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67TH CONGRESS }
4th Session }

SENATE

{ DOCUMENT
{ No. 289

TWENTY-FIFTH REPORT OF
THE NATIONAL SOCIETY
OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE
AMERICAN REVOLUTION

MARCH 1, 1921, TO MARCH 1, 1922



No. 12874

JANUARY 15, 1923.—Referred to the Committee on Printing

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1923

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 412.

[REPORTED BY MR. MOSES.]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,

January 16 (calendar day, January 18), 1923.

Resolved, That the "Report of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution for the year ended March 1, 1922," transmitted to Congress by the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, pursuant to law, be printed as a Senate document, with illustrations.

Attest:

GEORGE A. SANDERSON,

Secretary.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,
Washington, December 28, 1922.

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with the act of incorporation of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, approved February 20, 1896, I have the honor to communicate to Congress the annual report of that society for the year ending March 1, 1922.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES D. WALCOTT,
Secretary.

LETTER OF SUBMITTAL.

NATIONAL SOCIETY,
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION,
MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL,
Washington, December 19, 1922.

SIR: In compliance with the act of incorporation of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, approved February 20, 1896, and by the direction of the national board of management, I have the honor to submit the report of the work accomplished from March 1, 1921, to March 1, 1922.

Respectfully submitted.

LILLIAN M. WILSON, *Editor,*
Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution,
National Society Daughters of the American Revolution.

DR. CHARLES D. WALCOTT,
Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

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ACT OF INCORPORATION.

[H. R. 3553. Fifty-fourth Congress of the United States of America; at the first session begun and held at the city of Washington on the second day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.]

[Public—No. 19.]

AN ACT To incorporate the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Mary Parke Foster (Mrs. John W. Foster), of Indiana; Mary Virginia Ellet Cabell (Mrs. William D. Cabell), of Virginia; Helen Mason Boynton (Mrs. Henry V. Boynton), of Ohio; Henrietta Greely (Mrs. A. W. Greely), of Washington, District of Columbia; Lelie Dent Saint Clair (Mrs. F. O. Saint Clair), of Maryland; Regina M. Knott (Mrs. A. Leo Knott), of Maryland; Sara Agnes Rice Pryor (Mrs. Roger A. Pryor), of New York; Sara Ford Judd Goode (Mrs. G. Browne Goode), of Washington, District of Columbia; Mary Desha, of Kentucky; Sue Virginia Field (Mrs. Stephen J. Field), of California; Sallie Kennedy Alexander (Mrs. Thomas Alexander), of Washington, District of Columbia; Rosa Wright Smith, of Washington, District of Columbia; Sara C. J. Hagan (Mrs. Hugh Hagan), of Georgia; Mary Stiner Putnam (Mrs. John Risley Putnam), of New York; Mary Leighton Shields (Mrs. George H. Shields), of Missouri; Ellen Hardin Walworth, of New York; Mary E. MacDonald (Mrs. Marshal MacDonald), of Virginia; Eugenia Washington, of Virginia; Alice M. Clarke (Mrs. A. Howard Clarke), of Massachusetts; Clara Barton, of Washington, District of Columbia; Mary S. Lockwood, of Washington, District of Columbia; Frances B. Hamlin (Mrs. Teunis S. Hamlin), of Washington, District of Columbia; Martha C. B. Clarke (Mrs. Arthur E. Clarke), of New Hampshire; Lucia E. Blount (Mrs. Henry Blount), of Indiana; Jane A. O. Keim (Mrs. de B. Randolph Keim), of Connecticut; Louise Ward McAllister, of New York; Effie Ream Osborne (Mrs. Frank Stuart Osborne), of Illinois; Maria Devereux, of Washington, District of Columbia; Belinda O. Wilbour (Mrs. Joshua Wilbour), of Rhode Island; Georgina E. Shippen (Mrs. W. W. Shippen), of New Jersey; Julia K. Hogg (Mrs. N. B. Hogg), of Pennsylvania; Katherine C. Breckenridge (Mrs. Clifton R. Breckenridge), of Arkansas; Sara Isabella Hubbard (Mrs. Adolphus S. Hubbard), of California; Mary L. D. Putnam (Mrs. Charles E. Putnam), of Iowa; Delia Clayborne Buckner (Mrs. Simon B. Buckner), of Kentucky; Emily Marshal Eliot (Mrs. Samuel Eliot), of Massachusetts; Lucy Grey Henry (Mrs. William Wirt Henry), of Virginia; Elizabeth Blair Lee, of Maryland; Mrs. Frances P. Burrows (Mrs. Julius C. Burrows), Mrs. Mary H. McMillan (Mrs. James McMillan), Mrs. Emma Gregory Hull (Mrs. J. A. T. Hull), Mrs. Mary B. K. Washington (Mrs. Joseph Washington), and their associates and successors, are hereby created a body corporate and politic in the District of

