to carry on this work with splendid generosity and efficiency, for money supplies and motor cars were added to our stores, and our organization has never been in finer condition.

The small branch depots of the A.F.F.W. have proved the great success of our work. One finds here the sign of the A.F.F.W. over a shop or house in some prominent place of the village. Within are our supplies arranged on shelves, and we have here a delegate and her assistant if necessary, and also a motor car with a driver. In many cases, a separate staff of volunteers is necessary for the hospital work and dispensary work, but it is all under one head. We use for instance, the same dressings for both, the same medicines, instruments, etc., and we ship these supplies from the Alcazar in Paris. The delegate, as you know, goes about from hospital to hospital investigating conditions and bringing the gifts herself to the patients. In the Dispensaries we have a little chain of small villages where we go day after day. For instance, the little village of X. will have regular clinic days on Mondays and Wednesdays. The village Y. on Tuesdays and Fridays; and Z. on Wednesdays and Saturdays. The nurses for this work all crowd into one of our little camions, going from place to place during the day, and everyone returns to our headquarters at night.

We need for this work the same supplies we have had for so long through your generosity. Bed linen of all kinds for the hospitals, pyjamas (very necessary), shirts, socks, underwear (never have enough), blankets, slippers, rubber goods (sheeting, hot water bottles, ice bags, tubing, air cushions, gloves, etc.), pillows (never have enough large ones), mosquito netting, fly paper, fans, surgical dressings, etc. etc.

For the Dispensaries we need children's nightdresses (up to about 14 years old), drawers, aprons, layettes; in fact, anything that a child needs to wear when it is running about convalescent (for we often send them to Red Cross hospitals).

We also need refugee clothes, such as diapers for children (needing them by thousands at the Gare du Nord this spring), underclothes, stockings for women as well as children, women's coloured aprons, shirts (ordinary French pattern), etc. etc.

I am not more explicit about the exact articles, as everything comes in handy at these emergency moments. The women come in after days of travel, often on foot, oftentimes with everything torn, and we found this year the things they needed most were drawers, stockings, chemises, blouses, and a big coloured apron with which they cover up their torn or soiled skirt. We also used crocheted scarfs which some of you had sent, and the refugee

bags were a Godsend. Some Committees had sent handkerchiefs which were a little worn, and they were clamoured for. Others had sent layettes, and one night we had 600 children ranging from babies to children of 8 years. I forgot about the poor little boys. We had to buy quantities of boy's trousers and little shirts, as well as stockings and a clean shirt. It is better to buy the boots and shoes here as those you send from America are too nice and thin a quality. In many cases the feet of the older people were in such a condition that we had to provide large slippers.

It does not seem possible that the enemy can go on advancing and driving more homeless people into the arms of relief workers, but we must be prepared, and even if the offensive stops on the part of the Germans, we must go on helping this refugee until the war stops.

We have now systematised our work so that it is very simple to think of. Hospital service, which you all understand, and which is our main object (for the wounded man must come first). Then comes the "Dispensary" which we run in conjunction with our hospital depots, and last, but not least, is our "emergency" work, which usually means helping the refugees at the most unexpected moments.

We do a great deal of work with the American Red Cross, although we remain independent and are still under the direction of the French Government. The Red Cross call upon us (as we are co-operated with them) for many activities of a retail nature. This means that where an organisation is as large as theirs, there are very often times when they cannot answer an appeal at a moment's notice. In the great emergencies where thousands of lives are concerned, they are perfectly splendid, and the way they took hold of the situation during the offensive was really magnificent. Their camions were sent to the front and thousands of people escaped through their energies. They established canteens where people were fed, and every man among them worked night and day. It is in the little things where we can be of such service to them, and which keep us occupied most of the time. In other words we all work in perfect harmony over here and are doing our very best to carry out your wishes in these relief matters.

Only one more subject remains and which is of paramount importance to all of us Americans. This is the unexpected arrival of American wounded in the French hospitals. No one expected such a turn of events, but we all realise that America's hour has come, and thank heaven, she is in the fighting line! We had to go in, however, amongst French troops, and when our men fall they are carried to the nearest place. As we all know from the papers, the casualties during these last two months have been very severe, and it was impossible for the French and English to pick out our men when they happened to be lying next their own.

If an American is fighting with the British troops he is very often carried to a British hospital. Here, fortunately, he finds the attendants speaking his own language, and receives every comfort, but it is very different in the French hospitals where oftentimes our men have died without being able to say one word which could be understood.

For three years the A.F.F.W. has ministered to the wants of the French wounded, and now the generous mothers of American men who have worked for the French through our Society are to be repaid. Their own sons may be carried to these wards, and since the A.F.F.W. has made real friends of officials and staff in these places, our men are welcomed as their own. We have received letters galore telling of the pleasure that it is to receive our wounded, and the promise that our men will receive every attention in gratitude for all our organization has done for the French wounded.

When this turn of events first took place, I went on a tour of inspection, and found in one day 200 of our men within the wards of a foreign hospital. Can you imagine their joy when we walked into the wards and talked with every man there, promising him that hereafter he should not feel lonely, for the people from our various "branch depots" were to take this work in hand and visit all French hospitals where our men are to be found. The result is wonderful, for the men now look for the A.F.F.W. and the French wounded share all their gifts with our men. As you know, we work under the direction of the Service de Santé, and they are giving us every opportunity of locating our men. We are known in France as the largest organization which helps the French in this work, and now our own men reap the benefit of our friendship and experience.

We are welcomed by the hospitals where strange American women would not be admitted. It is therefore a unique privilege that the A.F.F.W. has, and we are undoubtedly the best people over here to perform the task of bringing cheer to our own men under these circumstances.

We turn over all of our names to the Military Authorities and to the Red Cross, and at first we were appointed as Agents for the Red Cross in this work. But after due consideration it was deemed wiser for us to help them unofficially, which we are so happy to do. As we work under the direction of the French we had to remain more or less their agents, and great diplomacy must necessarily be used in conducting this work. We felt we could do much more good and in a politic way if we remained identified with the French. We visit our men therefore as more or less delegates from the French Government and we are welcomed accordingly. We had to think of the best way to help the man, not ourselves, and our decision has been wise. You may announce to all workers that as we are working with the French and under the French that we are at liberty to visit any French hospital in France, and will do so in response to any

cable sent us from our workers in the United States. Unfortunately we cannot let you know where your men are as that is military affairs, but we can assure you that we have already found dozens of men whose mothers and sisters are members of the A.F.F.W. We have found any number of men wearing pyjamas given them by the French nurses, and the boys have told us that they have seen their mothers making these same articles. Little did they know they would be worn by them, and you may imagine our joy in feeling that we were here to see that your boys are having every comfort.

The work of the A.F.F.W. has now attained a very noble position and nothing is more gratifying to us than to send you this last word that by a chance of fortune your own men are now reaping the benefit of your generosity. It will inspire us all to go on with the great work we have done, and to send our gifts primarily to those wonderful Frenchmen who have held the line for us until our own men can reach here, and who now share the gifts you have sent them with your own flesh and blood.

Very sincerely yours,

Jean Stuenkel Luthrop

Présidente.

ROUGHWAY BONE

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, June 7th, 1918 191

American Fund for French Wounded,
Mrs. C. W. Ames, Chairman,
501 Grand Avenue,
St. Paul, Minnesota.

Mesdames:

We are again pleased to acknowledge receipt from your Committee of a splendid contribution, the following cases having just been received through the courtesy of the American Red Cross Clearing House:

By U.S. Transport sailing January 12th

Case #19645 41 Comfort bags
Your #427 6 Bed pads

By U.S. Transport sailing February 2nd

Case #20331 185 Sponges
Your #443

The needs of the hospitals are many, and we are very grateful for your regular and generous contributions. We have thanked you so very many times for your hearty support that we can only repeat our warmest appreciation.

Believe me, with renewed thanks,

Sincerely yours,

Isabel S. Lathrop
Presidente

REB

(COMITÉ AMÉRICAIN POUR LES BLESSÉS FRANÇAIS)

ALCAZAR D'ÉTÉ, CHAMPS-ÉLYSÉES

Noted
in Book
July 17/18

Mesdames:

By U. S. Transport sailing January 19th

Case #19648 49 Wool pillows
Your #434 1 Chair cushion

Most sincerely yours,

Lake S. 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

PARIS, June 29th 1918

American Fund for French Wounded,
Mrs. C. W. Ames, Chairman,
501 Grand Avenue,
St. Paul, Minnesota.

Mesdames:

We are very pleased to acknowledge receipt through you of the following cases from your Committee, which have just been received through the courtesy of the American Red Cross Clearing House:

By S.S. "Niagara" sailing April 27th

Case #21148 - Your #470

216 Sponges
1 Package iodine swabs

Case #21162 - Your #488

1 Quilt
51 Bandages
28 Scrap pillows
2 Peter Cooper rings
6 Chin supports
2 Flannel vests
2 Vermin proof suits
2 Pairs knitted socks
12 Tray cloths
5 Eye bandages
3 Thrifty quilts
1 " "

Case #21158 - Your #482

3 Packages pads 9"
12 " gauze pads 6 x 2
6 " " rolls 3-yd.
6 " " " "
6 " bandages 3"
6 " " 6"

AMERICAN FUND FOR FRENCH WOUNDED

COOPERATING WITH THE AMERICAN RED CROSS



6 Packages gaze pads 4"

6 " " " " 9"

Case #21156 - Your #479

6 Scrap pillows

18 Flannel shirts

15 Pillow cases

9 Muslin shirts

9 Pajamas

1 Counterpain

2 Rolls old cloth

1 Feather pillow

Case #21151 - Your #473

18 Pajamas

12 Robes

Case #21154 - Your #476

85 Pansements

Case #21159 - Your #483

90 Pansements

Believe me, with warmest thanks,

Gratefully yours,

Isabel S. Lathrop

REB

Presidente

Mrs Benjamin Lathrop
American Fund
for French Wounded
% American Red Cross
for France & Belgium
Paris France

Pack No 1
Battery Place
N. Y. City
N. Y.

Direction on the
Chicago Boxes

Report of Progress January 1, 1918

Saint Paul Branch of

American Fund for French Wounded

501 Grand Avenue, Saint Paul, Minnesota



ur work has gone on steadily during the last six months, very much as in previous periods. The interest of those working has been as great as ever, and we have had many contributions of various articles from many new friends.

During this time we have sent to France 154 boxes containing 67,560 surgical dressings and 4,742 garments, bedding, etc.

This brings us to our 500th box and represents since our beginning in June, 1915, an output of nearly 300,000 articles.

but are now in the near future to undertake two such ventures:—

The Little Theatre has most kindly offered us the proceeds of its performance Monday evening, Jan. 14th.

And we are to have a share of the proceeds of the Italian War Films to be given the week beginning Jan. 20, at the New Garrick Theatre.

The report from our little workroom (which occupies three women regularly, and four outside workers) of articles made in the six months is 2,400 garments.

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, July 10th 1918

American Fund for French Wounded,
Mrs. C. W. Ames, Chairman,
501 Grand Avenue,
St. Paul, Minn.

Noted

Mesdames:

Since our last acknowledgment we
have received from you, through the courtesy
of the American Red Cross Clearing House

By S.S. "Niagara" sailing April 27th

Case #21333

Your #474	3 Pair bed socks
	3 Quilts
	3 Pillows
	12 Muslin shirts

We are also acknowledging the cases
from Grand Forks, Movine and Fergus Falls to
the individual committees.

Believe me, with many thanks,

Very sincerely yours,

Robert S. Lathrop

REB

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

PARIS, August 3rd 1918

American Fund for French Wounded,
Mrs. G. W. Ames, Chairman,
501 Grand Avenue,
St. Paul, Minn.

Mesdames:

We are very pleased to
acknowledge receipt from you of the
following case:

By S. S. "Rochambeau" sailing May 6

Case #11131 - Year #517

6 Dressing Gowns
12 Pajamas
18 Shirts

Believe me, with warmest
appreciation

Very truly yours,

REB

Presidente

*Please help us
with the Xmas bags
They should be shipped
by September
as a great favor and
fill a real need*

Sent by Mrs Lathrop

St Paul

List to send Monthly Reports to
Paris Office A.F.F.W.

St Paul A.F.F.W. Mrs C.W.Ames 501 Grand Ave, St Paul, Minn.....	235 170
Almora Minn., Mrs G.F. Shudt.....	5
Battle Lake, Minn., Mrs W.A. Wells.....	5
Glen Avon Circle, Duluth Branch American Red Cross, Duluth, Minn.....	1
Twentieth Century Club, Duluth, Minn.....	1
Fergus Falls Committee A.F.F.W. Mrs F.H. Lake, Fergus Falls,.....	10
Henning, Minn, Mrs D.H. Hursh.....	1
Olivet Branch A.F.F.W. St Paul, Minn.....	1
Anti-Suffrage Assoc., Mrs William Davis, 409 Laurel Ave, St. Paul, Minn.,...	1
French Red Cross, Mrs S.S. Hesselgrave, 1009 Lincoln Ave, St Paul, Minn.,...	1
House of Hope Church, Summit Ave, St Paul, Minn.....	1
Merriam Park Circle, A.F.F.W. St Paul, Minn.....	1
St Paul Navy League, St Paul, Minn.....	1
Mrs ^{Stem} White Bear Circle, St Paul, Minn.....	1
St Johns Guild, St Johns Church, Portland Ave, St Paul, Minn.....	1
Mrs McFarland, St Paul, Minn.....	1

AMERICAN FUND FOR FRENCH WOUNDED

CO-OPERATING WITH THE AMERICAN RED CROSS

(COMITÉ AMÉRICAIN POUR LES BLESSÉS FRANÇAIS)

RECOGNISED AND APPROVED BY THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT

Conseil d'Administration en France :

Madame BENJAMIN GIRAULT LATHROP, *Présidente*

Le Docteur ALEXIS CARREL, *Vice-Président*

Monsieur HERBERT M. NICHOLS, *Secrétaire*

Mademoiselle ANNA MURRAY VAIL, *Trésorière*

Mademoiselle MARIE-LOUISE BRENT

Monsieur WILLIAM GWIN

Madame FRANCIS GEORGE SHAW



ALCAZAR D'ÉTÉ, CHAMPS-ÉLYSÉES

PARIS, August 5th 1918

St. Paul Committee American Fund for French Wounded,
Mrs Charles W. Ames, Chairman,
501 Grand Ave, St. Paul, Minnesota,

Mesdames:-

For some time the expense of sending our Monthly Reports to our American Committees has been a great problem owing to the fact that each parcel sent had to be separately registered and taxed, and only ten parcels are admitted for registry at a time.

The most practical solution for us is to send you the total number of Monthly Reports to be distributed to your territory and beg you, in your turn, to mail them to the various committees.

We are therefore, taking the liberty of sending you ~~1918~~¹⁹¹⁵ Monthly Reports together with a list designating the number to be sent to each committee, and will greatly appreciate your mailing them for us. If this plan meets with your approval we will do so each month, and will advise you of any changes in the list from time to time.

We trust that we are not imposing too greatly on your time, but we hope that in this way the Reports will be distributed more rapidly and accurately than we can from this end through very congested post-offices.

Believe me with much appreciation,

Yours sincerely,

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

PARIS, July 29th 1918

American Fund for French Wounded
Mrs. C. W. Ames, Chairman,
501 Grand Avenue,
St. Paul, Minn.

Mesdames:

We are again pleased to acknowledge
receipt of cases from you, this time

Case #19649 - Your #435

32 Pajamas
1 Bed pad

on U. S. Transport sailing January 19th.

As we have told you so many, many
times, we cannot get enough pajamas, and we
always hail with joy a case containing any
of these precious garments.

The recent and continued offensive
has increased greatly the demands upon our
stores, and we are very grateful to you for
all that you are going for us.

Believe me, with renewed thanks,

very truly yours,

Isabel S. Lathrop

REB

Presidente

August 12th

8

Mrs. Schuyler VanRensselaer,
President, National Council,
American Fund for French Wounded,
73 Park Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Mrs. VanRensselaer:

This must needs be a very long letter and one which I think you would better present to the members of the National Council at the very earliest opportunity. I cannot tell you how sad it is to have to preface my remarks with the knowledge that you have just received word about my arrangements with the American Red Cross. I have worked hard and faithfully and have met many obstacles which stood in the way of our ultimate success.

The results, which meant financial help, made me very proud, and I am only now receiving your letters of congratulation. The news I have for you to-day is of a very different nature, and we have to look a very serious question right in the face.

I will take up the points in your various letters first and come to the question of the American Red Cross afterwards.

Regarding Publicity

I fear we misunderstood this situation. When we received your first letters after the re-organization, we were under the impression that the news, and especially the photographs, that we sent would be sent from some central bureau of publicity to be used for the benefit of all committees. We have, therefore, sent practically no news or photographs to the other branches, and we are now feeling very guilty about this, as they must feel that we have deserted them.

The question of photographs is a very expensive one, and we wish some arrangement could be made by which we could send these to one central bureau of publicity for the American Fund for French Wounded in general and not feel that we have to order four sets of everything.

I must say one word about the round-robin letter that I wrote the first of June. I must confess to you that I sent hundreds of them, but quite honestly I do not think you will receive condemnation in any way from anything I said about the American Red Cross. In future, however, I will be even more careful, for as you all know, perhaps the best thing I have ever done is to keep on the most intimate terms with the American Red Cross.

That letter which I wrote was shown to the officials of the American Red Cross at the time, and I have also presented to them my cables, so anything that may ever arise can be justified. In fact I have tried not to do anything without their approval, and I am told that as far as I go personally and as far as the work in France is concerned, there is not one question - in fact Colonel Gibson makes the single criticism that our relations here are unfortunately intimate which makes complications in America. But of this I will speak later. There are many points before I reach the question of the American Red Cross which we must take up and settle.

Regarding Dispensaries

This matter will come under the classification of Red Cross difficulties as far as dispensaries in the Meurthe-et-Moselle are concerned, but I have been very careful not to have our dispensaries confined to one locality. For some time I have received letters from America which gave me the impression that Colonel Gibson's policy would not be for co-operation or partnership, and I have, therefore, lost no time in establishing ourselves in dispensary activities in other parts of France. This brings us to the question of the French Heroes' Fund.

-2-

August 12th

8

The French Heroes' Fund I think this is a very important question to be discussed by the National Council, and I feel perfectly certain that no one will look at it in a broader way than Miss Bangs.

I was very much interested to receive your letter regarding Mr. Moffatt's "indiscretion" and I think, as you said, that he uses our name because he did not like to be "left out." The first intimation we had of this trouble was a cable from Miss Bangs asking if Ridgely Carter was in any way connected with our fund. She will remember our response. We replied immediately, but before she received our answer we were in receipt of a second cable giving us further details. We replied also to this. Then came two officials from the American Red Cross waving a long cablegram from Washington. Every time these officials have come into my office within the last two months it has meant a disastrous cable from Washington, and we all groan. They are two of the finest men in the Red Cross, and are in great sympathy with the American Fund for French Wounded - two of our most ardent admirers.

When they come, therefore, with these caustic cablegrams they always preface their remarks with apologies for the interruption and the distress they are going to bring upon my poor head. This particular cable from Washington showed that they were very much upset in the American Red Cross about the Heroes' Fund advertisement, and the Red Cross (here) cabled accordingly that we had no connection with the Heroes' Fund other than the dispensaries. I finally had a letter from Miss Bangs explaining the whole situation, and I was extremely sorry that there had been any such activity on the part of Mr. Moffatt, as the work on this side is a perfectly splendid undertaking for us.

Mrs. William Astor Chandler, who is the head of the LaFayette Committee, is in France now and

she and I have talked the matter over very seriously - in fact I have just returned from the LaFayette Chateau where I went with her and Mr. Mordecai, the Secretary. These representatives show the greatest friendliness and admiration for our work, and they offer us a fine opportunity. The idea is to establish refugee homes in various parts of the country for orphans or refugee children of France, and we will follow up this work by establishing dispensaries.

The chateau, two views of which I am enclosing, is being repaired, and even now the visitors are coming from America. The French and American officials are driving there whenever chance takes them that way, and on the Fourteenth of July it so happened that an American detachment of troops was camping on the chateau land, and as luck would have it, the General in charge was named George Washington G..... It was a very great event and thousands of people came from all parts of the country to celebrate the Fourteenth, 1918. They saw the chateau being repaired, they saw life and good fellowship abounding everywhere, and I cannot tell you what it has meant to the villages in that part of the country. The American boys were all keen about the work and they all asked if they could not leave money for the extension of this proposition, for as they said, this would mean more to the American visitor in a few years than any other project that had been promulgated. That was exactly the way I felt and I snatched at the opportunity of being part of this work.

I have the assurance of the LaFayette Committee that the American Fund for French Wounded will have the dispensary work, and as they are very strong with French officials, I do not think we can ever be cast aside by a larger organization. There is no question about it - things are very difficult in France, for the American Red Cross is the representative of the United States, and all

-3-

August 12th

88

privileges are given to them. It is a very delicate situation when a French official has to make any decision that does not please the American Red Cross, and I have therefore been very careful in not trespassing on any ground which the American Red Cross had developed. American Red Cross officials are very friendly with me, and several of them have laughed when I have spoken of the LaFayette work and said "It is not surprising that you got there first, with your publicity mania." It was a good idea and we have a big field. Therefore, I feel that it is extremely wise to talk this whole matter over with Mr. Moffatt on Mrs. Chandler's return.

I shall take Mr. Kevin down there, and I feel sure he will be of my opinion, and we have already installed ourselves. We have collected all the money which has been sent by various committees, and the fund will include contributions from New York (New York City, Syracuse, etc.), New England, Milwaukee, Chicago (Winnetka) Worcester, Indianapolis, Wilmington, etc., etc. We have tried to make this as general as possible, in order to make it an AMERICAN CONTRIBUTION in general. We are purchasing a little house just outside the chateau gate for fifteen hundred francs, as it would be as cheap as renting a place, and the property is just at the top of the hill, where there is bound to be a common of some sort when the chateau becomes a place for visitors. This chateau will be used for the Dispensary of Chavaniac, and after the war we can tear it down and then give the property to the Heroes' Fund to put up a statue of our work in France and do anything we deem wisest for a historic site in what is bound to become a famous place.