VIII. REPORT OF DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Columbia, by the name of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, for patriotic, historical, and educational purposes; to perpetuate the memory and spirit of the men and women who achieved American independence; by the acquisition and protection of historical spots and the erection of monuments; by the encouragement of historical research in relation to the Revolution and the publication of its results; by the preservation of documents and relics, and of the records of the individual services of Revolutionary soldiers and patriots, and by the promotion of celebrations of all patriotic anniversaries; to carry out the injunction of Washington in his farewell address to the American people, "to promote, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge," thus developing an enlightened public opinion and affording to young and old such advantages as shall develop in them the largest capacity for performing the duties of American citizens; to cherish, maintain, and extend the institutions of American freedom; to foster true patriotism and love of country, and to aid in securing for mankind all the blessings of liberty.

SEC. 2. That said society is authorized to hold real and personal estate in the United States, so far only as may be necessary to its lawful ends, to an amount not exceeding \$500,000, and may adopt a constitution and make by laws not inconsistent with law, and may adopt a seal. Said society shall have its headquarters or principal office at Washington, in the District of Columbia.

SEC. 3. That said society shall report annually to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution concerning its proceedings, and said secretary shall communicate to Congress such portions thereof as he may deem of national interest and importance. The Regents of the Smithsonian Institution are authorized to permit said national society to deposit its collections, manuscripts, books, pamphlets, and other material for history in the Smithsonian Institution or in the National Museum, at their discretion, upon such conditions and under such rules as they shall prescribe.

Approved February 20, 1896.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

THOMAS B. REED,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

A. E. STEVENSON,

Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

I certify that the above is a true copy of an act of Congress, the original of which is on file in this department.

In testimony whereof, I, Richard Olney, Secretary of State of the United States, have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the seal of the Department of State to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 5th day of May, A. D. 1896, and of the independence of the United States of America the 120th.

[SEAL.]

RICHARD OLNEY.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

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Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

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(Term of office expires 1924.)

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North Dakota-----	Mrs. George Morley Young, Valley City; Mrs. Melvin A. Hildreth, 300 Eighth Street, South Fargo.
Ohio-----	Mrs. William Magee Wilson, Church and King Streets, Xenia; Mrs. James Henry Allen, 431 North Detroit Street, Kenton.
Oklahoma-----	Mrs. H. H. McClintock, 903 Johnstone Avenue, Bartlesville; Mrs. W. L. Mayes, 231 South Thirteenth Street, Muskogee.
Oregon-----	Mrs. John A. Keating, 8 St. Helen's Court, Portland; Mrs. Willard Marks, 807 South Ferry Street, Albany.
Pennsylvania-----	Mrs. Edwin Erle Sparks, State College; Mrs. John B. Heron, Hadston, Linden Avenue, Pittsburgh.
Rhode Island-----	Mrs. Samuel H. Davis, Westerly; Mrs. Frederick Morse, 4 Summit Street, Pawtucket.
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South Dakota-----	Mrs. M. R. Hopkins, 12½ Fifth Avenue NW., Aberdeen; Mrs. Leslie Grant Hill, Sioux Falls.
Tennessee-----	Miss Mary B. Temple, 316 West Cumberland Street, Knoxville; Mrs. Percy H. Patton, 1092 East Moreland Avenue, Memphis.
Texas-----	Mrs. I. B. McFarland, 1313 Castle Court Boulevard, Houston; Mrs. A. D. Potts, Belton.
Utah-----	Mrs. George H. Dern, 36 H Street, Salt Lake City; Mrs. Clesson H. Kinney, 820 East Fourth South Street, Salt Lake City.
Vermont-----	Mrs. John H. Stewart, Middlebury; Miss Jennie A. Valentine, 302 Pleasant Street, Bennington.
Virginia-----	Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett, Alexandria; Mrs. James Reese Schick, 915 Orchard Hill, Roanoke.
Washington-----	Mrs. William S. Walker, 1804 Fifteenth Avenue, Seattle; Mrs. Henry W. Patton, 724 Seventh Street, Hoquiam.
West Virginia-----	Mrs. Clark W. Heavner, Buckhannon; Mrs. Robert J. Reed, 100 Twelfth Street, Wheeling.
Wisconsin-----	Mrs. Rudolph B. Hartman, 4001 Highland Park, Milwaukee; Miss Helen Dorset, 330 South Sixth Street, La Crosse.
Wyoming-----	Mrs. Bryant Butler Brooks, Casper; Mrs. Maurice Groshon, Cheyenne.
Orient-----	Mrs. Charles Sumner Lobingier, Shanghai, China; Mrs. Truman Slayton Holt, Manila, P. I.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE THIRTY-FIRST CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