From Chavaniac we traveled to three other villages within a radius of say twenty miles. Dr. Brown is an exceedingly good doctor and I went over all of this ground with her. She has opened a temporary dispensary in the chateau, but as soon as the little

house is ready she will move into that. We also arranged to open a dispensary in Paulhaguet on Monday last. She was negotiating for a proper house at St. George d'Aurac, and for the moment I have forgotten the name of the fourth village. I am hoping to take her a Ford car and make the trip as soon as Mr. Nevin arrives. There is a large field for more dispensaries, but we need a second doctor. Women doctors are difficult. We all know that. If you could only find a young doctor who has just finished his course, who would be in sympathy with the people, courteous to our aides, interested in general practice, etc., etc., it would be wonderful.

If we do not continue our present arrangements with the Red Cross, there is no reason in the world why we cannot manage this whole thing ourselves with our own doctors. We only need one or two, as each person could manage five or six dispensaries. Mrs. Chandler will tell you about all this, and she is most anxious to have the matter discussed upon her arrival in New York. You can then combine on whatever plan you decide for raising a sufficient sum for the future. We now have enough money to run these dispensaries for a year, but our original plan of leaving a monument in the shape of a hospital should, I think, be adhered to. When I was in Chicago the Campbell Memorial was started, and we have word from Mrs. Chapin that there was every indication that committees or individuals would like to give beds for this permanent hospital. These matters can be settled by you in America upon Mrs. Chandler's return, and I have already written Mr. Moffatt that I hope he will be able to discuss these questions with you.

I thought it wise to write Mr. Moffatt, as he has sent money, and in view of the very happy relations that we had with his committee here, it seemed advisable to get in touch with him. The rest I leave to you.

Regarding Financial Conditions

If you were happy when I announced in a

-4-

August 12th

8

timorous manner what the Red Cross had done for us, you will all feel like waving a flag in honor of a much greater success which has come to us. No responsibilities, no strings, no discussions - simply the outcome of unprejudiced generosity. When I was in America I went at once to Brooklyn to thank the "Five Friends from Brooklyn." I did not know them, but I wanted to tell them what their generosity to France had meant for the relief workers over here. We became friends, and from that day the Whites have been sending me most generous supplies and checks. Mrs. White gave me Five Thousand Dollars with which to ease the question of overhead expenses. This has enabled us to engage workers that were vital, to have men lift the cases instead of girls, to have more women to clean, to pay expenses where it was impossible for volunteers to continue, etc., etc.

I divided this money so it would last a year. It was followed by case after case of socks, and the other day I was amazed to open a letter modestly announcing the shipment of fourteen cases of socks, the cost of which was between two and three thousand dollars. Anyone would have been satisfied with such a harvest, but I opened a second letter from the White family in which they announced their intention of sending me Five Thousand Dollars per month to be used at my own discretion, this amount to come for several months. Of course this has settled the entire question of finances and the American Fund for French Wounded will now have enough to run for one year in case the Red Cross withdraws their help at the end of the six months.

I hope you will still send us the regular amount we are now receiving, as I feel that we should keep this White Fund for the rainy day that may come should our relations with the Red Cross be changed. In other words, I wish you to rejoice with us that we have more money, but hope that you will not stop

the regular allowance; and you won't, will you? I know that you are all smiling, but you have not any idea how dreadful it is to have no money and an enormous organization on your shoulders. I have lain awake night after night not knowing how to manage things, and when your cable came announcing the Three Thousand Dollars per month, and on top of that the White money, I took a long breath and thought my days of worry were over, but Mr. Gibson's entrance into France has dissipated any idea I had of rest for the moment. However, we do not have to worry about finances, and that is a big help.

Regarding Propaganda

May I suggest that Miss Bangs be questioned regarding the Boston souvenirs which Miss Vail sends regularly. Miss Vail now has very little executive work to do. Monsieur Biardot was a splendid accountant and we relied on him entirely for our wonderful monthly reports. When he left to work for Mrs. Dike we felt that the bottom had dropped out of things, and poor Miss Vail was called upon to take up the old task of worrying about figures. For the last year she has had Mrs. Sloane, who is a perfect trump, and who does all that horrid work that every woman hates - adding and subtracting, and fussing about red lines and balances. Now comes Miss Howe, who is an expert accountant, and she and Mrs. Sloane have taken over the entire work of the financial office. This leaves Miss Vail practically free from all work excepting the general supervision of cashing the checks, looking over the accounts, acknowledging donations, etc. We have no one who is so capable of buying souvenirs, collecting medals, sensing the popular article, etc., as Miss Vail, and she could make of this department something very interesting. She knows all the shops in Paris, she makes very good bargains, she is very accurate and regular about sending off packages, and is keenly interested in the work itself.

-5-

August 12th

8

She writes extremely good letters and I think she could supply all four branches with any thing you wish and do it most successfully. I will frankly confess that I am a failure at this work and neither Mr. Gwin nor I can give one moment to it, as we are overburdened by executive activities. I do not blame you if you are not satisfied with the amount of propaganda we send you. Mrs. O'Shaughnessy is the director of that bureau, but she is a writer, and not a searcher of facts. She comes to me every morning for material and I confess that I run away, for usually I have my desk piled high with correspondence, the telephone is ringing madly for appointments, I am called upon to interview Red Cross officials by the dozen, and generally each time I have an arrangement to make with one of their departments I find a new face in the chair (owing to the six months' arrangement) and I have to go all over the history of the American Fund for French Wounded in order to order two hundred comfort bags from the American Red Cross to be given to American soldiers. There is not one moment left to write you or get propaganda to your side, and yet I feel very guilty.

If, therefore, you could all send Miss Vail a certain amount, as Miss Bangs does, I think Miss Bangs would tell you it will be profitable. I shall do my best to send you news as usual, but it is really very difficult. I fear you are tired of hospital stuff. We can only send you the same old stories of wounded Frenchmen being grateful, and it does not seem to be popular. Next comes the American wounded in French hospitals, and that is a very delicate question, as you know it involves the Red Cross. There is no question about it - we have done a splendid work in that direction, and have brought relief to man after man. We are finding them by the dozen, but if we talk too much about it the American women at home will ask "Why do the Red Cross not do this work? We are giving millions and our boys should be cared for."

13

The truth of the matter is that the Red Cross cannot pick up a work in three months which we have overcome in three years. Their people do not speak French; as a rule ours do. They do not know France in general; we do. They are not acquainted with the departments, with the regions, with the hospitals or with the officials. We know them all. We have authority to visit every hospitals in the interior, from the Ministry of War. They have not, as far as I know. We are, therefore, the logical people to go among these French friends, and they will do anything for us. The Red Cross officials tell me that this cannot be understood in America. The Americans do not appreciate the attitude of the French with the curious etiquette. The French hospital officials are very touchy in many cases, and we knew how to enter their places and visit our men.

The American people, the American Red Cross tell me, do not understand this. They feel that the American Red Cross can get anywhere. It may be so in the future, but it is not so up to this moment. Many of the women whom they have sent do not speak one word of French, and it has not been a success in the instances which we have met. I must leave these matters to you, although we can send you many stories of Americans in French hospitals which come in every day.

You have not known enough about dispensaries, but again I have been handicapped by the American Red Cross. We have run these activities co-jointly, and I did not dare assume too much importance. Unfortunately, Mrs. Lee has made a great deal of trouble for all of us. She may not have made such statements as appeared in the papers, but Colonel Gibson now has a file of all of these clippings and it has brought matters to a very unpleasant situation. In no letter or cable have I ever announced that we run Toul, yet that is the impression that Mrs. Lee's talks have given people in America. In no instance have I ever written that we informed one hundred and three families that their sons had been found by us in French hospitals, yet the American Red Cross have a clipping which announces this fact. Poor Mrs. Lee had no idea

-6-

August 12th

8

what a storm she would bring about, and the American Red Cross are also very much upset about the publicity man of the New York Committee. I have been presented with clippings until my head burns, but as I have told them, I pay no more attention to those than I do to the letters which come by every mail criticizing the American Red Cross from their point of view. These little irregularities in the present work and complaints by small people in America should be overlooked, not exaggerated, and I am not at all in sympathy with the policy which would stop a fine work like ours because of these foolish little difficulties.

However, to go on with this letter.

We notice with pleasure that Mr. Chapin has become Treasurer of the American Fund for French Wounded, and Miss Vail will correspond with him directly. I fear at times we are very stupid about addressing the correct person, and if you could only be with us for five minutes you could tell us our faults. However, please bear with us, and if we do send instructions to the incorrect person, we trust you will pass them on.

I hope you have received my cable about the sixth of September. You now have dispensaries (do not mention the Red Cross) to talk about, and may I suggest that you do not use the phrase which they claim Mrs. Lee has used, that we are "saving the children of France." We are not doing so, and it is an exaggeration, but you may truthfully say that we have given treatment to thousands and thousands of patients which have done an enormous amount of good. This is true.

I am sending with this post a dispensary report which I think will be of value in advertising. It is embodied in the list of questions asked by the Chicago Committee. You can also state in advertising

that we are known all over France as an emergency organization. The women of the American Fund for French Wounded are called upon by French and American officials every day of their lives. For instance: We received a telegram from America asking us about a relation who had been wounded. He was reported to be in a certain French hospital. We telegraphed to our delegate in that vicinity. Within two hours he had answered us about the boy, and not only did he tell us of his condition, but he found that the man had gone for a walk, followed him and had a long talk with him, learning that he was in need of this and that, which he had sent to him immediately. Within forty-eight hours after we had received the first cable we were able to send a full reply.

Again, we are receiving demands from French societies and officials of the Service de Sante by telephone, which they say they must have within an hour's time, and which they know can only be filled by us. One French General now sends to us from the front by messenger and he takes the things back in his car, waiting perhaps ten minutes while the packages are prepared. This goes on all day long and the only red tape we require is an investigation of the case and the proper signature for the articles taken. We now have an organization that is ready to meet any emergency call, and we simply send the applicant to the proper department.

You can make a great deal of this emergency work, and most truthfully. You can also tell a great deal about our motor service, as that is beyond the question of a doubt the most popular woman's motor service in France. We now have over twenty cars, and they are operating in such places as Pau, Bises, Chambéry, Nancy, Brittany, Chavanis and others. We are sending to Clermont Ferrand a motor which will reach there before you receive this letter. This is our new depot started by Miss Oglesby, and already she is very closely in touch

-7-

August 12th

8

with French officials, and when I passed through there last week, she was being given a luncheon at which Paul Bourget was to be present. I immediately asked her to try to have a photograph taken with him and the French General to send to you. I feel just like a Jew in all of this work, as I never miss a chance of getting an advertisement for you.

Regarding the "drive" which you may perhaps make - if you will let me know in plenty of time, I can send you some splendid cables; as for example, ask Miss Bangs about the cable for sheets which I consider a coup between her and me.

We have noticed your instructions regarding "Inc." to be added to all of our note paper and printed material. This will be attended to.

Mr. Castle has never been to see me regarding the Home Communication Service, although I have been expecting him for weeks, and until you sent me his letter I had not the slightest idea that there was any reason why we should not proceed in our work. If we could only be told these matters by the American Red Cross officials, we would be so glad to follow their instructions, but we are asked to help them, and unfortunately we receive a great deal of criticism after it is done.

This brings me to the question of future relations with the American Red Cross. Major Murphy made an agreement with us last Fall which I explained to you in America. It gave independence to the American Fund for French Wounded but no financial support. We were enabled to make whatever arrangements we wished with the various departments of the larger organization, which we did - as example, the motor service and the dispensaries.

Major Murphy and Major Perkins continued these relations, and we have not only lived up to them in a perfectly satisfactory manner, but we have cemented this

co-operation until to-day we are working in the closest harmony with every department. When an emergency moment arrives the Red Cross call upon us and we respond to a man. Many of our people are now nursing in their hospitals - workers who have had no professional training. This close affiliation has been very satisfactory and we had no intimation that it was not a success until the arrival of Colonel Gibson.

Letters from you and Miss Bangs gave me the impression that matters were not always easy in America, and as I stated before in this letter, cablegrams have been recently arriving from America which brought to our notice the attitude of the American Red Cross officials in Washington. It was perfectly evident that they did not approve of our being appointed agents for the Home Communication Service. This was done either the last of March or the first of April, and we were appointed because at that time we were the only organization who were equipped to gain this information in French hospitals.

I was careful, however, in asking to have this appointment in writing, and this was a very fortunate move. I also asked the director of this department if I was at liberty to communicate this news to you, frankly stating that it was a magnificent thing for us. He gave his consent and we also showed our announcements in our bulletin to the American Red Cross Publicity Department before they went into print. We are thus protected by evidence on every side. Then followed in America some startling advertisements by the American Fund for French Wounded, one of April 28th in the New York Times, which has caused a great deal of trouble. I have not seen this paper, but it was cabled immediately from Washington with a complaint. Major Olds and Major Perkins brought this cable to me and I immediately showed them my cable to you. The incorrect statement that we were running fifty motor cars for the American Red Cross was unfortunate, as this was not true, but the advertisement itself seems perfectly legitimate to me. At this time I showed these men all of my cables to you and they

August 12th

were perfectly satisfied.

However, every now and then a new cable came from Washington written in very caustic terms. The Red Cross frankly stated that the American Fund for French Wounded was advertising too extensively in an activity that was in every American heart. In Washington they would not understand that we were the people who could do this work, and the Red Cross were not ready for it. American soldiers has not been expected to be found in French hospitals. That is the whole story, and instead of accepting our offer and giving us credit, they have shown a spirit which has unfortunately been translated by some to be jealousy. I was that things were in a deplorable state, and on my own initiative cabled Colonel Gibson and asked him if he would not cable me just what he wanted us to do, as he must realize that my object was to help. As I told him the other day, he did not indicate to me what he wished, but ^(in Washington) they seemed to blame you for wishing to advertise an activity which you had every right to wish to do.

I worried about the matter, and was always conscious that we must work for the men. Anything that brought disruption was bad for their cause, and it seemed to me that it was better to give in in everything rather than fail to fulfil our duty. On April 30th, I wrote Major Perkins and told him that I felt it might be wiser to withdraw as agents of the American Red Cross Home Communication Service, but still given to them the same information from the French hospitals unofficially. His clerk wrote me that Major Perkins was in London for ten days, but on his return would take up the matter at once. I have had no reply to that letter, so again you are safe in knowing that we are perfectly protected by evidence in our files.

We have never missed a day in sending the names to the American Red Cross, although we have never

yet had one word of thanks for what we have done, and you have been criticized in America for daring to publish the fact that your organization is doing this work. You are doing splendid work and you should receive credit for it, not condemnation.

Colonel Gibson then arrived and - probably unjustly - an impression gained ground in France that he had come over here in an unfriendly attitude to the American Fund for French Wounded. I had a long conference with him alone, and those things are never very pleasant. He practically told me that our relationship here would have to cease, and he felt that conditions were so complicated in America that we would either have to become a department of the Red Cross or cut loose entirely. The question of passes, permits, passports, cases, transportation - everything, in fact - is so serious that this last position is a very delicate one.

However, I did not jump into the Seine. Mr. Gwin has been a great help to me, and I take this opportunity of telling you of his strength and sympathy in all of these difficult moves. I have not sought any assumption of power for the American Fund for French Wounded, but it has been placed upon my shoulders alone to assume the entire responsibility for any political moves. I seem to get on well with all the officials of the Red Cross, and they have been very kind in saying that they prefer to discuss questions with me alone. Curiously enough, they seem to find me business-like, although I cannot understand it.

Thus I have always had to shoulder this business, and I could manage it when the difficulty was in France, but I cannot manage it when the difficulty seems to be in America, and this Colonel Gibson has asked me to do. The slightest move on our part which is undiplomatic would be

August 12th

8

disastrous, so I have had to insist that every letter which was sent to any member of the American Red Cross should come to my desk. Every cablegram that is written I sign, and everything that goes into print I look over, and in many cases hand to the American Red Cross before publication. I do not dare to leave the office unless Mr. Gwin is here, and he acts in a very conservative way, so that we watch every word and move. You may imagine what a terrible strain this is and what it means.

The result is that Colonel Gibson tells me that he has nothing but friendliness and admiration for our work on this side, but he is very critical of the attitude of the American Fund for French Wounded towards the American Red Cross in some home committees. In one case he even mentioned a person who has done magnificent work for us, and that I could not allow to pass. She was a very loyal friend to me when I was in America, although an utter stranger to me when I arrived. I disputed with Colonel Gibson on this point, and I assured him that I could give him a volume of letters which disparaged the Red Cross, but to which I paid not the slightest attention.

After a second conference with him a few days ago I think his opinion has changed. I told him that I would never be convinced that he and his confreres could not overcome this difficulty in a pleasant way. I am willing to acknowledge that there is social feeling between committee leaders in America, but I am not willing to believe that American women cannot overcome these details when the lives of their sons, husbands and brothers are in jeopardy. To me it is simply revolting, when American men need our attention, when Frenchmen depend upon us after three years' service, when emergencies arise every hour of the day which we can meet - I repeat it is simply revolting to be

faced with an alternative of becoming a department of an organization which is in a state of reorganization, or to be placed in a position of fear that our freedom of functioning may be taken away from us. I feel personally that the American Fund for French Wounded can do a thousand times more good in its present status. I did not feel this when the American Red Cross came to France. As I told Colonel Gibson, I must be convinced that the American Red Cross can give to the French or American needy the help which we give them; then, and not before, I am willing to give up that work which every French and American now has the right to expect from either us or the American Red Cross.

I think that Colonel Gibson is perfectly genuine in his desire to reorganize on the most efficient business lines, but I do not think any one can come to France and take such a serious step at this vital moment. We are organized for a certain purpose and have been for nearly four years. Hospital depots are not new to us. Emergency calls are second nature. Personal distribution, when necessary, is a daily occurrence. Who is going to take up this work if we are forced to lose our identity? The proposition is that we become a department of the American Red Cross. In order to explain this I am enclosing a report which Colonel Gibson has sent me.

His accompanying letter was very encouraging to me, as it breathes friendliness. You will see in his opening sentence that he fears he did not give me that impression during our interview. This is wrong. When I first met Colonel Gibson, I acknowledge I had been influenced by critical remarks I had heard. I told him quite frankly that I rose above that immediately, and that I would meet him more than half way. Frankly, I do not think that he had the faintest idea of our work. He seemed to think that we had some work like that of a nurse in French hospitals. He did not know we distributed. He did not know that we provided the expenses for the dispensaries. He had no idea of the emergency work

-10-

August 12th

8

we were doing for the American Red Cross. I do not think he had been informed. I think that he is very conscientious, but come to France to make an organization that will run on greased wheels. The question is: Can such a vehicle proceed without crushing the people over whose roads it passes? We have not bought our way, we have won it, and the French, from the officials to the peasants who have heard this new rumor, come into our office and beg us to find some means to continue our work for them. We are respected and loved by the French, and from all I hear, the *members of the* American Army are beginning to have the same feeling for us. As I look at it now, we are an essential as we stand.

Colonel Gibson feels that the closer the relationship in France, the more trouble there will be in America. He tells me that our committees make capital out of our relationship with the Red Cross. Our committees claim that the Red Cross cannot do without us, and this fans the flame.

This brings us to the point: What shall we do? I repeat, the trouble does not lie in France - it lies in America and I have no right to judge for you. You know the shipping question there, you are cognizant of the difficulties in securing materials, etc. I am overcoming our difficulties here. Can you there? We first looked into the question of the motor service. We hope within a few days to be appointed an independent section of the French Army. We will owe this to Mr. Gwin's knowledge of the French after fifteen years' residence here. I next took up the matter of passes and permits, and I think we have solved that difficulty. We shall undoubtedly receive our permits through the French, as we have always done, although now the first question that is asked is "are you Red Cross?" Within a few days we hope

to be placed on the list of those receiving reduction on the railways. I have an appointment to-day with a very prominent official who will, I think, be of great service in this. I cannot disclose that at present, but I have gone into this very fully and very seriously and Mr. Gwin and I have worked out almost every obstacle. This, of course, is in case you in America decide to remain independent. Such a course may make you tremendously powerful. It may kill you. That I cannot decide. But, as you will see from Colonel Gibson's "suggestions" we are dead anyway if we become a department of the American Red Cross. The fact that you retain your name in America would only be for a short time, as it would be impossible to work under these conditions. I told Colonel Gibson so, and suggested that it was not even necessary to go into the matter of the American status, as he had given us a death blow in the first paragraph of his report.

We ended in the most friendly manner, and he has since sent a very kind message to me, so I am going to believe him in feeling that he will be as friendly as all other Red Cross officials have been. Should we become entirely independent, never using the name of the American Red Cross, I hope that Colonel Gibson will feel that he can call upon us at any time should he need us, and I shall certainly never give him any opportunity to think otherwise.

This is why we must have Mr. Nevins. He has a man's brain and he knows the situation in America. I have held our line very securely for you. Do not think that I am discouraged (although I am) for you all know me now and realize that it never occurs to me to give up. I only wish to know that you feel I am going the right thing, and I will abide by whatever you say.

-11-

August 12th

8

Personally, you may imagine that the Red Cross are very flattering to me and they have practically told me that I can ask for anything I wish to make my future work a success. They intimate that I have a great duty towards France, etc., etc. This does not influence me one iota. My duty is to the women who have stood by me in making a magnificent organization which has brought immediate relief. I do not care one scrap for the glory that is offered me in any other work. Our reward has been the good we have done, and please act without me as a personality. Make your decision as regards the work and I will be loyal to whatever you vote upon.

If Mr. Hovin has sailed, you will be guided by cables which he and I will send; otherwise you will take this matter up together and make your decision after consultation with Mr. Davidson in Washington.

My one request is that I go on record as saying that I think it is absurd that the American Red Cross and the American Fund for French Wounded cannot come to a happy agreement where it is a mere matter of arranging details between committees. This is a give and take proposition and I feel that we have given in every way, sense and manner. I will never acknowledge that this separation has to occur. I regret that I have had to bore you with this long document, but we have arrived at a very serious point. Should you decide to be independent, your publicity will be an easy matter, but that is for your discussion - not mine. I hope a full meeting of the council will be present when this letter is read.

With very best wishes to all of you, believe me

Sincerely yours,

ISL:REB

Presidente

Aug 14 -

Timothy creek -

Much to write
about & will do
so this minute

I have

Love

Wm L

AMERICAN FUND FOR FRENCH WOUNDED

CO-OPERATING WITH THE AMERICAN RED CROSS

(COMITÉ AMÉRICAIN POUR LES BLESSÉS FRANÇAIS)

RECOGNISED AND APPROVED BY THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT

Conseil d'Administration en France :

Madame BENJAMIN GIRAULT LATHROP, *Présidente*
Le Docteur ALEXIS CARREL, *Vice-Président*
Monsieur HERBERT M. NICHOLS, *Secrétaire*
Mademoiselle ANNA MURRAY VAIL, *Trésorière*
Mademoiselle MARIE-LOUISE BRENT
Monsieur WILLIAM GWIN
Madame FRANCIS GEORGE SHAW



ALCAZAR D'ÉTÉ, CHAMPS-ÉLYSÉES

PARIS, August 14th 1918

A set of questions having been sent us from the Chicago Office, we answer them for the benefit of all committees:

Nº. 1 - Number of workers in the American Fund for French Wounded

We append list which includes all workers in France, whether in Paris or in the country.

Nº. 2 - Names and addresses in the United States of workers

This will be very difficult unless we make a practice of sending such a list to the National Council once a month. This seems a very good idea and I will instruct Miss Ames, who is the head of our Information Bureau, to send to the National Council a duplicate of the list which she sends to the Embassy. All committees can get that information from this list.

Nº. 3 - What are they doing?

It will not be possible to indicate this, as a girl may be packing to-day and driving a motor to-morrow. She may come for dispensaries and end innursing. It is not possible to indicate any special work, for our greatest activity is emergency. May we add that this may be answered by explaining that we have various divisions: Executive, secretarial, packing, receiving, refugee, dispensary, motoring, editorial. Workers come ready to do packing and are drafted into other departments as they are needed.

AMERICAN FUND FOR FRENCH WOUNDED

CO-OPERATING WITH THE AMERICAN RED CROSS

(COMITÉ AMÉRICAIN POUR LES BLESSÉS FRANÇAIS)

RECOGNISED AND APPROVED BY THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT

Conseil d'Administration en France :

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Le Docteur ALEXIS CARREL, *Vice-Président*

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Mademoiselle ANNA MURRAY VAIL, *Trésorière*

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Monsieur WILLIAM GWIN

Madame FRANCIS GEORGE SHAW



ALCAZAR D'ÉTÉ, CHAMPS-ÉLYSÉES

PARIS, August 14th 1918

Nº. 4 - How many paid?

The organization as a whole stands as voluntary, and it is only occasionally when a girls is not able to pay her expenses that some friend in America who cannot come herself transfers that financial aid to the worker here. We have a paid force of three women who clean, soldiers who unload and load cases, two mechanics, three French stenographers, and one French Boy Scout who acts as office boy. It is impossible to give the exact number of these employees, as we engage extra help from time to time when there is a rush of work unexpectedly. We frequently have to have carpenters, etc, etc. These could not be replaced by voluntary workers from America.

Nº. 6 - Number of nurses?

Eleven trained nurses.

Nº. 7 - Kinds of work undertaken by the American Fund for French Wounded:

- a. Distribution to French hospitals of American gifts.
- b. Dispensaries for the wounded and sick civilians, due to bombardments and war conditions.
- c. Vestiaires where necessary, for refugees from the invaded districts.
- d. Emergency work of any and all kinds, where we can relieve suffering people in France

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ALCAZAR D'ÉTÉ, CHAMPS-ÉLYSÉES

PARIS, August 14th 1918

(this last has become a great part of our work; has come unsought, and one that must require our attention more and more).

N°. 7 - How many dispensaries, where, number of workers in each and description of work?

There are between twenty-five and thirty dispensaries which are located in the Meurthe-et-Moselle, Vosges and Haute-Loire.

MEURTHE-ET-MOSELLE - 24 Dispensaries

a. Winnetka Dispensaries

This work embodies six villages, operated by

Dr. Parker (American Red Cross)

Miss Van Aken - Nurse

Miss Yates "

Mme Delebecque - Aide

Miss Van Dyck "

Total number of treatments given in these dispensaries to August 1st - - - - 12,324

b. St. Paul Dispensaries

This work also embodies six villages, operated by

Dr. Blair (American Red Cross)

Miss McGregor - Nurse

Miss Clark Aide

Miss Dodge Interpreter

Mlle Morin Aide

Total number of treatments given in these dispensaries to August 1st - - - - 3,042

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ALCAZAR D'ÉTÉ, CHAMPS-ÉLYSÉES

PARIS, August 14th 1918

c. Lunéville Dispensaries

This work embodies five villages, operated by

Dr. Percy (American Red Cross)

Mrs. Dickson - Directrice

Miss Dodge Nurse

Miss Bowen Interpreter

Total number of treatments given in these
dispensaries to August 1st - - - 4, 930

d. Gerbeviller

One village, the work operated by

Dr. Kilham (American Fund for French Wounded)

Dr. Garnier " " " " "

Total number of treatments given in this
dispensary to August 1st - - - 4,317

VOSGES

(Dr. Clara M. Davishas recently organized this work in a magnificent way at Epinal, and the following is merely the number of patients for the first month. In two months more this will be a very large field and when you receive this letter, therefore, the figures will not be correct.)

a. Chicago Dispensary) Baltimore Creche)

Dr. Smith (American Red Cross)

Miss Cameron - Nurse

Miss Hinde Aide

Miss Marks Aide

French aides (3)

AMERICAN FUND FOR FRENCH WOUNDED

CO-OPERATING WITH THE AMERICAN RED CROSS

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ALCAZAR D'ÉTÉ, CHAMPS-ÉLYSÉES

PARIS, August 14th 1918

Total number of patients to July 1st - 303

b. Minneapolis Dispensary.

(Opened July 23rd with nine patients)

This will embrace five villages later on and we have every reason to expect a very large showing in two months. (The Minneapolis Dispensary deserves credit for the development of the work of the "St. Paul" Dispensary that is now so successful at Neuves Maisons, as the Minneapolis Unit have been transferred only recently to their present field of labor in Epinal)

HAUTE-LOIRE

Dispensaries in Haute-Loire (Château de Lafayette) are being organized by the American Fund for French Wounded, and I have just returned from a trip in which Dr. Brown and I made arrangements for the dispensaries in four villages, to be opened this week. Nurses and aides will be sent to Dr. Brown as soon as she has the building in order. She is now using the personnel of the Château de La Fayette to aid her in establishing this splendid undertaking. The number of patients in the château is eighty-four, but Dr. Brown has been covering a large territory and making house visits for two months. The delay in opening the La Fayette Dispensary has been due to usual war conditions water not being laid, etc. They are being established this week, and when a full report arrives in a few days it will be very gratifying. These Dispensaries will be called "La Fayette Dispensaries" and the expense is being borne by a general

AMERICAN FUND FOR FRENCH WOUNDED

CO-OPERATING WITH THE AMERICAN RED CROSS

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ALCAZAR D'ÉTÉ, CHAMPS-ÉLYSÉES

PARIS, August 14th 1918

dispensary account, the money of which
has been contributed by

Wilmington (Del.) Committee
Milwaukee Committee
Winnetka Gift Shop
Mrs. Charles Chapin
New England Committee
France-Amérique
(Sub-Committee La Fayette)
Signal Lantern Society of the Children
of the American Revolution.

Nº. 8 - How many hospitals are being helped?

We have helped more than four thousand hospitals. As we send to America a detailed list of all hospitals aided each month, the number per month can always be found from these. It varies but is not less than two hundred and fifty per month.

Nº. 9 - How recommended?

Hospital appeals come in three way:

- a. Hospital Depots
- b. Hospital Visitors
- c. By post.

Hospital Depots have been established at various times in over twenty cities in France. We change as needs require. At the head of a hospital Depot is a delegate who goes about in a motor car visiting the hospitals, learning from officials the name and locality of every hospital in her region. This is the best way of helping hospitals.

AMERICAN FUND FOR FRENCH WOUNDED

CO-OPERATING WITH THE AMERICAN RED CROSS

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ALCAZAR D'ÉTÉ, CHAMPS-ÉLYSÉES

PARIS, August 14th 1918

Secondly: All hospital not within reach of our delegates are recommended either after a personal visit to the Alcazar or by a letter from an official in a hospital whom we know either personally or from long acquaintance by letter.

N°. 10- System of distribution to hospitals.

Hospitals recommended by depot delegates receive their supplies personally, which are distributed in our automobiles.

Secondly: Hospitals who are helped through appeals made by post or otherwise receive their goods by train. (These ballots are packed at the Alcazar, and are shipped through the courtesy of the French Government)

N°. 11 - What is done for refugees?

We have answered this question in N° 3. Vestiaires are installed where necessary. These have been found practical in connection with dispensaries, and no clothes are given unless a patient is well known and found in real need and worthy. In times of emergency help is given to refugees on application by French authorities or societies. In a very few cases money has been given, which has been sent for that special purpose. No help, however, is given without careful investigation, as we are very much opposed to pauperization.

N°. 12 - What civilian work is being done?

No so-called civilian work is being done, as we understand this embraces reconstruction, rehabilitation, caring for the needy families,

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Co-OPERATING WITH THE AMERICAN RED CROSS

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ALCAZAR D'ÉTÉ, CHAMPS-ÉLYSÉES

PARIS, August 14th 1918

etc. The only civilian work we do is outlined above as dispensary, refugee, and emergency.

N°.13 - Civilian hospitals - how aided?

We do not have anything to do with civilian hospitals. As far as we know, these hospitals are cared for by the French Government. One which I found recently in Epinal is one of the finest hospitals that I have ever seen in my life.

N°.14 - Details about Château La Fayette, Nancy, Lunéville, Meuse.

We have answered all of these questions in our reply to N° 7, but we may add that the Meuse Depot, the personnel of which is Mrs. Mortimer Forest, with Miss Hooker as chauffeuse, is being continued in an active way until we feel more settled in our convictions about this territory. People in America will understand that this district lies back of Verdun, and during the recent offensive by the French and American Armies we have withdrawn our activities in many places.

N°.15 - Surgical Dressings - Red Cross or American Fund for French Wounded?

Surgical dressings for the French hospitals have not changed in any way, shape or manner for the last years. The dressings which come from the American Fund for French Wounded are perfectly satisfactory and the French hospitals are accustomed to them. We should advise continuing exactly as you have done and should certainly advise not worrying the workers about changing methods every now and then.

AMERICAN FUND FOR FRENCH WOUNDED

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ALCAZAR D'ÉTÉ, CHAMPS-ÉLYSÉES

PARIS, August 14th 1918

N°. 16 - Number of motors

We now have a service of twenty-two motors. It is impossible to indicate where these motors will be when this letter arrives in America, as we are shipping new motors to the dispensary districts in place of those quite beyond repair. The actual number of motors, therefore, does not give a real estimate of our service, as many of those which we have used in the past two years are completely out of commission. Besides the motors on the way, we find that we must have two more vehicles, one an ambulance which we have hopes of getting from Chicago as per a recent cable, and we need in addition a Ford Sedan - a four passenger car. It is essential to have closed cars for winter for investigation work. We have traveled for several years over here in open cars, and personally I can no longer continue it, as my ears are now in a bad condition from suchwork.

Regarding motors - we can no longer obtain parts in France and we are, therefore, standardizing our cars. Fords and Buicks are the cars to send, and with any shipment please send motor parts when possible. We enclose herewith a list of motor parts always necessary.

We hope this will give the workers in America an idea of the scope of the activities of this organization in France, and may I point out how difficult it is to continue the work so splendidly started in many parts

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ALCAZAR D'ÉTÉ, CHAMPS-ÉLYSÉES

PARIS, August 14th 1918

of France where workers come for a period of only six months. It now takes sometimes five or six weeks to secure permits to go into the country, and that leaves but little time before the worker begins to make plans for returning home or securing work here of a remunerative nature. Where we have activities covering so much mileage it is very difficult to keep all depots supplied, and I therefore beg you to try to have everyone come for a year at least, and to have patience.

Most sincerely yours,

Présidente.

ISL-REB

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ALCAZAR D'ÉTÉ, CHAMPS-ÉLYSÉES

PARIS, August 13th 1918

American Fund for French Wounded,
Mrs. C. W. Ames, Chairman,
501 Grand Avenue,
St. Paul, Minn.

Mesdames:

Many thanks for the following
cases just received from your Committee:

By S. S. "Espagne" sailing May 31st

✓ Case #21844 - Your #520

98 Pkg. pansements

✓ Case #21846 - Your #521

144 Pkg. Gauze 1-metre

Case #21847 - Your #522

10 Dressing gowns
9 Suits pajamas
3 Muslim shirts
2 Bundles old linen
10 Pairs ward socks

Case #21487 - Your #518

92 Pkg. pansements

Case #21837 - Your #502

144 Rolls gauze

Believe me, with warmest ap-
preciation,

REB

Faithfully yours,

Benjamin Girault Lathrop

*Noted
in both
books*

*We are making a great
appeal for funds
their value will never be
undervalued as much as
and it seems the least we
can do for them. So
they should be
shipped by Sept*

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ALCAZAR D'ÉTÉ, CHAMPS-ÉLYSÉES

*Noted
in both
books*

PARIS, August 19th 1918

American Fund for French Wounded,
Mrs. C. W. Ames, Chairman,
501 Grand Avenue,
St. Paul, Minn.

Mesdames:

During the past week we have received from you the following cases:

By U.S. Transport sailing March 6th

✓ Case #20965 - Your #464

121 Gauze un metre
12 Pansements

By U.S. Transport sailing June 22nd

✓ Case #21485 - Your #501

210 Packages sponges

✓ Case #21846 - Your #525

110 Packages pansements

✓ Case #21843 - Your #519

210 Sponges

Case #21486 - Your #515

148 Gauze un metre

With many, many thanks for all
you have done,

Sincerely yours,
S. Lathrop

REB

Presidente

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Monsieur WILLIAM GWIN

Madame FRANCIS GEORGE SHAW



ALCAZAR D'ÉTÉ, CHAMPS-ÉLYSÉES

PARIS, August 24th 1918

American Fund for French Wounded,
Mrs. G. W. Ames, Chairman,
501 Grand Avenue,
St. Paul, Minn.

Mesdames:

We are very grateful for the following
cases just received from you:

By S.S. "Niagara" sailing June 22nd

Case #21963 30 Comfort bags

Case #21840 30 Pajamas

- ✓ Your #507

Case #21841 210 Sponges

- ✓ Your #508

Case #21847 229 Sponges

✓ Your #526 126 Bandages

Case #21838 87 Bandages

✓ Your #504

Believe me, with renewed appreciation,

Most sincerely yours,

Benjamin S. Lathrop

REB

Presidente

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ALCAZAR D'ÉTÉ, CHAMPS-ÉLYSÉES

PARIS, August 27th 1918

American Fund for French Wounded,
Mrs. C. W. Ames, Chairman,
501 Grand Avenue,
St. Paul, Minn.

Mesdames:

Some time ago we received in our cases from New York a great, great many garments, hospital supplies, surgical dressings, bedding and other things which are in such demand, but through an inadvertence we were unable to acknowledge them, as we did not know the name of the donor.

We have just learned that it was your Committee who have been sending these things, and the contribution comprises the following numbers:

✓ #481	✓ 539	✓ 549	✓ 558	✓ 567	✓ 577	✓ 587
✓ 497	✓ 540	✓ 550	✓ 559	✓ 568	✓ 578	✓ 589
✓ 498	✓ 542	✓ 552	✓ 560	✓ 569	✓ 579	✓ 590
✓ 533	✓ 543	✓ 551	✓ 561	✓ 570	✓ 580	✓ 591
✓ 534	✓ 544	✓ 553	✓ 562	✓ 571	✓ 582	✓ 592
✓ 535	✓ 545	✓ 554	✓ 563	✓ 572	✓ 583	
✓ 536	✓ 546	✓ 555	✓ 564	✓ 573	✓ 584	
✓ 537	✓ 547	✓ 556	✓ 565	✓ 574	✓ 585	
✓ 538	✓ 548	✓ 557	✓ 566	✓ 575	✓ 586	

We also find that there were un-numbered cases as follows:

One containing 144 pansements
" " 1092 pairs socks

We cannot express to you our very grateful thanks, but can simply tell you

PARIS SEPT 7 1918

AMERICAN FUND FOR FRENCH WOUNDED

73 PARK AVENUE NYC

SUDDEN RUSH CARREL PADS. TELL ALL COMMITTEES THIS CHANGE AND RUSH ORDERS. ALSO URGENT NEED ALL GARMENTS, DRESSINGS AND HOSPITAL SUPPLIES. FOR MOMENT -ASK ALL COMMITTEES CONCENTRATE EFFORT ON WOUNDED ONLY, AS NEVER IN OUR HISTORY HAVE WE SUCH NEED. IMPOSSIBLE SEPARATE FRENCH AND AMERICAN NEEDS AND WE ARE GIVING INSTRUCTIONS OUR DELEGATES TO GIVE ON DEMAND WHERE ANY AMERICANS ARE FOUND IN FRENCH HOSPITALS. FEEL SURE YOU WILL AGREE WITH THIS AND PLEASE BEG FOR EMERGENCY MONEY WITH UNDERSTANDING WE CAN USE FOR AMERICANS WHO ARE WITH FRENCH WOUNDED. COMFORT BAGS FOR AMERICANS IN FRENCH HOSPITALS URGENT.

LATHROP

Mrs Lathrop's letters
AMERICAN FUND FOR FRENCH WOUNDED (INC) &

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Cables

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Madame FRANCIS GEORGE SHAW



ALCAZAR D'ÉTÉ, CHAMPS-ÉLYSÉES

PARIS, September 7th 1918

Mrs. C. W. Ames, Chairman,
American Fund for French Wounded,
501 Grand Avenue,
St. Paul, Minn.

My dear Mrs. Ames:

I am enclosing a list of suggestions which have been thought out very carefully by Miss Dutton, head of our Surgical Dressings Department. Miss Dutton has now had almost a year's experience in this room and she knows exactly what the French hospitals wish in the way of dressings.

The rumors that have gone to America about making any change in the dressings for French hospitals are most unfortunate, as they are quite untrue. There has been almost no change in the last few years. The Carrel pad seems to be the one article in question which is not used as much as it was. We cannot understand this. Some American surgeons say that it is out of date; that the constant irrigation requires too many nurses, and if they are not constantly attended to, the beds become soaked and more harm than good is done. On the other hand, we have constant appeals for Carrel tubes. We have more and more demand for these, so we cannot quite understand the situation.

After I heard that the American surgeons were giving up this treatment I went out to the American hospitals and found that almost every wound was being treated in this manner. This has been our experience throughout France, so we cannot understand how the rumor started. However, very big surgeons have assured us that the Carrel treatment will not be used as much in future. We are afraid to tell you to stop making them altogether, for if the wounded continue to pour in as much as they have been, we must have a stock on hand.

The dressings that come from our Committees in

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ALCAZAR D'ÉTÉ, CHAMPS-ÉLYSÉES

PARIS, 191

-2-

America are perfectly beautiful, and we do hope that you are not being discouraged by these wild messages that are sent regarding new standardizations. Some time ago the Chicago Committee sent a list of dressings which they are making, and asked us to correct them. It is worthy of notice that we found that almost no corrections were necessary, as the dressings were practically perfect in every case.

The thing that is most needed in France at this moment is hospital clothes of all kinds. It is a very serious moment and I do not feel that you can put this too strongly before the Committees. Women's and children's clothes are more than welcome, but if you can visualize the scene of battle and realize how many millions of men there are to hundreds of children, you will calculate the proportion that should come in hospital garments. Nothing has ever been written which was more poignant than the lines in the last announcement of the American Fund for French Wounded reading:

"We must restore men before we restore homes. Every dollar that you can donate will perhaps mean a man rebuilt; it will be to him a sign board pointing to new life ahead, it will soothe a present of pain because it reveals a future of hope."

We wounded are simply pouring in, and we must expect this until the fight is over. It is horrible to see our men fall as they are falling, in thousands, but it is perfectly glorious to see them wending their way toward victory. There is not a man who regrets the loss of an arm or leg whom I have seen. We go to the hospitals very frequently to see the American

AMERICAN FUND FOR FRENCH WOUNDED(INC.)

CO-OPERATING WITH THE AMERICAN RED CROSS

(COMITÉ AMÉRICAIN POUR LES BLESSÉS FRANÇAIS)

RECOGNISED AND APPROVED BY THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT

Conseil d'Administration en France :

Madame BENJAMIN GIRAULT LATHROP, *Présidente*

Le Docteur ALEXIS CARREL, *Vice-Président*

Monsieur HERBERT M. NICHOLS, *Secrétaire*

Mademoiselle ANNA MURRAY VAIL, *Trésorière*

Mademoiselle MARIE-LOUISE BRENT

Monsieur WILLIAM GWIN

Madame FRANCIS GEORGE SHAW



ALCAZAR D'ÉTÉ, CHAMPS-ÉLYSÉES

PARIS, 191

-3-

wounded, and last Sunday I was simply thrilled by the attitude and the spirit of the men, two of whom had lost a leg. They said they did not care one scrap for the loss of a limb, but it made them furious to think that they would not be there at the finish.

This is the spirit of the entire American Army and we must do everything in our power to keep astride with these men. The only thing we can do, unfortunately, is to sit at home in America and sew, or to pack stupid bales in Paris, but every garment that is given reaches a man who has gone through hades for us.