The Thirty-first Continental Congress was called to order by the president general, Mrs. George Maynard Minor, at 10.40 o'clock, Monday morning, April 17, 1922.

The chaplain general read the scripture lesson and offered prayer. The congress gave the salute to the flag, led by Miss Annie Wallace, chairman of the committee on the correct use of the flag. Miss Stella Waterman, a member of the Children of the American Revolution, recited "An Ode to the Flag," written by Mrs. Daniel Lothrop. The "American's Creed" was then recited by its author, Mr. William Tyler Page, after which congress sang "America, the Beautiful," accompanied by Cornetist Whitcomb, of the Marine Corps.

The president general then addressed congress as follows:

As an introduction to my address I wish to repeat what I said in the beginning of my address last year.

"There is a certain solemnity in facing an audience of Daughters of the American Revolution. One sees not only the visible audience. One sees the generations of American lineage back of it. One seems to be facing America itself—our America, as the generations back of us have molded it. You of unbroken descent from the forefathers of the Revolution and the forefathers back of them—you stand for America; you are the embodiment of America's past; you and your children are the hope of America's future.

"Here in this memorial hall, dedicated to patriot ancestors, it is for us collectively and individually to dedicate ourselves anew to the service of home and country. We are the elected representatives of a society of over 130,000 living, active American women pledged to the perpetuation of American ideals of government, American ideals of social life, American ideals of religious faith and religious freedom. We are not here primarily to electioneer for candidates, to 'see Washington,' to attend social functions; we are here primarily to consecrate this society to a more vital patriotism. We come here as to a sanctuary, for service of country is the service also of God."

With great pride I welcome you to-day to your beautiful home, now made historic as the scene of the most memorable conference of nations that has ever filled the pages of history. In Memorial Continental Hall a new era has had its birth.

"This building has many memories," said Secretary Hughes, at the close of his memorable speech which brought the proceedings of the conference to an end on February 4. "This building has many memories, but I trust, in the opinion of the Daughters of the American Revolution, it is now invested with

a special sanctity and with a most precious memory, because here the spirit of democracy, which they desire to see supreme, has been evidenced in our collaboration together as representatives of great peoples in order that we may have, in place of a worse than fruitless competition, a generous cooperation expressive not of the sinister ambition of despotic governments but of the true spirit of the peoples represented in these democratic governments, and it is that spirit which we, as representatives, have sought here to evince, because whatever governments want, the peoples of the earth want justice, peace, and security.

Secretary Hughes spoke truly: "A special sanctity and a most precious memory" will forever envelop Memorial Continental Hall.

Beautiful and stately, dedicated to the memory of the men and women whose blood and tears won independence for our country, Memorial Continental Hall has had a second dedication. It has been dedicated to an idea old in God's sight, but new in world politics—the idea of peace on earth, good will toward men, the idea of generous cooperation instead of "fruitless competition." Here in our hall, the ideal of national independence has been linked up with the ideal of international friendship, understanding, and cooperation. You are sitting today in the place where the nine controlling nations of the world have sat together in peaceful and sympathetic consideration of one another's aims, needs, and aspirations.

Listening with thrilled intentness was a brilliant assemblage, packed from floor to ceiling—soldiers and diplomats, statesmen, writers, journalists, legislators, men and women of world-wide fame—all listening to words and witnessing acts which have made a new epoch in history.

"The Conference on Limitation of Armament and Pacific and Far Eastern Questions had a success which was due to two things," said Secretary Hughes. "In the first place," he said, "we had a definite and limited aim. In the next place, we have had what each of the delegations who have spoken has emphasized, the spirit of generous cooperation. When we gathered, all promised cooperating, and that promise has been faithfully kept. * * * What we have sought is an appreciation of the highest national interest in efforts making for peace and the removal of unnecessary causes of controversy."

Mr. Balfour spoke at this same concluding session of the "changed feelings of men." "Already," said he, "this feeling of mutual suspicion, mutual fear, has given way to a spirit of a very different character. Confidence has taken the place of mistrust."

These two great leaders struck the keynote of the conference. The great theme throughout was cooperation, good will, mutual trust. When nations trust one another we are on the highroad to peace. One can not emphasize this thought too much. It is hard to realize how new it is in the history of international relations. We are so very familiar with the spirit of cooperation in various narrower social relations that it is hard to realize that never before have nations met together in this spirit of mutual confidence instead of mutual distrust. Memorial Continental Hall, I repeat, will remain for all time a monument dedicated to this new thought in world relations, the thought of good faith, cooperation, and trust as the guiding spirit of the nations dealing with one another. "The old order changeth," the old diplomacy has given place to new. The new has been tried and found to be a workable proposition. "Cards face up on the table" were found to be more potent than all the secret understandings whereby diplomats in the past have sought to overreach one another. "Confidence has taken the place of mistrust." Only as we get further away from the scene shall we be able to sense the stupendous significance of it all. The halting of naval competition and scrapping of huge existing

armaments, the placing under the ban of civilized nations the barbaric warfare of Germany and her coward's weapons—the submarine and poison gas; the settlement of the ominous questions of the Pacific, where a conflagration once started might have enveloped the whole world once more in flames of war—all these things and many others are among the achievements of this Conference on Limitation of Armament which has met in our hall as our "guests," as Secretary Hughes so graciously expressed it.

We are, indeed, fortunate that we were privileged to have this small share in an event so significant for all mankind. Are we going to be worthy of this shrine, now made doubly sacred as the memorial of national patriotism and international good will? Are we going to carry on in the spirit of the nine nations who have been our "guests"? I believe we are. I believe that what has been happening in Memorial Continental Hall will be for our society a new consecration to that spirit of democracy which we "wish to see supreme," and which was "evidenced" by the representatives of the great peoples who met under our roof. Are we not more than ever the guardians of this democracy that is ours and theirs? Consecration to this spirit of democracy means service—service of home, service of country, service of God over all. There is so much that we can do; the field of service is so wide; the call to service is so imperative we needs must answer, for this great democracy of ours has many enemies assailing it from within and without. A false democracy is seeking to overturn our representative form of government and to replace it with mob rule or government directly by the populace instead of by representatives. This is the false democracy of the socialist and communist. It is the more insidious because it masquerades as true democracy, deceiving the people. It masquerades also as "industrial democracy" founded on groups, industries, trades, and classes as the political unit, instead of on geographic districts or numerical divisions of the whole people regardless of class or occupation.

This false industrial democracy leads to group or class legislation, "bloc" control of government, and the dictation of powerful minorities. It holds the seeds of true democracy's death.

There is likewise a false internationalism which seeks democracy's death. This is the socialistic internationalism which aims to obliterate all nationalities and differences of race; which mocks at patriotism and love of country and violates man's most sacred instincts in the name of universal brotherhood. My brother may live in a different house and yet he may be my brother; there is no need for me to tear down his house and mine and obliterate all fences in an effort to do him a brotherly good turn. Yet this is what the false internationalist seeks to do when he strikes at nationality. In this he strikes at the very foundation of "home and country"—yours and mine and all men's.

As guardians of the pure fire of patriotism and love of native land, it is our most sacred duty to concern ourselves with these dangers; to build up true democracy on which the Republic rests; to promote true internationalism through which the nations are bound together in the bonds of mutual faith and trust while preserving their national identity. Thus shall we "carry on" in the spirit of the great conference.