You will be amused to learn that the Americans are now clamoring for bright pajamas. When our men succumbed to the joys of a comfort bag, we all smiled, but we now confess that they are no better than the French poilu (who is nothing more than a child) when they actually clamor for pink pajamas. Last Sunday I went out to one of the American hospitals and a nurse who had heard of our gay pajamas came to me and asked if I thought it would be possible to give her some pink pajamas to be used as prizes. I asked her how she managed the prizes, and she said that when a man was well enough to be up and walk around the grounds, he invariably wanted to talk with a pretty French girl on the other side of the fence, and she said that for this journey he would almost give his evening meal to be allowed to wear a pair of pink pajamas. She said that she had found a case of these garments in a Red Cross consignment, but unfortunately it was only one case, and she had used it most gingerly. You may remember a year or two ago Dr. Carrel made this same suggestion, and fortunately some of the committees have always sent these bright colored articles since then.

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ALCAZAR D'ÉTÉ, CHAMPS-ÉLYSÉES

PARIS,

191

-4-

When I returned last Sunday I went down-stairs into the warehouse and discovered a quantity of very pretty blue and white pajamas, and even some of the coveted pink ones. I know that you will all forgive me when I confess that a case of these is going to our American men, and the nurse has promised that she will use them with the greatest discretion, so that they may last as long as possible.

I recall when I was in America how every woman smiled when I asked for pajamas, and I hated asking, for I know that she did not like to make them, but I am sure that this little incident will repay you, and I know that we can count on you for more pajamas than ever.

The wounded man simply must have clothes, and it is impossible for any one, two or three organizations to meet this demand. I do not wish workers to stop in their efforts to make children's and women's garments, but remember that the French Government is doing its part in this direction, and every little tot in France can at least have a black pinafore. On the other hand, we must get our wounded men out of bed, and they cannot arise without a shirt, socks, slippers and pajamas.

Think it over, and I feel sure that you will come to the conclusion that until the tocsin sounds and peace is proclaimed, we must make our primary object hospital garments - always garments, garments, garments. Next make an urgent appeal for rubber goods. This should be done immediately. Winter is coming, for event-to-day there is a frosty feeling in the air and leaves are beginning to fall. The Americans are not accustomed to the privations which the French have learned to endure. The American men will be clamoring for hot water bottles and we have

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ALCAZAR D'ÉTÉ, CHAMPS-ÉLYSÉES

PARIS,

191

-5-

a few dozen, where we could use many thousands. Always bear in mind that we will find throughout the winter American men in French hospitals. This I feel sure will spur you on to redouble your efforts. Beg from everyone. It may be their sons who will enjoy the hot bottles. It may be their cousins who will wear the pajamas.

Our consignments for the past few days have been perfectly splendid, and we are shipping out just as fast as we can. One of our greatest troubles, however, is now the question of labor. It is really very serious. Some of the girls who come from America are not playing the game the way the men are. A high French official told me the other day that it was reaching a very serious stage. The American girls come over with an honest desire to serve, but it seems impossible to curb the spirit of our American woman, and before she has been here very long the pioneer spirit of getting "near the front" and helping to win the war is too much for her.

This official told me that in some of the hospitals in the interior the men are actually suffering from lack of care because the French women have now caught the spirit and no one wishes to go any place that is not near the firing line. We have had case after case of girls who have come here, and before their time has expired, have accepted engagements without even consulting us, and they ask to be released for one excuse or another. We then find that they are taking a place near the front, either driving an ambulance which goes up towards the trenches; canteen work or something equally emotional. It is now getting to the point where we have to face a very serious situation. I talked to a girl last night and tried to make her

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ALCAZAR D'ÉTÉ, CHAMPS-ÉLYSÉES

-6-

PARIS, 191

feel that she was a soldier. As I told her, since she had been here she had never done anything that she had not wished to do. They will do packing for a very, very short time, and then the spirit of unrest siezes them and as I say, they do not seem to be strong enough to overcome it.

Some of the girls, on the other hand, have stayed right here in the stupid Paris office, and they deserve a crown of glory. The head of an organization told me yesterday that she felt that the time had come when this question might have to be brought up to Washington. She will return to America in two weeks to see if anything can be done. In her work they have nine motor cars, and had nine drivers. They now have two, and everyone who had left had forfeited her obligations in going over to an organization where she either received remuneration or was put in a position where her emotions were satisfied.

I thought it might be possible to follow the example of one organization in asking to have applicants sign a paper saying that they would return to America after they had finished their work with us, but I discovered yesterday that this has been done in one organization and the girls pay no attention to it. The question, I understand, has been brought before the attention of the Embassy, and it seems so unfortunate that such a criticism is made of American women.

Unless the work is actually in an evacuation hospital, one hears constant complaint, and they do not seem to be able to comprehend that the work of preparing the materials and men for the fighting line is as important as the actual work in the trenches.

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ALCAZAR D'ÉTÉ, CHAMPS-ÉLYSÉES

PARIS, 191

-7-

Fortunately, the men of Pershing's Army cannot act in this way, or there would be very little winning of the war. One man came in the other day and said that he had been for seven months in a little village of France, and as yet had not even seen an enemy plane or heard the sound of a gun. I have tried to impress upon our workers the necessity of being patient, but I fear I fail, as all the other organizations claim they have failed, as well.

The only thing I can ask of you all is again to impress upon those who come that in doing this humdrum work, they fulfil the promise they made to you when they accepted your passports. I fear they forget this.

Again let me repeat that I speak not of those who have stood by us like Trojans, who have kept up this organization to its present standard. Mr. Kevin seemed very much pleased at the work in France - in fact I think that he is rather enthusiastic, and the greatest compliment he had paid us is in our records, files, financial accounts, system, etc. He says that he does not think you realize that we have a real organization here here more or less like a shipping industry, and of course this is very gratifying to me when I confess so often that we are not business people, and we have arrived at this efficiency through a determination to work well, if not perfectly.

I had no idea this letter was going to be so long, as I started out simply to give you a few hints about dressings for the winter.

With very best wishes from us all, believe me

ISL-REB

Very sincerely yours,

Sam S. Lathrop

AMERICAN FUND FOR FRENCH WOUNDED (INC.)

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ALCAZAR D'ÉTÉ, CHAMPS-ÉLYSÉES

PARIS, September 13th 1918

American Fund for French Wounded,
Mrs. C. W. Ames, Chairman,
501 Grand Avenue,
St. Paul, Minn.

Mesdames:

Since our previous acknowledgment, we
have received from you the following cases:

By U.S. Transport sailing February 2nd

Case #20332 - Your #445

25 Shirts
7 Robes
1 Fracture pad
38 Scrap pillows
12 Eye bandages
2 Ringpillows

By U.S. Transport sailing March 6th

Case #20966 - Your #463

65 Pillows
5 Peter Cooper bandages
8 Chin bandages
35 M. T. Bandages

By S.S. "Niagara" sailing June 22nd

Case #21851 - Your #530

20 Comfort bags

Case #21845 - Your #523

225 Packages sponges

AMERICAN FUND FOR FRENCH WOUNDED, INC.

Headquarters, New York City

Cable received October 24, 1918.

MANY WESTERN COMMITTEES UNDER IMPRESSION AMERICAN
FUND UNABLE SHIP AND DISTRIBUTE IN FRANCE. PLEASE
CORRECT IMMEDIATELY AS EVERYTHING SPLENDID HERE
AND ALL FACILITIES GUARANTEED. SENDING EMERGENCY
SUPPLIES AS LINE ADVANCES AND SUPPLIES ARRIVING
SPLENDIDLY.

LATHRO P

COPY OF CABLE RECEIVED FROM PARIS

At the Headquarters of the American Fund for French Wounded

November 20th, 1918.

INFORM IMMEDIATELY ALL COMMITTEES HAVE ASSURED FRENCH
OFFICIALS OUR WORK CONTINUES WITHOUT DIMINISHING UNTIL
THEY INFORM US NO LONGER NECESSARY. THIS ABOUT SIX
MONTHS. PROGRESSIVELY DIMINISH SURGICAL DRESSINGS CON-
TINUE SAME AMOUNT HOSPITAL CLOTHES AND CONVALESCENT GAR-
MENTS MORE CLOTHING FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN AND CHILDREN
HOSPITAL CLOTHES FOR DISPENSARIES. DISPENSARIES DOING
SPLENDID WORK. IF ADVISABLE MAKE APPEAL KITCHEN UTENSILS
AND FOOD STUFFS SHIPPING IMMEDIATELY. MANY CALLS FOR MOTOR
SERVICE TO LIBERATED VILLAGES FOR REFUGEES FORTUNATELY WE
ABLE COMPLY. AMERICAN FUND'S LOYAL SERVICE IN HOSPITALS
AND DISPENSARIES IN LORRAINE NOW BEARING FRUIT AS AMERICAN
FUND MOST ACTIVE AMERICAN ORGANIZATION IN LORRAINE AND CON-
FIDENT PREFET ^{Millman} MILLMAN WOULD ADVISE OUR BEING CHOSEN TAKE
UP WORK ALSACE LORRAINE IF COMMITTEES WISH SUCH EFFORT. AM
LEAVING FOR NANCY TO CONFER WITH MILLMAN POSSIBILITY ESTAB-
LISHING CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL LORRAINE AS PER RYERSON CABLE -
AMERICAN FLAGS EVERYWHERE AND GUNS OF VICTORY RESOUNDING.
PARIS BESIDE HERSELF WITH JOY AND WE TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY
THANK ALL COMMITTEES FOR THEIR STEADFAST DEVOTION AND BEG
THEM CONTINUE AS ABOVE CABLE INDICATES.

(Signed)

LATHROP

To Mr Amos

Copy of Cable from Paris Depot
received Novemb er 25th at Head-
quarters of American Fund for
French Wounded, 73 Park Avenue,
New York

CONDITION RETURNING PRISONERS AT NANCY PITIABLE. WE
SENDING EMERGENCY MONEY AND NOTICE OF OUR HELPING.
PLEASE NOTIFY COMMITTEES THIS EMERGENCY CALL.

LATHROP

AMERICAN FUND FOR FRENCH WOUNDED (Inc.)

(RECOGNISED AND APPROVED BY THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT)

(COMITÉ AMÉRICAIN POUR LES BLESSÉS FRANÇAIS)

FONCTIONNANT SOUS LA DIRECTION DU SERVICE DE SANTÉ

Noted

Conseil d'Administration en France :

Madame BENJAMIN GIRAULT LATHROP, *Présidente*

Le Docteur ALEXIS CARREL, *Vice-Président*

Monsieur HERBERT M. NICHOLS, *Secrétaire*

Mademoiselle ANNA MURRAY VAIL, *Trésorière*

Mademoiselle MARIE-LOUISE BRENT

Monsieur WILLIAM GWIN

Madame FRANCIS GEORGE SHAW



ALCAZAR D'ÉTÉ, CHAMPS-ÉLYSÉES

PARIS, December 6th 1918

American Fund for French Wounded,
Mrs. Charles W. Ames, Chairman,
501 Grand Avenue,
ST. PAUL, Minnesota.

Mesdames:

We beg to acknowledge receipt
of the following case from your Committee

By U.S. Transport sailing September 14th

Case #17021 - Your #596

52 Pajamas

29 Dressing gowns

1 Parcel for Miss Elizabeth Ames

We have also just received from our
New York office a list showing you to be the
donors of three cases received some time ago
from which your name was erroneously omitted -
namely your Nos. 499, 604 and 610.

We are grateful indeed for these
splendid cases, the contents of which have been
in such demand, and we assure you that long
ere this they have gone to fill the many requests
we have had from French hospitals.

Sincerely yours,

Isabel S. Lathrop

Presidente

REB

AMERICAN FUND FOR FRENCH WOUNDED (Inc.)

(RECOGNISED AND APPROVED BY THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT)

(COMITÉ AMÉRICAIN POUR LES BLESSÉS FRANÇAIS)

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ALCAZAR D'ÉTÉ, CHAMPS-ÉLYSÉES

PARIS, December 10th, 1918

Mrs. C. W. Ames,
Chairman, A.F.F.W.,
Saint Paul,
Minnesota.

Dear Mrs. Ames:-

In looking over some newly arrived invoices I find very many and very fine shipments from St. Paul. This is in no way unusual but I do want to send a word of thanks just the same. There seem to be all sorts of things - and particularly many garments for women and children. We are starting new depots at Anich, near Cambrai, to care for the returning refugee families in that district, and near Rheims as well. I feel that our work with these unfortunates will be most important for the next six months at least. I also feel that our regular hospital work will last for that length of time, and we are making our plans accordingly.

I cannot say that our work is any less as yet on account of the armistice, nor do we pay much attention to the coming and going of important personages. We seem always to be busy.

Thanking you again for your splendid co-operation, believe me,

Most Cordially

Benjamin Girault Lathrop
President

You can easily see that I did not write this. Betty goes on a vacation to the South to her brother's days. I have taken her return from the South - she stays in Paris she can live with me and two girls who come this month. I.I.I.

See Inner pages

AMERICAN FUND FOR FRENCH WOUNDED, INC.

RECOGNIZED AND APPROVED BY THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT

BULLETIN OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL

*Mr. Nevins Report
on Page 3*

73 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK

DECEMBER, 1918

No. 2

THE NEEDS OF THE FUTURE

THE National Council feels that its main duty at this moment is to emphasize as strongly as it can two important facts:

First, The American Fund for French Wounded has ample shipping facilities guaranteed by the French steamship line at the request of the French Government, and is assured that these facilities will be granted as long as the need for our aid is felt in France.

Secondly, This need for our aid is no less than it was before the signing of the armistice, and in some respects is even greater. As will be seen from Mrs. Lathrop's long cable message, we may decrease in a gradual way our shipments of surgical dressings but we should send correspondingly larger amounts of hospital and civilian garments. The hospitals are still full of wounded men many of whom will make slow recoveries, while among the thousands of returning prisoners, whose "pitiable" condition prompted Mrs. Lathrop to cable especially on their behalf, a large number will doubtless need hospital treatment. Meanwhile the dawning of peace must necessarily divert the energies and the money of the French themselves into many channels that have been closed during the war. Therefore it is not for us, free from the sufferings of the countries that have been four years under fire, to relax our efforts or to grow niggardly with our money. Even when, at the end of five months perhaps, the need for hospital supplies conspicuously lessens, the need for our Dispensary work will remain and—to refer again to Mrs. Lathrop's cables—may grow under our hands if we so determine.

We have not yet paid all our debt to the French and we may well try to discharge part of what

remains by aiding the children upon whom the future of reborn France depends. General Pershing is reported to have said that we have paid our debt to Lafayette. This we may consider true. But we owe another debt to Joffre and Foch and their fellow-commanders. If these had not shielded the world during four long torturing years, all the world, including our own country, might well have been at the merciless mercy of the German war-machine. Many other nations helped to ward off the blows of the enemy, but France was one of those that had to use their own breasts as bucklers. Even England, her indispensable ally, is not wounded as is France, and in this sense America is not wounded at all. Yet our national life, our liberties, were threatened with those of the European lands.

It is true, again, that we sought no gain for ourselves when we entered the war. But we did seek to keep inviolate what we already possessed. We did know that if Europe were slain our turn to be attacked would come next. Now that the war is won, now that America is safe, shall Americans grow callous to the sufferings of its defenders? At no time during these last years have we been put to the test as we now shall be. Now—at this moment and during the coming year—our love for France, our gratitude, and our sympathy with starved, wounded, plundered, and outraged human beings will really be tested. Now there will be no shadow of self-seeking, no hint of the desire for self-preservation in our work and our giving. Now it will be wholly and purely altruistic. Shall we diminish it now? Shall those who give labor or give time or give money relax their efforts *now*?

BULLETIN OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL

CABLES FROM PARIS DEPOT TO NATIONAL COUNCIL; NEW YORK

Received November 20.

✓ **I**NFORM immediately all Committees have assured French officials our work continue without diminishing until they inform us no longer necessary. This about six months. Progressively diminish surgical dressings. Continue same amount hospital clothes and convalescent garments. More clothing for women and children and children's hospital clothes for dispensaries. Dispensaries doing splendid work. If advisable make appeal kitchen utensils and foodstuffs shipping immediately. Many calls for motor service to liberated villages for refugees. Fortunately we able comply. American Fund's loyal service in hospitals and dispensaries in Lorraine now bearing fruit, as American Fund most active American organization in Lorraine and confident Préfet Mirman would advise our being chosen take up work Alsace-Lorraine if Committees wish such effort. Am leaving for Nancy to confer with Mirman possibility establishing children's hospital Lorraine as per Ryerson cable. American flags everywhere and guns of victory resounding. Paris beside herself with joy and we take this opportunity to thank all Committees their steadfast devotion and beg them continue as above cable indicates.

LATHROP.

Received November 25.

✓ Condition returning prisoners at Nancy pitiable. We sending emergency money and notice of our helping. Please notify Committees this emergency call.

LATHROP.

Copies of these cable messages were, as usual, sent at once to the heads of Branches for the information of their respective Committees. Just when they were written we cannot say as they bear only the dates of their arrival in New York, but we know that the cables are overloaded with messages and there is much delay in transmissions. "Mirman" means of course the famous Préfet of Nancy who has now, we understand, been appointed Commissioner General (that is, temporary governor) of the redeemed provinces of Alsace and Lorraine. It is in the part of Lorraine which has always remained French, and of which Nancy is the centre, that the

A.F.F.W. has been doing most of its Dispensary work, always in close friendly relations with M. Mirman. The "work in Alsace-Lorraine" to which Mrs. Lathrop refers indicates of course a possible new field of effort. Whether it will be advisable or not for the A.F.F.W. to enter upon this field the National Council cannot decide until it has more definite and detailed information from Paris. But it feels sure that it is a field which appeals especially to Americans, and it will welcome from our Branches and Committees any expression of interest that may help to guide it when the time comes for deciding the question. On another page the National Council has tried to show why now, more than ever, American money should be plentiful for the helping of France.

LETTERS OF ACKNOWLEDGMENT

THE reply (printed in the November Bulletin) of the French Ambassador in Washington to the Liberty Day letter of our National Council promised that he would transmit its messages to President Poincaré. Just before the Ambassador sailed for France in company with President Wilson he wrote again to the president of our National Council as follows:

AMBASSADE
DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE
AUX ÉTATS-UNIS

Washington, November 30, 1918.

MADAME PRESIDENT,

In accordance with instructions I have received, I beg you to accept the sincere thanks of the President and Government of the French Republic for the valuable aid lent by you and your associates to our soldiers all these years, and for the generous sentiments expressed by the National Council of the Fund on the occasion of the recent victories which we won in common.

Your good wishes have been fulfilled and it affords me particular pleasure to forward the message I have received for you at a time when the great conflict has been brought to a triumphantly close.

I have the honor to be

Respectfully yours,

JUSSERAND.

THE PRESIDENT,

American Fund for French Wounded.

BULLETIN OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL

Furthermore the National Council has received a direct word from President Poincaré, transmitted from Paris through his secretary. In translation it reads (President of the Council being the legal title of the President of the French Republic):

The President of the Council, who highly appreciates the services rendered to the wounded of France by the American Fund for French Wounded, has been deeply touched by the sentiments expressed to him by you on Liberty Day, and has instructed me to transmit his very hearty thanks.

MR. A. PARKER NEVIN'S REPORT UPON HIS VISIT TO FRANCE (CONCLUDED)

NANCY—NEUVES MAISONS—LUNEVILLE—EPINAL

On September 3, Mr. William Gwin and I secured the necessary military commission to visit Nancy and Epinal. We were delightfully received by Mrs. Ryerson and Mrs. Dawson on our arrival. We had just finished dinner when the warning siren shrieked like the gasping of a million lost souls. Instantly followed the anti-aircraft guns and the 75's, shrapnel fell all about us, the sky was pencilled with search-lights, and the buzz of the attacking planes was unpleasantly distinct over our heads. Mrs. Dawson and Mrs. Ryerson were utterly undismayed, but I confess that my curiosity to see an *abri* at once was irresistible. The *abri* was well patronized when I got there and we all waited a half-hour until the Boches had returned to their lines. At one o'clock in the morning the performance was repeated. I estimated roughly that it took me ten seconds to get dressed and down to the *abri* from my room on the third floor and that I would certainly be "among the first to arrive." But the same group who were there in the early attack had preceded me. We sat in silence until the uproar ceased and then retired again. Two thousand shells have fallen in Nancy and the beautiful city is badly damaged.

The next day was Dispensary day in Nancy and we saw the long line of women and children receive their dressings from Dr. Davis and Miss McGregor. We motored to Neuves Maisons, seven miles distant, and saw fully one hundred

patients awaiting their turn for the skillful hands of our helpers. In Neuves Maisons there are a number of mines and steel mills which have been the objective of especially felonious air attacks from the Boches. The workers and their families sleep by thousands in the mines, as in an asylum from the night raids. Consequently, there has been a great deal of minor sickness, skin diseases, etc., which justify our work in that town and its vicinity. Our Depot in Nancy is admirably conducted by Mrs. Dawson, who has worked continuously and faithfully for our Fund for three years. Our office is on the principal public square and is kept busy distributing our supplies where they are so greatly needed. Mrs. Dawson very kindly took me to a large French military hospital, not far from Luneville, where we saw wounded French soldiers wearing our pajamas and shirts, and where our comfort bags hung over all of the beds occupied by the *blésés*. The head nurse repeatedly expressed to Mrs. Dawson her gratitude for the supplies she had sent to the hospital in the past, and the deep appreciation of the soldiers for the aid and comfort she had been permitted to give them.

Mrs. Ryerson's work in Nancy for tuberculous children deserves a more detailed description than I can give in this brief report. To the Thermal—public bath-house—come every morning about sixty boys and girls afflicted with incipient tuberculosis. They are given fresh milk, real sugar, and bread for breakfast, an excellent dinner cooked and served by two Sisters of Charity, and milk later in the afternoon. The children spent the day on the porch of the Thermal, playing, knitting, and sleeping on the reclining steamer-chairs. Dr. Parker calls daily on the children, and the welcome given to her and to Mrs. Ryerson on their arrival shows the affection they are held in by their protégés.

Regarding the grouping of our dispensary work in this region, we concluded that it would be efficiently handled by Dr. Parker taking the groups of towns adjacent to Nancy, and Miss McGregor those adjacent to Neuves Maisons. Miss McGregor prefers to live in Neuves Maisons and can handle the work if she is provided with a motor service and is assisted by Miss Clark.

We called on M. Mirman, Prefect of Lorraine, who expressed his sentiments most sincerely concerning the activities of the American Fund for French Wounded. He said that the people of

BULLETIN OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL

Lorraine could never forget the noble services that had been rendered by our organization. M. Mirman is an honored and distinguished administrator, and one of the ablest men in public life in France. It was gratifying to hear him speak so sincerely and enthusiastically about our work in his stricken province, which should be continued even if the extent of our operations be of necessity somewhat curtailed.

The following day we received special safe-conducts to motor from Nancy to Epinal, where we inspected the Municipal and Marie Louise Crèches. These day-nurseries are conducted for the benefit of women workers in the Epinal factories. The children are given fresh milk and are called for by their mothers in the evening and then given a bottle of milk. While this activity has been, of course, commendable, I do not think the American Fund for French Wounded should further continue it. The Crèches have only a slight relation to war conditions. Epinal has not suffered damage from attacks, and its commercial prosperity is such that it can afford to conduct Crèches on its own account. Mrs. Lathrop concurs in the recommendation for their discontinuance.

PARIS AGAIN

I found that the amount of stock on hand in our Depot was very large. The theatre was filled with cases. I wish you could see the complicated and detailed work, accurately done, that attends the sending out of these supplies. The day I left, Mrs. Lathrop sent 275 cases to a certain town. The railroads in France have been reduced 25 per cent in efficiency, and the army has the first claim to everything—civilians have none whatever. Yet, through Mr. Gwin, her able assistant, Mrs. Lathrop secured one or two, perhaps three, cars and despatched them immediately to the town whence the call had come. That shows what the French think of the A.F.F.W.—how it stands with them.

Daily our young officers come to the Alcazar and remain for tea which is served about five o'clock. They think there is nothing like it in Paris—Mrs. Lathrop often has a difficult time in getting them out. There are many clubs for the American officers, and soldiers' and sailors' clubs for enlisted men, but there does not seem to be another spot where the atmosphere is so charming as at the Alcazar. The men appreciate

it and talk about it freely, and this is a very good thing for us. The night I left, a dance was given there to 1,500 soldiers, not officers—and twenty girls.

I found too that in a wider way the Alcazar was a central point for visitors—members of the French civilian government, the Service de Santé, and the Red Cross as well as the American army. Many of them come to Mrs. Lathrop for advice, and the advice she gives must be good or they would not come back again and again.

A. PARKER NEVIN.

The American Fund for French Wounded cannot adequately express its gratitude to Mr. Nevin for the unselfish devotion to its interests manifested by the journey of which he has here given only a summary account. His verbal reports upon what he saw and heard, his illuminating comments, and his sound practical advice have helped the National Council and the heads of our Branches to a far better understanding of the opportunities open to the Fund in France and their attendant difficulties, and of our consequent responsibilities in this country than could possibly have been acquired from letters or from the reports of returning workers who, necessarily, had not made it their business to investigate, as did Mr. Nevin, all phases of our activities. Moreover, our debt of gratitude is deepened by the knowledge that he undertook the journey at a time peculiarly critical for us but peculiarly inconvenient for himself, and entirely at his own expense. It was certainly as valuable a gift as the A.F.F.W. could have received.

THE CAMP MEADE READING ROOM

MORE adequately to accommodate the useful social activities of which Mr. Nevin's letter speaks, a small annex has been built in the gardens of the Alcazar, to be known as the Camp Meade Reading room in grateful recognition, writes Mrs. Lathrop, of the generous contribution made to the A.F.F.W. by that Camp a few months ago.

It is intended for the use of American military men who happen to be in Paris for a longer or shorter time. It will be open all day. Books, magazines, newspapers, writing materials, and games will be at the visitors' disposal, and at four o'clock tea will be served by the young

BULLETIN OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL

ladies of the Alcazar. A register will be kept and from time to time the names of the visitors will be printed in the Paris Bulletin, so that our members in America may have a glimpse of the coming and going of their boys.

The Reading Room will be kept up by means of contributions from this country, and any money sent for the purpose will be used directly for the comfort and pleasure of our men.

Therefore Mrs. Lathrop begs all members of the A.F.F.W. to write to their sons and brothers not to fail to visit the Alcazar Reading Room, No. 7 Rue Gabriel, when passing through Paris.

EXPENSES OF THE PARIS ADMINISTRATION

At the regular monthly meeting of the National Council held on November 13th, it was decided to send to Mrs. Lathrop each month, for the support of the Paris Depot, its branch depots, and the motor service, the sum of \$1500. This is only half the amount that had been sent during previous months. The reduction has been made possible by the fact that Mrs. Lathrop has recently received very generous gifts, to be used at her own discretion, from persons in this country who are interested in her work.

Naturally Mrs. Lathrop would not be justified in paying all the overhead charges of the Paris Administration from these gifts while there are such large and constant demands upon the American Fund from hospitals, dispensaries, and destitute refugees for aid which cannot be given with supplies sent from this country but only with money expended on the spot. Therefore the National Council still depends upon the five main Branches of the A.F.F.W. in this country—New England, New York, Baltimore, Chicago, and Seattle—and upon such Committees as may be willing to help, for contributions to make up the monthly \$1,500. And this maintenance money must be sent for some time to come for, as is made plain by Mrs. Lathrop's cable message printed on another page, the military hospitals will need aid for at least five months, while it is to be hoped that for a longer period the A.F.F.W. will continue its work in its Dispensaries and among civilian sufferers and maimed or needy soldiers.

REPORTS UPON WORK DONE IN FRANCE AND IN AMERICA

PARIS ADMINISTRATION

MRS. BENJAMIN G. LATHROP, *President*

ACCORDING to a report dated November 1, 1918, there had, up to that date, been sent out from the Paris Depot to a multitude of places in France 39,605 cases and bales of hospital supplies, containing 13,291,449 surgical dressings and 2,713,858 articles of other kinds. To this great total must be added, in appraising the work of the A.F.F.W., the large amount of Dispensary work it has accomplished, its work among civilian refugees, and minor activities of various kinds, no complete figures regarding which are at the moment available for publication.

During the month of October the Paris Depot aided 330 hospitals, sending out 917 cases and bales containing 386,363 surgical dressings and 61,434 articles of other kinds. The report sent to Headquarters in New York gives the name, the character, and the location of each hospital with the number of the articles it received, varying from a single article in some cases to many thousands in others. The list also shows that individuals, including several American military men and ambulance drivers, received things of which they were in need and that a French General was given 2,842 articles (including no dressings), evidently for the use of his men.

NEW YORK BRANCH

MRS. CHARLES M. CHAPIN, *Chairman*

The New York Branch reports that during the six months between May 1 and November 1 it received donations to the amount of \$109,443.

During the month of October this Branch sent to Paris:

Support of Paris Depot and	
Motor Service.....	\$850.00
Discretionary Hospital Fund	268.50
Dispensary Fund.....	160.00
Children's Fund.....	100.00
	<hr/>
	\$1,378.50

During October there were shipped to France from New York 362 cases of supplies valued at

BULLETIN OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL

\$62,000. And the following list shows the supplies which, during the same months, had been received for shipment. The list is given in full so that the great variety of things we send may be appreciated. Yet it is not exhaustive. For instance, sixty dozen pairs of crutches, received from Cornwall-on-Hudson, have recently been sent, and 180 lbs. of powdered milk bought with \$100 given for the purpose.

SUPPLIES RECEIVED DURING OCTOBER

Hospital Supplies

Afghans.....	87
Bath Mitts.....	125
Bed Jackets.....	18
Bed Pads.....	2377
Bed Socks.....	1556
Blankets.....	297
Caps.....	39
Comfort Bags.....	15,214
Comfort Pillows.....	789
Cup Covers.....	406
Dressing Gowns.....	28
Gloves.....	51
Handkerchiefs.....	1,958
Helmets.....	3
Hot Water Bottles.....	220
Hot Water Bottle Covers.....	59
Hospital Hoods.....	8
Hospital Shirts.....	2,548
Miscellaneous Food.....	39
Old Linen.....	42
Pillow Cases.....	419
Pillows.....	293
Paper Shirts.....	430
Property Bags.....	71
Peter Cooper Rings.....	84
Pneumonia Jackets.....	64
Pajamas.....	3,293
Quilts.....	653
Rubber Sheeting.....	3
Rubber Gloves.....	32
Sheets.....	184
Slippers.....	83
Sleeveless Shirts.....	369
Scarfs.....	14
Sweaters.....	184
Slings.....	6,982
Socks.....	3,852
Shirts.....	538
Soap.....	36
Forward.....	43,448

Forward.....	43,448
Undershirts.....	974
Washcloths.....	48
Wristlets.....	47
	44,517

Surgical Dressings

Absorbent Pads.....	4,437
Applicators.....	120
Absorbent Cotton.....	13
Adhesive Rolls.....	8
Bandages.....	5,105
Carrel Pads.....	23,638
Compresses.....	108,130
Cotton.....	33
Gauze.....	855
Mixed Dressings.....	1,775
Oakum Pads.....	2,307
Sponges.....	2,580
Wipes.....	37,717
	186,718

Civilian Garments

Children's Garments.....	4,922
Layettes, 217 x 20.....	2,340
Refugee Bags.....	93
Women's Garments.....	932
Miscellaneous.....	1,575
	9,862

Total..... 241,087
For the month of October the New York City workrooms report:

HOSPITAL SUPPLIES

Pajamas.....	383
Hospital Shirts.....	382
Convalescent Shirts.....	340
Robes.....	12
Socks (pairs).....	299
Pillows.....	184
Blankets and quilts.....	32
Comfort Bags.....	3,082
Civilian Garments.....	942
Miscellaneous.....	971
	6,631

SURGICAL DRESSINGS

Compresses.....	24,437
Carrel Pads.....	7,124
Bed Pads.....	1,000
	32,561
Total.....	39,192

BULLETIN OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL

The Donation Shop which the New York Committee successfully maintained for several weeks last summer has been re-opened in an excellent location on the corner of Fifth Avenue and 56th St., and if the promise of the first few days is fulfilled will prove a valuable source of revenue.

NEW ENGLAND BRANCH MISS EDITH BANGS, *Chairman*

Between October 1 and November 1, 1918, the New England Branch received from its Committees and packed for shipment to France the following supplies, valued at \$54,722:

Surgical Dressings.....	480,628
Clinical Thermometers.....	144
Hot Water Bottles and Air Cushions.....	304
Bed Pillows and Pillow Slips.....	2,324
Blankets, Quilts and Comforters.....	1,113
Towels and Handkerchiefs.....	12,435
Pajama Suits.....	1,710
Day Shirts.....	1,542
Underwear (pieces).....	600
Other Hospital Garments.....	2,611
Socks (pairs).....	12,540
Additional Knitted Articles.....	596
Safety Pins (dozens).....	7,562
Miscellaneous Hospital Supplies.....	1,452
Comfort Bags.....	8,103
Civilian Garments.....	12,207
Buick Car with Winter and Summer Tops.....	545,871

During the same period this Branch forwarded the following sums of money:

For Upkeep of the Paris Depot and Motor Service through the National Council.....	\$500.00
For Mrs. Lathrop's Emergency Relief Fund.....	122.20
For Refugee Work.....	100.00
	\$722.20

ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI, COMMITTEE MRS. R. C. CULVER, *Chairman*

For the month of October St. Joseph reports a total of 4,755 articles, including surgical dressings, hospital supplies, and civilian garments,

besides 2,897 Christmas Bags and \$1,562 raised for a blanket fund.

This Committee was organized on May 10, 1917, with Mrs. Culver as Chairman. The method of carrying on the work, instituted at that time, consisted in buying goods for hospital and civilian garments, having them cut at the factories, and then sending the cut garments to church societies, city and country centres, and individuals to be made up by them and returned to the Committee for shipment.

In order to obtain funds for carrying on a more extended work in surgical dressings, a White Elephant sale was held in June. The proceeds of the ten days' sale was so encouraging that the Committee decided to continue it, with the church societies in turn each taking charge of a week's sale on a fifty-fifty basis. Thus, these auxiliaries were able to secure additional money for continuing their activities through the American Fund for French Wounded while at the same time the main fund for surgical dressings was increased.

In two cases country contributing centres have held food sales for one day each at the White Elephant shop.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, COMMITTEE MRS. ALFRED WILLSON, *Chairman*

Report of shipments, May to October, 1918

Number of Cases.....	73
Valuation on Contents.....	\$7,930.30
Hospital Shirts.....	824
Bed Spreads.....	105
Pajamas.....	440
Peter Coopers.....	217
Handkerchiefs.....	1,319
Blankets and Quilts.....	152
Bed Pads.....	329
Day Shirts.....	11
Pillow slips.....	227
Napkins.....	150
Comfort bags.....	720

4,494

Surgical Dressings.....	17,600
Civilian Garments.....	703

Total, Hospital, Civilian, and Surgical..... 22,797

BULLETIN OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL

Between September 16 and November 30 this Committee shipped 1,087 comfort-bags, "all very nice and many quite valuable, containing sweaters, hand-knitted socks, felt slippers, etc."

CLEVELAND, OHIO, COMMITTEE

Mrs. R. L. Ireland, *Chairman*

The Cleveland Committee reports that during the five months between June 1 and November 1, 1918, its receipts in money were \$4,043.78, and its expenditures \$2,466.33, including \$710 contributed toward the support of the Paris Depot. During the same period the articles produced by its workers were:

Surgical Dressings	10,183
Knitted Woolen Garments and Afghans	676
Comfort Bags	1,029
Refugee Garments	5,359
Miscellaneous	1,418
Total	18,665

TWO INTERESTING ADDRESSES

ON the evening of November 24 an entertainment, most efficiently and beautifully arranged by Miss Elsa Maxwell and Mrs. Jessie Baskerville, filled the great auditorium of the Hippodrome in New York City with a highly appreciative audience and netted a large sum for the New York Branch of the A.F.F.W. A Masque, written for the occasion by Zoe Akin and called "Peace Victorious," was the central feature of the varied entertainment, and while it is impossible here to give the entire programme, it may at least be said that among those who kindly volunteered their aid were Mme. Alda and M. Rothier of the Metropolitan Opera Company, Miss Julia Arthur, and M. Carlos Salzedo, the famous harpist. A large number of marines from the French warship *La Gloire* excited much applause by their evolutions on the vast stage.

A stirring address in French by the Abbé Bourde d'Arrère, whose clerical robe was adorned with military medals, cannot be printed here as it was extemporaneous. But two other addresses which, fortunately, had been written out, will be of great interest to our readers. Mrs.

Ryerson has been a devoted worker for the A.F.F.W. in France and appeared in its uniform. Lieutenant François de Croisset, Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, is a distinguished French playwright and a distinguished soldier. His address was in English and is given precisely as he delivered it. No more beautiful, no more convincing tribute to the American Fund for French Wounded has ever been spoken, and the editor of the Bulletin is deeply grateful to Lieut. de Croisset for his kind permission to lay it before an even larger audience than that which applauded its delivery.

ADDRESS OF MRS. ARTHUR RYERSON

In the midst of all the plaudits of victory and of our own rejoicings we cannot think without emotion of what these days mean for France. I have just come home from six months "over there," working with our American Fund for French Wounded. I was in Paris all through those breathless days of May and June when we watched and waited, and heard the guns at night drawing ever nearer to the beloved city. When the news was brought that our American marines, flung into the breach with no preparation, taught only by their youth and courage, had baulked the German advance, we hardly dared believe it was true. But as the days wore on we knew that it was. This body of 8,000 men, who lost 5,200 in the attack at Château-Thierry, really, as we now know, made the turning point of the war, as before, under the guidance of Joffre, Paris was saved. The relief and joy were great in that wonderful city which had been so brave and calm in spite of the wounded pouring in.

During those trying weeks our American Fund was constantly called upon and responded nobly—in the hospitals, in the canteens, and in the refugee work at the railway stations. Our supplies ran out and were miraculously renewed again. On July 4th and July 14th we gave splendid *fêtes* in the Café des Ambassadeurs, which is situated next to our Alcazar, for the wounded Americans and Frenchmen in and near Paris. We replaced the surgical instruments and operating tables that had been taken at Compiègne with others that were called for by the Service de Santé—and this within twenty-four hours. As always, the Alcazar was a hive of activity and usefulness.

BULLETIN OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL

ADDRESS OF LIEUT. FRANÇOIS DE CROISSET

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

When Miss Maxwell did me the honor of asking me to speak before you of the American Fund for French Wounded, I felt great joy—the joy that comes over one at being able to pay off a debt. Of course I am perfectly aware that the delight of paying one's debts by check or otherwise is a doubtful joy, but here we are dealing with debts of gratitude, and it is real elation to pay those.

I do not know exactly what the organization which brings us together today stands for with you. But I would like to convey to you what it stands for with France. Of all your war relief organizations, not one seems quite so wonderful to us as Mrs. Lathrop's. It has been inspired by such delicacy of feeling, it has eased with unerring tact such unspeakable distress, it has touched so deep a chord in us, that no woman in France can think of it without tears.

There is a French proverb which tells us that the gift is infinitely less than the manner in which it is given. The members of the American Fund for French Wounded, who have given so much, have proved that our French proverb is also essentially American.

In August, 1914, far from France and from heroic Belgium, you were even further removed from war, and yet from those earliest days the dumb agony of our wounded and the suffering of our women reached a few of your women across the ocean, and they responded to the call, their souls full of indignation and compassion. They left their homes, their interests, and came to France, bravely accepting discomfort, sleepless nights, sickness, and danger, often taking at the bedside of our wounded boys the place of mothers and sisters who had remained in the invaded regions. In this way was Mrs. Lathrop's organization started.

It may be considered in a way as your first stage in the war—the first bridge from the peaceful banks of the Potomac to span the blood-red waters of the Marne. From the first day it forged between your race and ours a link stronger and mightier than any political combination. It was not yet, through the fraternal accord of our arms, a union sealed by blood shed in common, but it was already, through pain shared together, a union of our hearts. And so, during the tragic

In July I went on a tour of our Dispensaries with Mrs. Lathrop to the Meurthe-et-Moselle and the Vosges regions, and my love and respect for those valiant citizens of Lorraine, with the gallant Préfet, Mirman, at their head, then began and still continues. It is impossible to realize the scene—what it must have been to carry the French tricolor again to these towns, with our American army everywhere and, travelling with our men, the repatriated, going back to their homes, shattered but dearer to them than ever, and the miserable prisoners turned out starving by the enemy but also cared for by our people. What words could describe it—the emotions after all those years of agony, the return to France again!

I stayed all through the summer at Nancy, where I had a Tuberculosis Pavilion for the repatriated children who were left behind—who could not go into the colonies established for them in the interior of France by American agencies or the French government. All the children had gone excepting these afflicted little ones, and it was a moving sight to see them go. One afternoon as I stood on a hillside and watched seven hundred of them go off down the steep path to the station, so gay and light-hearted, each little fellow with his rolled blanket over his shoulder and jaunty hat and cape, it was like the Pied Piper of Hamelin leading all the children out of the town. I stood beside M. Mirman and as the children disappeared he turned and said with much feeling, "*Tant d'adieux!* When will France ever see them come back?" And now thank God, they will see them again and Lorraine will have her children once more, in the streets and on the hillsides.

What a wonderful thing it would be if, in that lovely town of Nancy, which was bombarded so often yet kept its dauntless courage and beauty, we could establish a hospital for the children of Lorraine, a memorial of the splendid work that our American Fund has done there, and of what it has stood for in France during the stricken years since 1914.

No one who has not been there during these last months can realize on what a pinnacle the French have placed us, what heroes our men are in France, and rightly, or how much is expected of us. And we must not fail them. We must continue our work of restoration and help, and, no longer merely as allies but as friends, *Go On!*

genesis of the war, the women of America, compassion in their hearts, opened the way to your troops and prepared the glory of your arms. With you, the first gesture that threw you into the war was a gesture of love. And that is a thing that throughout the centuries no German historian will ever get into his thick head.

But Mrs. Lathrop's organization at first had no such ambitious aims. Its object—and I know of none quite so touching, and also none which could have seemed more absurd to certain so-called practical men—its object was to bring to our French wounded that greatest of necessities which is quite ridiculously termed the superfluous.

To bring a little brightness into the midst of the nightmare, a slight respite in the long agony, a spark of hope in those dormitories of torture, and to lean over the dying and be for those who have lost everything the divine Substitutes. To be apologetic about it all, and to call this devotion and sacrifice and treasures of tenderness the superfluous—well, I'll be hanged if any but a woman could have thought of such a thing.

But Fate has as great surprises in store for the modest ideas of women as she has for the ferocious ambitions of emperors: the former flourish, the latter fall to the ground, and everything in this world is governed by mysterious laws.

So it is that those Americans whose only object was to bring to our wounded a little of what they termed the superfluous, were to be the means of saving thousands of lives. I repeat, thousands of lives. In 1914, when her sinister neighbor was methodically perfecting her scheme of destruction, France did not and would not believe in war. That was her mistake, undoubtedly; for all that, our democratic country is proud of such a mistake. But just as we were not prepared for the aggression of the Hun, neither were we ready to receive and take care of the innumerable flock of our heroic wounded. Our surgeons and nurses were overwhelmed with work; everything was lacking at the same time: bandages, linen, and medical supplies. I have seen amputations performed without chloroform, and after the battle of the Ourcq I saw wounded soldiers, forgotten for four days in a barn, who had worms in their beards. Gangrene finished those whom the German shells had spared; the trains would take from ten to fifteen days to remove the wounded from the firing line to the hospital bases. A great many of them, lying in railway cars meant for

cattle, died on the way. In the overcrowded hospitals, surgeons broke down under the terrific strain. I call to witness all those who took part in the early fighting: the wounded of 1914 may well be called the martyrs of this war.

It was then that Mrs. Lathrop and her assistants brought to France what they called the superfluous. I have seen what it consisted of. I have seen it in the ambulances of Dunkirk and Calais and in small hospitals near Soissons and Villers-Cotterets. To name just a few things, it meant wine and jam, but it also meant chloroform and even surgical instruments. It meant linen, clothing, milk, pounds and pounds of absorbent cotton, and miles and miles of bandages. The surgeons were dazzled when they saw the arrival of what they needed to operate on their wounded, and the wounded opened childlike eyes in prematurely old faces when they caught sight of so many cigarettes.

Let me tell you a fairy tale. Somewhere in France there was a poor little hospital where five Sisters of Mercy lavished on their wounded all they had to give: their tender care and devoted nursing. One day a lady from the American Fund for French Wounded, who was motoring through the place, stopped and went in. Four Sisters and a Mother Superior—poorly clad, their veils patched and mended—wept and prayed in a dismantled room. "I came to see," said the American, "if you needed anything. You may have anything you want." When she heard these words, the Mother Superior burst out crying and said: "We have thirty wounded and we can no longer nurse or feed them. We have sold our furniture, and are obliged to send our boys this evening to the town hospital. A great many of them are not fit to be moved, and that is why we are crying. But I was praying to God, and waiting for you."

The American left for Paris and went to Mrs. Lathrop's Central Office; she came back with her motor stacked with linen, food, and medicine. The motor made four similar trips, and from that day the little hospital has never lacked anything, and the wounded did not have to leave until they were all right again.

This was in St. Germain en Laye, in July 1916, and if the lady is present I hope she will forgive me for mentioning her name: she is a citizen of New York—Miss Elizabeth Marbury.

I could give example after example, but this

single one out of the thousands of miracles accomplished by the American Fund for French Wounded is sufficient for my purpose.

Ladies and Gentlemen, victory became ours a few days ago; the armistice is signed, and our boys are no longer being killed.

But if each morning on awaking, our hearts are no longer oppressed with the anguish of sorrows to come, it is our solemn duty to remember that the sorrows of yesterday have not gone. They are still the sorrows of today.

War is over, they say. Is it over for the crippled, the tuberculous, the blind, for all those broken columns in the temple of Victory? Is it over for our prisoners whose health has been shattered by the unforgivable treatment of the German army? Is it over for the unfortunate people of the invaded regions, oppressed during four long years?

For all those to whom the glory of victory is not without its dark side, Mrs. Lathrop's organization wants to continue, and should continue.

Let us not forget, at the dawn of our happiness, those who conquered it for us, and for whom there is no joy. France, bleeding but undismayed, has done and given what she could. She will go on doing so to the end. And from what we have seen of America in war, we Frenchmen know she will not forsake us in the perilous times of peace.

In the great work of reconstruction, divided we will fall. But united we will build a monument to both countries that will endure forever.

The flags of our two great countries, sanctified in the blood of our youth, are now so interwoven that it is difficult to separate the tricolor of France from the stars and stripes of America.

FRANÇOIS DE CROISSET.

AN INTERNATIONAL DINNER

ON Thanksgiving Day at the Brevoort House in New York an excellent dinner of the proper kind was given in the name of the American Fund for French Wounded to thirty sailors from a French man-of-war lying in the harbor. It was proposed and was arranged for by Mme. Carlo Polifeme, a French woman who has long been a member of the New York Committee, and the cost was defrayed by means of a special subscription. Several

other French ladies assisted Mme. Polifeme in her duties as hostess, and after dinner Mrs. Ryerson encouraged the men to sing. Each of them received a gift of cigarettes and one of the finest comfort-bags to be found in the A.F.F.W. workrooms. These bags greatly enlivened the entertainment as the men insisted upon examining their contents on the spot and exhibiting them to everybody else. One result of Mme. Polifeme's "Victory Thanksgiving Dinner" will certainly be thirty firm friends of America in the French navy.

THE demand for knitted woolen articles is still very great but not so insistent for mufflers as for sweaters and socks. "We want socks, socks, socks!" says the Paris Depot. And slippers too, are badly needed. An excellent pattern for carpet slippers may be obtained from the New York City workrooms, and dealers in carpets are usually able and willing to give their scraps and remnants for our purpose. If you think of the stone floors so common in France, and think how often, where nurses and orderlies are terribly overworked, these floors must be wet, surely you will send more and more socks and slippers.

TO THE FRIENDS OF OUR WORKERS

THIS is a letter, not to the members of our Committees, but through them to women (invalids perhaps) who are not able to make surgical dressings, to sew on heavy hospital garments, or to knit, yet who would like to help. There are several things, greatly needed, that such hands can make:

BEDSIDE BAGS. These are like comfort bags but are sent unfilled to be given to men in the hospitals for the safe-guarding of their small but very precious belongings. Perhaps you have read of wounded men clinging pathetically to an old sock which contained a photograph, a letter and a relic of the battlefield, or some other objects very dear to him, or to a bit of surgical gauze which served the same purpose. These bags should always be of bright-colored stuff, not smaller than 10 x 12 inches, and supplied with long stout drawing-strings. Our Paris Depot insistently asks for them and says it could use them by the tens of thousands.

BULLETIN OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL

HOSPITAL HANDKERCHIEFS. "How many of these are needed?" some one asked the head of the New York workrooms. "A million or more," she replied. They may be made of any soft white material and of any size and may be hemmed by hand or by machine. The finer grades of cheese cloth are excellent for the purpose.

OLD LINEN. We have not had nearly as much of this as we should. The smallest pieces, like the largest, are welcome—little handkerchiefs as well as table cloths and sheets. It should be economically used. The better parts of table cloths and of heavy sheets should be cut into rectangles (not necessarily squares) and hemmed for hospital napkins, the better parts of thinner articles utilized in the same way for hospital handkerchiefs, and the remaining pieces neatly trimmed and rolled or folded into bundles, each kind of material by itself.

Of course, old linen (which may always be understood to include cotton also) will be gladly received even if it has not been "gone over" in the way just described. But headquarters is a busy place and may well be relieved of all work that can be done elsewhere. Finally, a word of warning: Do not send any old linen or anything else that is not *clean*. This may seem needless

advice, but it is not. Things of other kinds as well as old linen and articles of clothing have come to headquarters too dirty to be used without cleansing, and occasionally so disgustingly dirty that they had to be thrown away and our workers were unwilling to touch them except with some substitute for tongs. Incredible—but true!

ANOTHER CABLE MESSAGE

IN reply to a request for definite instructions Miss Bangs, chairman of the New England Branch, received on December 10 the following cable message, which reaches the Bulletin just as it is going to press. Of course the directions are valid for all the Committees of the A.F.F.W.

Cease all surgical dressings January first, also pajamas and rubber goods. Cease white flannel underwear now, also instruments. Dispose of gauze, cotton, white wool. Send quantities sweaters, shirts, socks, slippers, towels, handkerchiefs, bed-linen, safety pins, quilts, blankets, shoes, and all refugee articles. We establishing refugee posts many places for emergency.

LATHROP.

AMERICAN FUND FOR FRENCH WOUNDED, INC.

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL

73 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK

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MRS. SCHUYLER VAN RENSSLAER, President
MR. CHARLES M. CHAPIN, Treasurer
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MR. WILLIAM GWIN
MRS. FRANCIS GEORGE SHAW

American Fund for French Wounded, Inc.

73 Park Avenue, New York City

(RECOGNIZED AND APPROVED BY THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT)

NEW YORK BRANCH

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MRS. WALTER PHELPS BLISS

President of Paris Administration

MRS. BENJAMIN GIRAULT LATHROP

December 16, 1918.

Committee

Mrs. John F. Archbold
Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincloss
Mme. Baldensperger
Mrs. Jessie Baskerville
Mrs. Herbert Bodman
Mrs. David C. Briggs
Mrs. William B. Bristow
Mrs. Charles M. Brooks
Mrs. Frederic Bull
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Mrs. Alvin W. Krech
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Mr. Richard Stevens
Mrs. Robert L. Stevens
Mrs. William Sturgis
Mrs. Arthur Sutcliffe
Mrs. Ramsey Turnbull

Mr. A. Parker Nevins } Counsel
Mr. William Stout }

TO OUR COMMITTEES:-

We are forwarding to you three cables which we have just received:

1. AFTER VISIT ALSACE LORRAINE WE ESTABLISHING IMMEDIATELY EMERGENCY DEPOT STRASSBOURG ADDING DISPENSARY CENTERS BRIEY, CONFLANS, CHATEAU SALINS, ESTABLISHING REFUGEE DEPOT DUAI DISTRICT, ALSO ONE BEYOND LAON.
2. CEASE ALL SURGICAL DRESSINGS JANUARY FIRST ALSO PAJAMAS AND RUBBER GOODS. CEASE ALSO WHITE FLANNEL UNDERWEAR, NOW, ALSO INSTRUMENTS. DISPOSE OF GAUZE, COTTON AND WHITE WOOL. SEND QUANTITIES SWEATERS SHIRTS, SOCKS, TOWELS, SLIPPERS, HANDKERCHIEFS, BED LINEN, SAFETY PINS, QUILTS, BLANKETS, SHEETS, AND ALL REFUGEE ARTICLES. WE ESTABLISHING REFUGEE POSTS MANY PLACES FOR EMERGENCY.
3. WILL AMERICAN PUBLIC COME FORWARD IN LAST CHRISTMAS APPEAL PROVIDE FUNDS FOR STRICKEN REFUGEES WHO NOW WANDERING BACK DESTITUTE MANY WITHOUT SHOES ALL NEED BLANKETS, WARM CLOTHES, AND WE ESTABLISHING OUTPOSTS AND DISPENSARIES TO CONTINUE THROUGH WINTER. THIS NEED IS IMMEDIATE AND EVERYONE MUST BEND ENERGIES TO HELP DISTRESS NEXT TWO MONTHS. WE USING ALL AVAILABLE MONEY TO RESPOND THIS CALL FROM FRENCH OFFICIALS AND SOCIETIES AND WE WORKING WITH THEM. COMMITTEES WILL BE PLEASED TO HEAR WE HAVE RECEIVED CONGRATULATIONS ON OUR PROMPT EMERGENCY RESPONSE IN THIS HOUR. STRASSBOURG DEPOT OPEN TWO WEEKS ADDITIONAL LORRAINE DISPENSARIES OPENING IMMEDIATELY. BIG DEPOT NEAR CAMBRAI IN ACTION, OUTPOST LAON HAS RECEIVED NO SUPPLIES. ONLY

LATHROP

LATHROP

The American Fund for French Wounded has five main Branches:
New England - Chicago - Baltimore - Seattle - New York
which are affiliated with nearly 600 Committees throughout the United States.

MANNER TO MEET THIS IMMEDIATE NEED IS TO MAKE CHRISTMAS
APPEAL FOR MONEY TO MEET SUFFERING DURING WINTER.

LATHROP

3

We want to appeal to our Committees who have helped us in such a fine and loyal way through the years not to fail us now. The American Fund for French Wounded has always been noted for its immediate response to all appeals for emergency relief. As you can see by the cables we are continuing this splendid record. We are turning our surgical-dressings department into sewing rooms, fitting out sewing machines with electric motors, and asking all our surgical-dressings workers to sew. We have had a splendid response, and we hear from Boston that their experience has been the same.

Let us be united in our effort to complete the task we have undertaken as magnificently as we have carried it on during the four years of stress.

Esther M. Chapin

(Mrs. Charles M. Chapin)

Chairman

*Copy - I think this will interest you & Mary -
Agnes*

AMERICAN FUND FOR FRENCH WOUNDED

Paris, December 23rd, 1918.

A. T. White, Esq.,
14 Wall Street,
NEW YORK CITY.

Dear Mr. White:-

Your very kind letter of December 4th is at hand, and again we can offer you only very, very grateful thanks for all you have done to enable us to carry on this work.

The socks which the "Five Brooklyn Friends" are now sending are practically the back bone of our existence. We have found a decrease in the demand for socks from the hospitals, but there has been an enormous increase in the needs of the poor prisoners who have come back with their feet in a fearful condition. In every case they have asked for socks, rather than food or clothes, as many of them have walked the entire distance from Germany. This, I feel sure, will answer your question whether or not it is wise to continue to send any further supplies of this kind.

Regarding the second paragraph in your kind letter which refers to our future work - I think I can see it more or less clearly now. The great work for the wounded is over. There are still hundreds of thousands of wounded Frenchmen in hospitals. Only yesterday our delegate from Marseilles was here and she told us that there are eight thousand wounded in that city alone. The French are concentrating the wounded poilus, and it is very much more practical than in the olden days when there were hospitals scattered all over France. The smaller ones are being closed immediately as well as those near the front. They are concentrating the wounded in the big military hospitals of France, and these one finds in the larger cities.

Such equipment as blankets, towels, bedding, etc., are of course wearing out the same as of old, and we are supplying in a measure a good number of hospitals. But the decrease is very apparent, and we are very glad to find that the French are acting in a very honorable manner. Many hospitals have written us that they would like more supplies if we feel that we can give them easily, but many of them add that they are not in desperate need as of old, and in this case we do not send them.

But the moment the armistice was signed and hostilities ceased, the question of the refugee became the all absorbing topic in France. Despite the efforts of the authorities, the refugee cannot be kept away from his former home, and he walks back hundreds of kilometres. When he arrives he finds nothing but a devastated region, and all of our workers who have been in these localities say that the sight is perfectly pathetic.

Fortunately we had our motor service up to such a splendid standard that we now have the best women's motor service in France, and when the change came, the great cry was for transportation to the devastated regions. One would think that there would be plenty of camions from the front, but you must remember that the armies of occupation are now a long distance from home and all the food stuffs have to be sent into Germany. I think to-day there is probably more trouble regarding transportation than

2.----

there was during the war, and this will probably remain until the armies can be brought back.

Our little service, therefore, has been a Godsend in many cases, and we have made I do not know how many trips into the devastated regions carrying warm blankets, socks, women's and children's clothing, etc., etc. We have established a center near Cambrai, another is being started near Reims, and we are also doing relief work with the Daly Unit up near the border of Belgium.

We are therefore, shifting our hospital goods, where not needed, to these depots, and blankets, socks, sheets, towels, etc. are serving the same need in the home of the refugee.

This work will last in a strenuous manner all winter. For instance, Mrs. Daly of the Daly Unit had a long talk with me today, and she brings the news that typhus has broken out in villages beyond St. Quentin, and begs us to send up more doctors and nurses and establish a big depot for the next few months.

We have also been called on by the authorities in Lorraine to keep up the dispensary work in that region, in fact to start three new dispensaries in Conflans, Briey and Chateau-Salins, which were in the hands of the Germans. The time has now come when the villagers are all showing the effects of the strain, and there will be much misery and illness in these devastated regions this winter. This will be our great work, as well as keeping on with the decreasing wounded.

It looks to me as if we should have to continue these activities until the first day of June, when I see no reason why we should not close our doors in France. After our work is over, the French organizations will take on all of these activities, I feel sure, and personally I feel that they will be glad to take possession of their own country and work out their own salvation.

You may, therefore, know how very, very thankful I am to receive your kind letter of December 4th in which you encourage us to think that we can count on you for financial aid for the next few months.

I am so glad that your dear daughter is better. I have thought of her very many times since you first wrote me of her illness.

The question of my coming to America is still in abeyance, but if I feel that it is necessary in order to continue the work with the same fine standards we have, I shall come to America again and beg as I did before. It is not an easy job, however, and one which I hope I may be spared, although it would give me the greatest pleasure to see all of you again.

With very deep gratitude for all that you have done, believe me

Most sincerely yours,

(Signed) Isabel S. Lathrop
Presidente

ISL - REB

EXTRACTS FROM MRS. LATHROP'S LETTER

TO MRS. NEVIN

- -

December 1918

The hospital visiting is at an end as we are now sending our supplies for the last time to each hospital. This will continue several months, but it simply means manual labor in the packing room.

We are establishing emergency outposts in the recently devastated regions, but this work will be over in a question of weeks. To be effective in this activity we send a delegate who lives in one of the tiny villages and distributes the supplies just as quickly as she can. We send with her a car and they go from village to village.

We calculate that this great need will be over about February when we will have distributed all the winter things we have. When each delegate goes out, she takes with her a sum of money which has been sent for this emergency and buys sabots, boots and food stuffs which the Committees do not send. The American Fund for French Wounded took up this work immediately and the other day we were very much pleased to receive congratulations from the French for the timely manner in which we managed this problem.

As soon as this emergency moment is over the work of the future will be regular reconstruction and that is the work of a society organized for that purpose. I shall not take up anything of this sort and my activities will be at an end when the next few months are ended.

The work the A. F. F. W. has done in France has been monumental and I hope that steps will be taken to plant a permanent memorial on this soil, which has been so fought over, in the name of the A. F. F. W.

At the moment, I am very much interested in raising enough money for a permanent hospital to be given to Lorraine. This is where our first American men fell and it will always be a pilgrimage for those who wish to commemorate their work. The hospital will mean hundreds and thousands of dollars, but as a final gift, I feel perfectly sure that we shall have little difficulty

in raising that amount. If absolutely necessary, I shall again come to the United States and to all the Committees, thanking them for what they have done and asking that they join us in this monument to our work.

We are now investigating property, etc. and when I learn exactly what such a thing will cost, when I learn just how much it would mean per bed to maintain a hospital, I will write the entire plan to the National Council. Nothing may come of it but I have interviewed several important people and they think my scheme is not only practical but one that will be taken up by Americans far and wide as a memorial to those whom they have lost.

The supplies have been coming in splendidly of late and we are disposing of them as rapidly as we can. The Alcazar is to be reopened as a Cafe and the adjacent theatre will be opened as a skating rink in February. We are trying to secure some small office for the work which will remain, and our warehouse may have to be removed to Bordeaux.

- - - - -

Copy of Cable from Paris Depot received
November 20th at Headquarters of American
Fund for French Wounded, 73 Park Avenue,
New York City.

INFORM IMMEDIATELY ALL COMMITTEES HAVE ASSURED FRENCH OFFICIALS
OUR WORK CONTINUE WITHOUT DIMINISHING UNTIL THEY INFORM US NO
LONGER NECESSARY. THIS ABOUT SIX MONTHS. PROGRESSIVELY
DIMINISH SURGICAL DRESSINGS. CONTINUE SAME AMOUNT HOSPITAL
CLOTHES AND CONVALESCENT GARMENTS. MORE CLOTHING FOR WOMEN AND
CHILDREN AND CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL CLOTHES FOR DISPENSARIES.
DISPENSARIES DOING SPLENDID WORK. IF ADVISABLE MAKE APPEAL
KITCHEN UTENSILS AND FOOD STUFFS SHIPPING IMMEDIATELY. MANY
CALLS FOR MOTOR SERVICE TO LIBERATED VILLAGES FOR REFUGEES.
FORTUNATELY WE ABLE COMPLY. AMERICAN FUND'S LOYAL SERVICE IN
HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES IN LORRAINE NOW BEARING FRUIT, AS
AMERICAN FUND MOST ACTIVE AMERICAN ORGANIZATION IN LORRAINE,
AND CONFIDENT PREFET MIRMAN WOULD ADVISE OUR BEING CHOSEN TO
TAKE UP WORK ALSACE-LORRAINE IF COMMITTEES WISH SUCH EFFORT.
AM LEAVING FOR NANCY TO CONFER WITH MIRMAN POSSIBILITY ESTAB-
LISHING CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL LORRAINE AS PER RYERSON CABLE.
AMERICAN FLAGS EVERYWHERE AND GUNS OF VICTORY RESOUNDING. PARIS
BESIDE HERSELF WITH JOY AND WE TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY THANK ALL
COMMITTEES THEIR STEADFAST DEVOTION AND BEG THEM CONTINUE AS
ABOVE CABLE INDICATES.

LATHROP

Cable Message received at
Headquarters Jan 1st [1919]

Van Rensselaer -

Please inform Council I undertook
no new Dispensaries Lorraine or elsewhere
without money in hand for six months.

[Latterop?]

Council.

Cable Message received at
Head quarters Jan. 1st [1919]

Magnificent property with Notel cure d'air,
Lorraine perfect for permanent hospital as gift France
and memorial of American Fund. Five hundred twenty five
thousand francs. After many conferences officials unani-
mous opinion sanitarium tubercular children most
needed. Our plan is adhere original idea of memorial beds
six thousand dollars each. Many ready to subscribe
in memory Americans lost during war. This permanent
hospital would enable any committees desiring con-
tinue on very small scale sending occasional sup-
plies. Suggest Bangs come immediately returning
American project plan. We earnestly advise decision
undertake plan as this psychological moment and
Paris Depot certain can raise large amount.

Lathrop.

Cable message received at
Headquarters January 5th.

Council.

Monument plan for American Fund is buy property Nancy and make gift France tubercular hospital children. Plan National appeal all Committees to perpetuate name also allow outside subscribers having lost relations place memorial beds. Entire cost seventy five beds four hundred thousand dollars. Feel confident ~~numberous~~ numerous beds would be given immediately in memorium at six thousand dollars bearing name of donor. French officials here enthi^{as}astic. Can guarantee twenty thousand dollars commencement. Think pity we allow Fund end existence without effort to raise this memorial remaining for generations. Suggest Committees underwrite scheme order negotiate property. If vital I come America suggest March first and must know decision Council before leaving.

Lathrop

Cable received at Headquarters
January 1st

Council. Magnificent property with Hotel Cure D'Air Lorraine perfect for permanent hospital as gift France and memorial of American Fund five hundred twenty five thousand francs. After many conferences officials unanimous opinion sanitarium tubercular children most needed. Our plan is adhere original idea of memorial beds six thousand dollars each. Many ready to subscribe in memory Americans lost during war. This permanent hospital would enable any Committees desiring continue on very small scale sending occasional supplies. Suggest Bangs come immediately returning America project plan. We earnestly advise decision undertake plan as this psychological moment and Paris Depot certain can raise large amount.

Lathrop

Cable message received at
Headquarters, January 5th

Council. Cease shipments March first. Work ends France
June first. Closing Hospital Depots now as demands cease.
Dispensaries to run till April. Emergency Refugee Depots
depend on needs but probably everything ending May. Send-
ing separate cable regarding permanent plan.

Lathrop

Cable message received at
Headquarters, January 5th

Send no more motors.

Lathrop

AMERICAN FUND FOR FRENCH WOUNDED (Inc.)

(RECOGNISED AND APPROVED BY THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT)

(COMITÉ AMÉRICAIN POUR LES BLESSÉS FRANÇAIS)

FONCTIONNANT SOUS LA DIRECTION DU SERVICE DE SANTÉ

Noted

Conseil d'Administration en France :

Madame BENJAMIN GIRAULT LATHROP, *Présidente*

Le Docteur ALEXIS CARREL, *Vice-Président*

Monsieur HERBERT M. NICHOLS, *Secrétaire*

Mademoiselle ANNA MURRAY VAIL, *Trésorière*

Mademoiselle MARIE-LOUISE BRENT

Monsieur WILLIAM GWIN

Madame FRANCIS GEORGE SHAW



ALCAZAR D'ÉTÉ, CHAMPS-ÉLYSÉES

PARIS, January 4th 1919

American Fund for French Wounded,
Mrs. Charles W. Ames, Chairman,
501 Grand Avenue,
ST. PAUL, Minnesota

Mesdames:

We are very pleased indeed
to acknowledge receipt from your Com-
mittee of the following case:

By U.S. TRANSPORT sailing Oct. 10th

Case #18524 - Your #614

225 Men's, women's and
children's garments

Believe me, with most grate-
ful thanks from us all,

Cordially yours,

Isabel S. Lathrop

REB

Presidente

*SLP July 5
by 247 31
shipped Oct 10
ack Jan 4*

BISHOP & GABRIEL
PARIS FINE BANK
100 RUE D'ANGLET

AMERICAN FUND FOR FRENCH WOUNDED (Inc.)

(RECOGNISED AND APPROVED BY THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT)

(COMITÉ AMÉRICAIN POUR LES BLESSÉS FRANÇAIS)

FONCTIONNANT SOUS LA DIRECTION DU SERVICE DE SANTÉ

Conseil d'Administration en France :

Madame BENJAMIN GIRAULT LATHROP, *Présidente*

Le Docteur ALEXIS CARREL, *Vice-Président*

Monsieur HERBERT M. NICHOLS, *Secrétaire*

Mademoiselle ANNA MURRAY VAIL, *Trésorière*

Mademoiselle MARIE-LOUISE BRENT

Monsieur WILLIAM GWIN

Madame FRANCIS GEORGE SHAW



ALCAZAR D'ÉTÉ, CHAMPS-ÉLYSÉES

PARIS, January 14th 1919

Noted in book

American Fund for French Wounded,
Mrs. Charles W. Ames, Chairman,
501 Grand Avenue,
ST. PAUL, Minnesota.

Mesdames :

Thank you so very much for the following cases just received at the Alcazar:

By U.S. Transport sailing October 10th

✓ Case #18392 - Your #600

93 Comfort pillows	19 Bed rings
22 NW Bandages	29 Chin bandages
2 Eye " "	1 Pair slippers
2 Pairs socks	2 Sweaters
6 Pkg. old linen	25 Pillows
5 Pairs ward socks	9 Wristlets
1 Pajamas	1 Robe
1 Shirt	

✓ Case #18400 - Your #601

6 Afghans
3 Quilts
60 Pillow cases
2 Sheets
7 Counterpanes
2 Cloth bed pads
1 Blanket
5 Blankets

With most grateful thanks, believe me

Sincerely yours,

REB

Isabel S. Lathrop
President

AMERICAN FUND FOR FRENCH WOUNDED (Inc.)

(RECOGNISED AND APPROVED BY THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT)

(COMITÉ AMÉRICAIN POUR LES BLESSÉS FRANÇAIS)

FONCTIONNANT SOUS LA DIRECTION DU SERVICE DE SANTÉ

Conseil d'Administration en France :

Madame BENJAMIN GIRAULT LATHROP, *Présidente*

Le Docteur ALEXIS CARREL, *Vice-Président*

Monsieur HERBERT M. NICHOLS, *Secrétaire*

Mademoiselle ANNA MURRAY VAIL, *Trésorière*

Mademoiselle MARIE-LOUISE BRENT

Monsieur WILLIAM GWIN

Madame FRANCIS GEORGE SHAW



ALCAZAR D'ÉTÉ, CHAMPS-ÉLYSÉES

PARIS, February 1st 1919

American Fund for French Wounded
Mrs. Charles W. Ames, Chairman
501 Grand Avenue
ST. PAUL, Minnesota.

Mesdames:

We are very pleased indeed to
acknowledge receipt from you of the follow-
ing cases:

By S.S. "Lorraine" sailing July 12th

Case #11580 147 Gauze metres
 3640 Sponges

By U.S. Transport sailing Oct. 10th

Case #18509 - Your #415

✓ Case #18399 - " #617

By S.S. "Rochembeau" sailing October 24th

✓ Case #19339 - Your #606

✓ " #19451 - " #607

" #19288 - 414 Pansements

✓ " #19449 - 668 Bandages (your #595)

Believe me, with most cordial thanks
for these splendid cases,

Sincerely yours,

Isabel S. Lathrop
Présidente

REB

*means perhaps
1/3rd of 414 = 138
packages*

COPY OF CABLE RECEIVED BY THE
NEW YORK BRANCH OF THE
AMERICAN FUND FOR FRENCH WOUNDED
AT 73 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY
FEBRUARY 8th, 1919.

Commission for Relief in Belgium and Northern France requested by French Government continue their work until conditions liberated regions approach normal. Commission asks us work under their patronage for remaining months of existence. This will please Committees as their supplies will go directly destitute of Northern France. Have just returned Valenciennes and found our supplies arriving promptly and filling great need.

(Signed)

LATHROP

Téléphone : ÉLYSÉES 32-47

AMERICAN FUND FOR FRENCH WOUNDED (Inc.)

(RECOGNISED AND APPROVED BY THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT)

(COMITÉ AMÉRICAIN POUR LES BLESSÉS FRANÇAIS)

FONCTIONNANT SOUS LA DIRECTION DU SERVICE DE SANTÉ

Noted

Conseil d'Administration en France :

Madame BENJAMIN GIRAULT LATHROP, *Présidente*

Le Docteur ALEXIS CARREL, *Vice-Président*

Monsieur HERBERT M. NICHOLS, *Secrétaire*

Mademoiselle ANNA MURRAY VAIL, *Trésorière*

Mademoiselle MARIE-LOUISE BRENT

Monsieur WILLIAM GWIN

Madame FRANCIS GEORGE SHAW



ALCAZAR D'ÉTÉ, CHAMPS-ÉLYSÉES

PARIS, February 18th 1919

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

Mesdames:

We are very pleased indeed to
acknowledge receipt from you of the
following cases:

By S.S. "ROCHAMBEAU" sailing October 24th ✓

Case #19450 - Your #598

By U.S. Transport sailing November 18th

Case #21869 - Your #625

With most grateful thanks from
us all, believe me

Sincerely yours,

Isabel S. Lathrop

REB

Présidente

Téléphone : ÉLYSÉES 32-47

See also Goan & Gwin
Mrs Lathrop

AMERICAN FUND FOR FRENCH WOUNDED (Inc.)

(RECOGNISED AND APPROVED BY THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT)

(COMITÉ AMÉRICAIN POUR LES BLESSÉS FRANÇAIS)

FONCTIONNANT SOUS LA DIRECTION DU SERVICE DE SANTÉ

Conseil d'Administration en France :

Madame BENJAMIN GIRAULT LATHROP, *Présidente*

Le Docteur ALEXIS CARREL, *Vice-Président*

Monsieur HERBERT M. NICHOLS, *Secrétaire*

Mademoiselle ANNA MURRAY VAIL, *Trésorière*

Mademoiselle MARIE-LOUISE BRENT

Monsieur WILLIAM GWIN

Madame FRANCIS GEORGE SHAW



ALCAZAR D'ÉTÉ, CHAMPS-ÉLYSÉES

PARIS, February 28th 1919

American Fund for French Wounded
Mrs. Charles W. Ames, Chairman
501 Grand Avenue
ST PAUL, Minnesota.

Mesdames:

We acknowledge with many thanks
receipt of the following cases from your
Committee:

By S S "LORRAINE" sailing July 12th

Case #11545 - 48 Bed oads

By STEAMER sailing September 14th

Case #17023 - Your #616 ✓

By STEAMER sailing October 10th

Case #18509 - Your #415 ←

By STEAMER sailing November 18th

Case #21862 - Your #618 ✓
21872 - " #628 ✓

With most cordial thanks from us all,
believe me

Sincerely yours,

REB

Robert S. Lathrop
President

Can't find
Our No 415 is
17935 & was Ackn
from Paris Dec 8 1917

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, FIRST 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 332 ROBERT STREET, ST. PAUL, MINN.

-678NA CABLE PAS NY

PARIS 7

WESTPUBCO

822
SAINTPAULMINN

SAILING WITH BETTY TOURAINE

LATHRIP.

A

1919 MAR 6 PM 8 02

TELEPHONE NO. 2049
 TELEPH. TO A
 TIME 1040P
 BY W TO BE 1040P

149 MAR 6 PM 8 03

B . MAR 6 PM 8 37

The work of the ~~American~~
Fund for the French Wounded
and for the Cyprian population
~~during the past few years~~
has been crowned by the
~~Establishment~~ founding of
an American Memorial
Hospital at Rhims, and
the organization will now
be dissolved.

Mary L. Ames
Chairman St Paul
Committee

You are Cordially invited
to attend a meeting of
the American Fund
for French Wounded

Monday Evening April 14th
at 8³⁰ P.M.

at the University Club.

Mrs Benjamin G. Lathrop
~~the President of the~~ ^{the President of the} Fund
will tell us of what the
~~of F.F.W.~~ ^{been} has accomplished
in Paris during the last
five years, - ^{probably} Illustrating
by Slides. The subject

Copy Night letter Tol. To Alice C.
April 2 '19 from Washington.

"Engage University Club for 8 ³⁰
Pm Monday April 14th for
Lathrop address. I am sending
you notice to have printed.
I stay in Washⁿ until Saturday
noon. Supper at Balcony. Mid-
night train to Boston. Betty
probably in Cambridge
Friday.

Mother

MRS. LATHROP'S SCHEDULE

Speak

WORCESTER Wednesday April 2 evening Leave Worc. Thur. 9.50 a.m.
Arrive Bost. " 10.51 a.m.

BOSTON Thursday April 3 afternoon Leave Bost. Fri. 10.00 a.m.
Arrive Spri. " 12.35 p.m.

SPRINGFIELD Friday April 4 afternoon Leave Spri. Sat. 12.40 p.m.
Arrive Syr. " 8.10 p.m.

SYRACUSE Sunday April 6 afternoon Leave Syr. Sun. 11.30 p.m.
Arrive Detr. Mon. 7.40 a.m.

DETROIT Monday April 7 afternoon Leave Detr. Tues. 8.00 a.m.
Arrive G. R. " 1.00 p.m.

GRAND RAPIDS ~~Tuesday~~ April 8 *evening* Leave G. R. Thur. 12.01 p.m.
Arrive Chic. " 5.00 p.m.

(?) Springfield *June* April 10

CHICAGO Friday April 11

Kimberly Sat. April 12 *Leaves Milwaukee* 12.10 *(midnight 12)* Sunday
Milwaukee Sunday April 13 *Arrive St Paul* 11.40 A M - Mon.
St Paul Monday April 14 -

ITINERARY FOR MRS. LATHROP'S WESTERN TOUR

CHICAGO - - - - - April 11th

KENOSHA - - - - - April 12th

CHICAGO - - - - - April 13th

Leave for ST. PAUL Evening of 13th

Chicago & N. W. R. R.

Leave 10 P. M.

Arrive 11:40 A. M.

Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R.

Leave 10:45 P. M.

Arrive 11:50 A. M.

ST. PAUL - - - - - April 14th

MINNEAPOLIS - - - - - April 15th

Leave ST. PAUL for KANSAS CITY April 15th

Rock Island R. R.

Leave 2:55 P. M.

Arrive 7:50 A. M. (next day)

Great Western R. R.

Leave 7:25 P. M.

Arrive 3:35 P. M. (next day)

STATE OF KANSAS - - - - - April 16th - 22nd inc.

ST. JOSEPH, MO. - - - - - April 23rd (noon meeting)

ST JOSEPH to ST. LOUIS. MO. Evening of 23rd

C. B. & Q. R. R.

Leave 9:30 P. M.

Arrive 7:19 A. M.

ST. LOUIS, MO. - - - - - April 24th

Leave ST. LOUIS for COLUMBUS, OHIO Evening of 24th

Penn. R. R.

Leave 11:50 P. M.

Arrive 12:40 P. M.

Big Four R. R.

Leave 10:15 P. M.

Arrive 12:10 P. M.

COLUMBUS, OHIO - - - - - April 25th

Leave COLUMBUS for PITTSBURG. PA. Midnight April 25th

Penn. R. R.

Leave 1:00 A. M.

Arrive 7:10 A. M.

PITTSBURG, Pa - - - - - April 26th

Leave PITTSBURG for NEW YORK Evening April 26th

Penn. R. R.

Leave 11:05 P. M.

Arrive 9:35 A. M.

In NEW YORK APRIL 27th.

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Telegram	
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 telegram. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Telegram	
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 telegram. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

RECEIVED AT 2 ZHD 24 NL DUPE OF TEL TELEGRAM

MA CHICAGO ILL MAR 14 1919

CHAS W AMES

L WEST PUB CO STPAUL MINN

MRS LATHROP WILL ARRIVE STPAUL MORNING OF FOURTEENTH WILL LEAVE

STPAUL SEVEN FIFTY FIVE PM APRIL FIFTEENTH FOR KANSAS CITY I AM

AWAITING YOUR LETTER

SARAH B TYSON

MAR 15 1919

825AM

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

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Telegram	
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Night Letter	N L

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

RECEIVED AT 1 ZHD 48 NL

FY CHICAGO ILL MAR 13 1-19

CHAS W AMES

Q

CARE WEST PUB CO STPAUL MINN

LATHROP SAILING FIFTEENTH CHICAGO DATE CHANGED TO APRIL ELEVENTH
KINDLY WIRE SIXTY EAST WASHINGTON STREET WHETHER STPAUL AND MINN-
EAPOLIS BOTH WANT DATES FOR LATHROP TO SPEEK BEFORE GOING TO KANSAS
WHERE GOVERNOR ALLEN IS TO ASSIST CAMPAIGN FOR HOSPITAL AT RHEIMS
HOPE TO MEET LATHROP NEW YORK WITH BANGS

SARAH B TYSON

825AM

MAR 14 1919

Ans 3/14

MONEY TELEGRAPHED FROM 21 E. 5TH ST.

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED

Telegram

Day Letter

Night Message

Night Letter

Patrons should mark an X opposite the class of service desired: OTHERWISE THE MESSAGE WILL BE TRANSMITTED AS A FULL-RATE TELEGRAM

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

Receiver's No.

Check

Time Filed

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

St. Paul, Minnesota, March 14, 1919.

Mrs. Russell Tyson,

c/o American Fund for French Wounded,

60 Washington Street,

Chicago, Illinois.

Thanks Would like Lathrop here after Chicago ~~was~~ before
Kansas. Writing.

Charles W. Ames

Prepaid

ALL MESSAGES TAKEN BY THIS COMPANY ARE SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING TERMS:

To guard against mistakes or delays, the sender of a message should order it REPEATED, that is, telegraphed back to the originating office for comparison. For this, one-half the un-repeated message rate is charged in addition. Unless otherwise indicated on its face, THIS IS AN UNREPEATED MESSAGE AND PAID FOR AS SUCH, in consideration whereof it is agreed between the sender of the message and this Company as follows:

1. The Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any UNREPEATED message, beyond the amount received for sending the same; nor for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any REPEATED message, beyond fifty times the sum received for sending the same, unless specially valued; nor in any case for delays arising from unavoidable interruption in the working of its lines; nor for errors in cipher or obscure messages.
2. In any event the Company shall not be liable for damages for any mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for the non-delivery, of this message, whether caused by the negligence of its servants or otherwise, beyond the sum of FIFTY DOLLARS, at which amount this message is hereby valued, unless a greater value is stated in writing hereon at the time the message is offered to the Company for transmission, and an additional sum paid or agreed to be paid based on such value equal to one-tenth of one per cent. thereof.
3. The Company is hereby made the agent of the sender, without liability, to forward this message over the lines of any other Company when necessary to reach its destination.
4. Messages will be delivered free within one-half mile of the Company's office in towns of 5,000 population or less, and within one mile of such office in other cities or towns. Beyond these limits the Company does not undertake to make delivery, but will, without liability, at the sender's request, as his agent and at his expense, endeavor to contract for him for such delivery at a reasonable price.
5. No responsibility attaches to this Company concerning messages until the same are accepted at one of its transmitting offices; and if a message is sent to such office by one of the Company's messengers, he acts for that purpose as the agent of the sender.
6. The Company will not be liable for damages or statutory penalties in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the message is filed with the Company for transmission.
7. Special terms governing the transmission of messages under the classes of messages enumerated below shall apply to messages in each of such respective classes in addition to all foregoing terms.
8. No employee of the Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY

INCORPORATED
NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

CLASSES OF SERVICE

TELEGRAMS

A full-rate expedited service.

NIGHT MESSAGES

Accepted up to 2.00 A.M. at reduced rates to be sent during the night and delivered not earlier than the morning of the ensuing business day.

DAY LETTERS

A deferred day service at rates lower than the standard telegram rates as follows: One and one-half times the standard Night Letter rate for the transmission of 50 words or less and one-fifth of the initial rates for each additional 10 words or less.

SPECIAL TERMS APPLYING TO DAY LETTERS:

In further consideration of the reduced rate for this special "Day Letter" service, the following special terms in addition to those enumerated above are hereby agreed to:

- a. Day Letters may be forwarded by the Telegraph Company as a deferred service and the transmission and delivery of such Day Letters is, in all respects, subordinate to the priority of transmission and delivery of regular telegrams.
- b. Day Letters shall be written in plain English. Code language is not permissible.
- c. This Day Letter may be delivered by the Telegraph Company by telephoning the same to the addressee, and such delivery shall be a complete discharge of the obligation of the Telegraph Company to deliver.
- d. This Day Letter is received subject to the express understanding and agreement that the Company does not undertake that a Day

Letter shall be delivered on the day of its date absolutely and at all events; but that the Company's obligation in this respect is subject to the condition that there shall remain sufficient time for the transmission and delivery of such Day Letter on the day of its date during regular office hours, subject to the priority of the transmission of regular telegrams under the conditions named above.

No employee of the Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

NIGHT LETTERS

Accepted up to 2.00 A.M. for delivery on the morning of the ensuing business day, at rates still lower than standard night message rates, as follows: The standard telegram rate for 10 words shall be charged for the transmission of 50 words or less, and one-fifth of such standard telegram rate for 10 words shall be charged for each additional 10 words or less.

SPECIAL TERMS APPLYING TO NIGHT LETTERS:

In further consideration of the reduced rate for this special "Night Letter" service, the following special terms in addition to those enumerated above are hereby agreed to:

- a. Night Letters may at the option of the Telegraph Company be mailed at destination to the addressees, and the Company shall be deemed to have discharged its obligation in such cases with respect to delivery by mailing such Night Letters at destination, postage prepaid.
- b. Night Letters shall be written in plain English is not permissible.

No employee of the Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

March 14, 1919.

Mrs. Russell Tyson,
c/o American Fund for French Wounded,
60 Washington Street,
Chicago, Illinois.

My Dear Mrs. Tyson:-

Your telegram is just received and I am replying
as follows:

"Thanks. Would like Lathrop here after
Chicago and before Kansas. Writing."

There is not much of an A. F. F. W. organization
in Minneapolis and Mrs. Ames and I venture to speak for the Twin
Cities without consulting anybody else. You say that Mrs. Lathrop
is to be in Chicago April eleventh, which is a Friday. Please no-
tify Mrs. Ames the exact dates for St. Paul. We would be glad, of
course, if she could come up here Saturday night, spending Sunday
with us and giving St. Paul and Minneapolis, Monday and Tuesday, the
fourteenth and fifteenth.

I am leaving for the east tomorrow evening. Mrs. Ames
will follow about the middle of next week.

Hastily yours,

CWA:EAB

AMERICAN FUND FOR FRENCH WOUNDED

(RECOGNISED AND APPROVED BY THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT) (Inc.)

(COMITÉ AMÉRICAIN POUR LES BLESSÉS FRANÇAIS)

FONCTIONNANT SOUS LA DIRECTION DU SERVICE DE SANTÉ



ALCAZAR D'ÉTÉ, Champs-Élysées

PARIS, March 12th 1919

Mrs. C.W. Ames,
501 Grand Avenue,
St. Paul,
Minnesota,

My dear Mrs. Ames:

We are sending herewith a history of St. Paul Dispensary up to date. We hope that the donors will feel repaid by the description of the splendid work which has been accomplished by their generosity.

I expected to be in New York the eighteenth but on account of the strikes in America, we are delayed from day to day. We hear now that we are sailing on Tuesday next and I am coming with Betty and my two girls. I shall probably hear in New York whether you want me to come to St. Paul or not. If I come I shall take pleasure in giving a minute description of how we have spent every penny so generously donated for the dispensary under the splendidly efficient direction of Miss MacGregor.

Sincerely yours,

ISL CE

Isabel S. Patterson

ST. PAUL DISPENSARY.

The St. Paul dispensary began work on the twenty-first of June, 1918, at Neuves Maisons, about fifteen kilometers from Nancy. Neuves Maisons is one of the most famous mining towns of France; its iron mines are known throughout Europe and its proximity to the firing lines made it a most precarious habitat for the multitude of miners and their families who are necessary to the working of the mines. A population of this class becomes very much depressed under the strain of constant bombardments and has particular need of the physical and moral aid which units such as we send out could give. The feeling that America, the sister republic toward which everyone was looking at that time, was there to aid and morally support them, made work very much easier for these poor people, ninety per cent of whose lives are spent under ground.

During the air raids at Neuves Maisons--and these continued for months at a time--thousands of people slept in the mines where it was said that ten kilometers of tunnel were occupied by the beds where the miners and their families managed to rest during the night. It is easy to see from the dispensary point of view that Neuves Maisons was of great importance and the people who had the privilege of going there were looked upon by ardent workers as very lucky.

Personnel

Neuves Maisons received our aid and our workers with open arms and everything that was possible to be done for them under the existing circumstances was done without a question. A house was provided for them just out of the town, situated on a high hill in the Val de Fer or the Iron Valley as it is called. From Neuves Maisons, seven villages were covered: Messein, Chavincey, Pont-St.-Vincent, Xeulley, Maron, Ceintrey and Chaligny.

The first équipe that took charge at Neuves Maisons was composed of Dr. Esther Blair, Miss Mohan, and Miss Hill, temporarily loaned from the Minneapolis staff. The dispensary at Neuves Maisons took like wildfire, the children treated being in the majority because the underground life to which they were subjected had reduced their force of resistance to the lowest point and they were almost all in a terrible physical condition.

In September, Miss Elizabeth MacGregor with Miss Clark and Miss Hughes as chauffeuse replaced the members of the Minneapolis staff. Miss MacGregor who is a capable woman as well as an excellent physician is possessed of the courage that makes all things possible. At one time, when the question of doctors became very critical, Miss MacGregor stepped in and made arrangements herself with one or two French practitioners left in the district and carried on the work in the interim as though no difficulties had arisen. Neuves Maisons was one center the Paris Depot had never to worry about for it was sure to find a way out of any complications and to do excellent work under the most trying conditions. Miss Clark seconded Miss MacGregor with the greatest possible devotion. For a time Miss Morin was lent to

this unit as interpreter and did very successful work with it.

At the end of November, Dr. Blair was replaced by Dr. H.L. Moon also of the American Red Cross. Dr. Moon's services were only temporary, due to the fact that the American Red Cross withdrew on January first all their doctors from civilian work in the war zone. We were most fortunate, however, in securing the services of Dr. Nellie Barsness of the Women's Overseas Hospitals. Dr. Barsness is in charge of the St. Paul Dispensary at the present writing.

Work Accomplished.

The total number of patients treated by the St. Paul Dispensary up to September first, 1918, is --1,677, the total number of treatments given is --3,921.

After August, the manner of recording cases was changed by the Physician in charge, the numbers growing too unwieldy, and weekly and monthly totals of treatments given were sent in to the Paris Depot. During the month of January, 1981 cases were treated at the Dispensary and our records show that this average has since been maintained.

In connection with our dispensaries, a Vestiaire was established at Nancy. The hospital supplies and refugee clothing which comes from America is sent to our central depot at Nancy and any dispensary case which needs clothing etc. is brought to the attention of our delegate and necessary articles sent over at once. Thus the poor and needy found in the chain of dispensaries receive not only medical attention but also clothing and leave us better able to cope with the difficulties before them.

The municipal authorities of Neuves Maisons and in fact of all the villages covered by the St. Paul Dispensary have been loud in their praises of the work it has accomplished, and louder in their regrets at the idea of losing the sympathetic aid which came at such a critical moment and saw them through such trying times.

Financial Statement.

Total Receipts

Frs. 19,419

Credit Balance

Frs. 4,617.27

Total Expenditures

Frs. 14,801.73

Neuves Maisons.

The mines and usines were well known to the Germans. Kuhlmann, the aviator, worked in the mine at Val de Fer a short time before the war started. The Director for the Gas Usine was a German and had made maps showing the location of every house and the occupant. Some of these maps were later found in Luneville when it was retaken by the French. They well knew the importance of the mines and the amount of work done in the usines in this vicinity. They knew about the subterranean passages to other villages. I am told that Val de Fer is connected with Verdun by an underground passage. For three and one half years Neuves Maisons was bombed. During the winter of 1917-18 they would come over at five o'clock in the afternoon and keep up until seven in the morning. They also came in the day time and the schools had their abris where the children could go.

Before the abris were built everybody went to the mine for safety. Later those who were able had abris near their homes in the village. The very large majority of people continued to use the old worked part of the mine. Each family was assigned a stall, the passage was lit by electricity until the raids started, the name of the family was hung over the front of the stall and for years the family climbed the hill, about two miles, and slept in this cold, damp place. They started coming at four o'clock in the afternoon and the road was black with them until about eight. During the times the raids started in the afternoon they came by the woods carrying the children in their arms instead of in baby carriages and wagons. They ate their supper in a large barracks provided for the purpose. In the morning it was necessary to leave between four and five o'clock when the night shift changed. The day after the armistice twenty kilometers of beds moved down the hill. Children were born in the mine, some had died there. Yet not once did we meet a sullen crowd. There was always a pleasant "Bon Soir" and in the morning they went down the hill singing.

Such conditions of living left the people ready for any illness. Tubercular germs, pneumonia, skin troubles, vermin and the Grippe predominated.

From the time we came until the armistice we had altogether what amounted to three weeks without bombing. The lights at the usines could never be put out and they could come on dark nights as well as when it was light. Some part of the usine was very frequently struck. The Military Hospital where we have our clinic had isinglas put in for glass in the windows on account of their being broken every night. During the summer we sometimes had day raids and one morning 75 women and children were in the clinic while a battle between three French and two German planes was going on over our heads.

We have had as our patients many children who have been hurt by the shrapnel or the bombs, some who have been gassed,

Neuves Maisons

some without hands, some without legs and some blinded as a result of bombs or shrapnel, or were mutilated while prisoners in Germany.

A few of the cases.

Family at Neuves Maisons. Father in the army two years wounded, militarized to work in the mine. Mother dead, step-mother for one year. Six children, oldest fifteen years. Step-mother pregnant, double pneumonia. Family lived in two rooms over the place for the horses. We were called. Took the mother to Toul to Hospital. Every child in the house was sick in bed the day we went there. Youngest child died the next day. We cleaned up the house, provided what was necessary and went each day until the others were better. Gave clothing. The mother recovered. Gave layette. As soon as they were well enough to do the work themselves all aid was stopped.

Family at Neuves Maisons. Father in the Army. Mother worked in the mine, seven children 4 to 14 years. Mother hurt at her work and later died. Father released to care for the children and to work in the mine. Children keep house and care for each other. Boy, 14, brings three or four younger children in for treatment, dresses and undresses them and takes all directions. Whole family cared for in the Dispensary, clothing also given.

Family at Chaligny. Father in the Army, eight children, four died of meningitis, one lost sight of eye by accident. Mother pregnant, taken to hospital, clothing provided for baby and other children. Family visited while mother was at hospital.

Family at Chaligny. Father militarized at the Mine. Mother dead, Child of eleven at the head of the house. All the children cared for during the summer. Oldest child broke patella, could not go to bed because there was no one to care for the other little ones.

Pulligny--sent for to make a house call. Woman lame, walked with crutches. Her mother blind. Son and husband soldiers.

All the time we have been here women have come long distances bringing their children, from one to eighteen kilometers. One woman eighty-one years of age came in one day. She stated that she had just come in to find out what to do if she should get sick but she was as young as any of us and there was nothing the matter with her now. She had, however, many troubles and reluctantly took some medicine. She had walked nine kilometers.

At Geintrey, we are caring for an old lady who was burned when the Germans sacked Nomeny. Their home was burned and her husband shot before her. They had been people of comfortable circumstances before and were left with absolutely

nothing. The jewelry and money was found melted afterwards. There are many who needed and would not ask and it was only through our explaining that it is not charity but our part of the war that they would accept. Some wanted to show their appreciation and would bring a rabbit in a basket, another brought the only pear she had in her garden last year. Others a little pad of butter, some eggs, baskets of grapes or confiture and they never wanted anyone to know about it, would slip it into our basket or into our kitchen and when we would thank them they always said it was nothing. I am afraid more than one flower garden was robbed to get the biggest armful of flowers for each one of us all summer.

An old lady at Orne whose family of eight we have cared for since we came asked us to have lunch with her one day. We went and it was a fête day in that village. All the important people call during the meal. We had a great deal to eat and a chicken cooked with head and feet on. They ate every bit of it even the brains and the claws. The letter written to us and sent by the daughter is attached.

A woman came to the clinic and in giving her symptoms stated that she coughed much. The Doctor asked if she slept with her windows open and she said "God forbid!" Another who had been at Toul for an operation for Tonsils came in with much cotton in her ears. When asked why she had it there she said since so much had been cut out she was afraid the draft down her throat would not be good for her. Another came in with much cotton around her neck to prevent stomach ache. The co-operation between the families is remarkable. One family will open their home to three or four others whom they do not know, care for them while they are sick and if they die and you hear no complaint.

Story after story has been told of their deliverance by the Americans. At St. Mihiel, a woman of sixty-five, there since the beginning of the war and during the bombardment was in a cave where everyone else was killed. She needed hospital treatment. She got it.

A family at Thiancourt, mother and four girls were cruelly treated during the four years. When the Americans came they were sent to Bais L'Eveque. One child was separated from the others. All were in a run down condition, the child who was lost had a bad heart. All were cared for in the clinic and clothing furnished them before they went back after the Armistice.

We have a boy of seventeen at Neuves Maisons who was a prisoner in Germany during the war. He is in an advanced case of Pulmonary Tuberculosis. He was forced to work, given little to eat, and the doctor refused to care for him.

Another boy ten years of age was a prisoner. His leg was cut off two years ago and it is not healed yet. We are caring for it now.

A woman who escaped with her child from Homeny comes for dressings. She gives a graphic description beginning the day when they first heard the guns. Her wound is not healed and her child is nervous and has a bad heart. She saw her uncle tied to a chair while his home burned, his wife and child shot before him and after the house was burned to the ground, he was shot too.

One day a number of the children at Chaligny were showing what each had on that was American. One had a sweater given his sister by a soldier, another had a cap, another had a pin. One red headed lad unfastened his suspenders and pulled up his underdrawers, proudly claiming they were made in America.

A child came in to have his teeth treated and one pulled. Another was having the same done. He was watched with much interest. When the first was ready to depart, the doctor asked him what was the matter with him. His answer was, "Des Vers."

A woman complained of having no appetite and being very feeble. She was given a tonic and asked to report the next week. She came back and asked to have the medicine changed because she now gets so hungry she had to go to the Mairie for extra food and she was afraid of what would happen if she took it any more.

We are frequently called upon to translate letters from the American soldiers to the French girls. We do not always consider it wise to give a literal translation. An American boy had been ill and was cared for by a French family. He wrote to the girl at home and told her about how well he had been treated. The girl at home wrote to the motherly old French woman that she was engaged to him, thanked her for what she had done and asked that their acquaintance cease! A literal translation was not given.

(Signed)

E. MacGregor

COPY

Meurthe et
Moselle

Ceintrey, le 10 janvier '19

Les mères de famille françaises soussignées adressent le témoignage de leur profonde gratitude aux dames du Dispensaire du Comité américain qui, non contentes de leur donner gratuitement des soins dévoués et des médicaments, leur apportent encore des vêtements pour leurs enfants.

Elles les prient de vouloir bien transmettre leurs remerciements émus et reconnaissants au Comité américain et à tous les généreux donateurs, dont la charité ne se lasse pas de soulager les misères de la France.

(Signed)

Veuve Denis	Madame Merling	Mme. Bastion
Veuve Nocus	Veuve Pierron	Mme. Humbert
Madame Froment-Chevrollion		

Veuve Aubry	veuve Petitcolas	
Mme. Bernerville	Mme. Georgette Parent	
Madame Gény	Mme. Pernot	
Madame Flaguet	Veuve Streff	Mme. Schmitt
Vve. Frisé	Mme. Liébaut	Veuve Chomas
Mme. Colin		

Le Maire de Ceintrey et le Secrétaire de la Mairie joignent leurs remerciements à ceux des familles secourues.

Le Secrétaire

Le Maire

(Signed) E. Petit

(Signed) I. Vindart

Mairie de Ceintrey

DÉPARTEMENT
DE MEURTHE-ET-MOSELLE

ARRONDISSEMENT
DE NANCY

MAIRIE
DE CHALIGNY

CHALIGNY, le 14 Mars 1919.

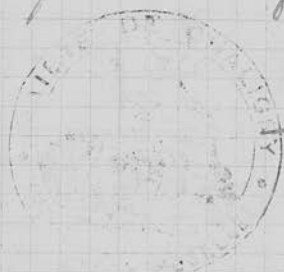
Madame la Présidente

Je suis heureux de vous exprimer tous
les remerciements des habitants de
ma Commune, pour les soins dévoués
et désintéressés, que les Dames de
la St Paul Comitée ont prodigués
aux malades qui se sont adressés
à Elles.

Vous conserverez un immortel
souvenir des dévoués Dames
Américaines.

Très affectueux
Madame la
Présidente, et hommage de mon
profond respect

J. Lemaire



DÉPARTEMENT
DE MEURTHE-ET-MOSELLE

ARRONDISSEMENT
DE NANCY

COMMUNE
DE MARON

Maron, le 4 Mars 1919.

10 MAR 1919

Je soussigné Maire de la Commune
de Maron certifie que le Comité de
Secours américain a donné des soins et
secours médicaux aux malades de
la population depuis le mois de Juin 1918
à la grande reconnaissance des habitants
qui se trouvaient privés de médicaments et
de tous secours par suite de la mobilisation.

Le Maire, au nom de ses administrés,
adresse au Comité ses vifs remerciements.

Le Maire de Maron,

Pocmire



Compagnie des Forges
— DE —

CHATILLON-COMMENTRY & NEUVES-MAISONS

Société Anonyme au Capital de 18.500.000 F

SIÈGE SOCIAL A PARIS

19, Rue de La Rochefoucauld (IX^e)

DIRECTION

DES

ÉTABLISSEMENTS DE NEUVES-MAISONS

ADRESSER LES LETTRES

à Monsieur le Directeur

des Etablissements de Neuves-Maisons

A NEUVES-MAISONS (M & M)

Adresse Télégraphique:

HAUTE-MOSELLE-NEUVES-MAISONS

Neuves-Maisons (M^{ts} Moselle) le 3 Mars 1919

TELEPHONE
PONT-ST-VINCENT N°7

8 MAR 1919

8

Madame la PRESIDENTE ,

Mesdames Elizabeth Mac GREGOR et Mary Rose CLARK

viennent de nous informer qu'elles cesseraient le service du dispensaire de Neuves-Maisons à partir du 1^{er} avril prochain .

C'est avec le plus grand regret que nous les verrons partir et nous nous faisons un devoir impérieux de vous exprimer nos plus vifs remerciements pour l'aide matériel et moral qu'elles ont prodigué aux malades , femmes et enfants de notre région , en particulier aux familles des ouvriers de nos Usines de Neuves-Maisons .

Elles ont apporté dans leur tâche un dévouement de tous les instants et ont contribué dans les moments souvent critiques et périlleux à soutenir le moral de notre personnel .

Nous serons très heureux de voir porter à la connaissance de votre Comité la belle et noble conduite de Mesdames Mac GREGOR et CLARK .

F N° 3451

Nous vous prions également de remercier le Comité
de Saint-Paul en notre nom pour les services qu'il nous
a rendus pendant la guerre .

Veuillez agréer , Madame la PRESIDENTE , nos
plus respectueux hommages .

Le Directeur des Etablissements de L'Est



Madame LATHROP , Présidente du
St-Paul Comittee Of The
American Fund For French Wounded

MOS.

DÉPARTEMENT
DE
MEURTHE-ET-MOSELLE

ARRONDISSEMENT
DE NANCY

CANTON
DE
NANCY - OUEST

MAIRIE
DE
NEUVES - MAISONS

NEUVES-MAISONS, le 7 Mars

1919.

10 MAR 1919

Les habitants de la Commune de Neuves Maisons, apprenant avec regret le départ des Dames Américaines du Comité Américain pour les Blessés Français.

Le Conseil Municipal réuni en session spéciale, se faisant l'interprète de la population exprime à l'unanimité ses sentiments de profonde gratitude et de vive reconnaissance à ces Dames pour l'œuvre poursuivie avec tant de persévérance: dévouement inlassable, fourniture d'effets d'habillement aux enfants indigents, de remèdes et de médicaments, consultations et hospitalisations gratuites, innombrables services rendus.

Résultats obtenus :

Santé publique: puissant effet moral sur toute la population. En supprimant le dispensaire installé dans la Commune, les habitants perdent énormément surtout en ce moment de recrudescence de grippe infectieuse et autres maladies épidémiques, ils garderont un impérissable souvenir du passage de ces Dames parmi eux, et regrette qu'elles ne puissent continuer leur œuvre.

La municipalité ayant eu beaucoup de rapports avec le Comité Américain pour les Blessés Français a pu l'apprécier dans ses œuvres humanitaires; elle prie ces Dames d'agréer ses respectueux hommages, ainsi que ses meilleurs sentiments de vive gratitude.



L. Moire,
M. Roussin

DÉPARTEMENT

de Meurthe-et-Moselle

ARRONDISSEMENT

de Nancy

CANTON

de Haroué

COMMUNE

de Ceintrey

EXTRAIT DU REGISTRE

DES DÉLIBÉRATIONS DU CONSEIL MUNICIPAL

Séance du

27 février

1919.

OBJET :

n° 535

Remerciements au
Comité Américain
St Paul

L'an mil neuf cent dix-neuf, le vingt-sept février
le Conseil Municipal de la Commune de Ceintrey dûment
convoque, s'est réuni en session extraordinaire sous la présidence de M.

Jules Guidard, Maire.
Présents : MM. Arnould, Basinot, Ferry,
George, Camille Harmand, Husson, Martin,
Mougenot et Guidard.

Absents : MM. Eloi Harmand et Petitjean.

Nombre de membres en exercice

11

Délibération affichée

le 1^{er} mars 1919

LE MAIRE :

[Signature]



Le Conseil,
Considérant que le Dispensaire qui fonctionne
à la Mairie de Ceintrey, sous la direction du
Comité Américain pour les blessés français, rend
aux populations les plus éminents services ;

Que quarante malades, en moyenne, de la
commune et des environs y reçoivent chaque semaine,
avec des médicaments gratuits, les soins avisés et
bienveillants de Dames dont le dévouement n'a d'égal
que le désintéressement ;

Que les vêtements et les chaussures ont été distribués
à vingt-trois enfants nécessiteux de la localité ;

Est d'avis d'exprimer au Comité Américain St Paul
et à ses collaboratrices la profonde reconnaissance de la
Municipalité et des habitants de Ceintrey touchés de
l'ardente et généreuse sympathie qui leur est témoignée
par nos grands alliés.

Fait et délibéré les an, mois et jour susdits.

Et ont les membres présents signé au registre.

Pour Copie conforme :

Ceintrey, le 4 mars 1919.

Le Maire,

[Signature]



Recommandé



Mrs. C. W. Amos Chairman
American Fund for French Wounded
501 Grand Avenue
St. Paul
Minnesota
Etats Unis d'Amérique

85010

REGISTERED



1.

March 18.

Touraine sailing eighteenth. Delayed by New York strike. Desperately sorry delay. Inquiries pouring in regarding beds in memory American men. No fear obtaining one hundred beds. Gwin and Tyson in Rheims arranging temporary quarters for immediate infirmity for benefit returning refugees. Please engage room for me and two daughters Manhattan.

Lathrop.

American Fund for French Wounded, Inc.

Executive Offices: 6 East 61st Street, New York City

(RECOGNIZED AND APPROVED BY THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT)

NEW YORK BRANCH

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MRS. ETHELBERG NEVIN

MRS. ROBERT BACON

Honorary Vice-Chairman
MRS. NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER

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Vice-Chairmen
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MRS. SCHUYLER VAN RENSSELAER

Secretary
MRS. UDO M. FLEISCHMANN

President of Paris Administration
MRS. BENJAMIN GIRAULT LATHROP

March 13th, 1919

Committee

Mrs. Joachim Anderson
Mrs. John F. Archbold
Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincloss
Mme. Baldengberger
Mrs. Jessie Baskerville
Mrs. Herbert Bodman
Mrs. David C. Briggs
Mrs. William B. Bristow
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Mr. Richard Stevens
Mrs. Robert L. Stevens
Mrs. William Sturgis
Mrs. Arthur Sutcliffe
Mrs. Ramsay Turnbull

Mr. A. Parker Nevin } Counsel
Mr. William Law Stout }

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

My dear Mrs. Ames:

Mrs. Chapin received your letter yesterday and I received mine, asking me about Mrs. Lathrop's Tour.

As Mrs. Lathrop arrives a week later, all her dates will probably be changed by just that week.

Mrs. Tyson will assuredly notify you as soon as the dates are settled.

Mrs. Chapin wishes me to thank you for your report and your kind letter.

Sincerely yours,

Udo M. Fleischmann
WA

Secretary

(Mrs. Udo M. Fleischmann)

The American Fund for French Wounded has five main Branches:
New England - Chicago - Baltimore - Seattle - New York
which are affiliated with nearly 600 Committees throughout the United States.

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Telegram	
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 telegram. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Telegram	
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 telegram. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

RECEIVED AT ZHD 37 NL DVP OF TEL TELEGRAM

WELMINGTON DELEWARE APR 28 1919

C W AMES CARE WEST PUB CO

2

STPAUL MINN

AM PERFICTLY DELIGHTED TO REFER ^{new}WOOD FROM THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT
THAT THE BRONZE MEDAILLE DERECONNAISSANCE HAS BEEN CONFERED UPON
YOU FOR THE ^{recognition}REQUISITION OF YOUR SPLENDID SUPPORT AND LEADERSHIP
OF THE WORK IN A F F W

ISADELLA LATHROP

APR 28 1919

833AM