Our democracy is assailed by yet another danger. This is the slacker vote, both male and female. There are startling statistics revealed by the last census, which show that millions of eligible voters in this country are too indifferent to go to the polls. Out of 54,421,832 eligible voters, 27,763,966 did not take the trouble to cast their vote—over one-half of our electorate, in other words, failed in this most sacred duty of citizenship, and of this failure the women must bear their full share of responsibility. Is it any wonder that

politics are corrupt, that selfish and cowardly men are in office all over this country for what they can get out of it? How many dare not do the right thing for fear of losing votes? Is it any wonder that we face the disheartening spectacle of political cowards cringing under the whip of powerful groups demanding legislation under threat of loss of votes if it is refused? This political fear in high places is the curse of our country, but whose fault is it? If 27,000,000 voters care so little who govern them that they voluntarily renounce the priceless privilege of self-governing mankind, they have the kind of rulers they deserve. What will be the end of our democracy if our citizens are so careless of this great duty and moral obligation of the ballot?

The price of free democracy is loyal, intelligent service in the primaries and at the polls. Put up clean, honest, fearless men for office and then go and vote for them. Clearly this is your duty and privilege; loyalty to home and country demands it. Can the country which our forefathers founded on the principles of self-government endure if its citizens are civic slackers? I can not believe but that public conscience will awaken, will be shocked into animation by this startling revelation of the census—will set itself to rectify this appalling evil. Remember, we women are one-half of the citizens of this Republic. We must help in this awakening. In every community Daughters of the American Revolution will here find a wide field of service. How dare we attempt to teach good citizenship to the foreigner if we are not good and faithful citizens ourselves? Let us be found among the intelligent, loyal, and constant voters everywhere in our own communities, setting an example of good citizenship. Let us put courageous men in office—men who are not afraid to refuse to put the base dollar mark on patriotism; who are not afraid to stand for the right because it is right; who are not afraid of the soldier vote or the Irish vote or the German vote or the farmer vote, or any other bloc of votes, but dare to serve the best interests of the whole country, whatever happens to them. Let us be true to the democracy we so proudly teach and which, as Secretary Hughes so truly said of us, "we wish to see supreme."

Another insidious danger assails the very heart of our democracy. This is the slacker home. It is said that the American home is "going into the discard." Must this flippant expression be regarded as truly stating the case? Are we American women no longer the guardians of the American home? It does require a determined act of faith to believe that the American home will survive the automobile and the movies, the thirst for pleasure and diversion, the restless urge of a world not yet stabilized after a universal convulsion, yet I have that faith. Inherent in the Anglo-Saxon is his love of his home, and this country is fundamentally Anglo-Saxon. Inherent, also, in many of the nations which make up our foreign population is the love of home, but the ideals of the American home are not always theirs. To hold fast to these ideals is woman's distinct sphere of action, but this sphere is not bounded by the four walls of the house. It reaches out to better schools, purer movies, cleaner drama, modest dress, better discipline for the child at home and in school. An undisciplined child is good material for future upheavals and revolutions. It is said that the morals of the rising generation are as loose as its galoshes. I do not believe it. I have faith—faith in the young people of to-day, faith that they will make good and settle down when the world rocks a little less uneasily in the whirlpools left by the war. The world grows better, not worse, with every succeeding generation. There is too much pessimism. Weak lamentations will not help matters any. Acid criticism only rebounds against itself. Be constructive. "Keep the home fires burning," the family lamp alight. Its quiet radiance is needed in this jazz-weary world.

The qualities which have made America what it is were born in the home and must remain there if democracy is to endure. Thrift, industry, honesty, kindness, truthfulness, courtesy, unselfishness, modesty, purity of heart and thought, a conscience quick to repel wrong, and, above all, religious faith—these are the products of a Christian home and these are the foundation stones of the Nation. Build them into your home life lest democracy perish. Upon the homes that you make and your daughters make after you this Nation depends for its life. Washington wrote in his Farewell Address, "Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, religion and morality are indispensable supports." Religion and morality, faith and right conduct; help this Nation to hold fast to them, for we have been drifting away.

Recently a little book was brought to my attention with this title: "Keep God in American History." Clearly its author points out the deep religious faith in the guidance of God that has prevailed throughout all stages of our history, from the age of discovery down through all the great crises in our national development. The leading motive of Columbus was to spread the Gospel; his first act in the New World was to raise the cross and kneel in prayer.

Later, a Pilgrim band landed with the Bible and a compact beginning "In the name of God. Amen." Throughout all our history the spoken and written words of our great leaders pay humble and constant tribute to the guiding hand of God; our fundamental State documents recognize His sovereignty. The Declaration of Independence appeals to Divine justice as a witness. Washington was a man of prayer and supreme faith. When the makers of our Constitution were about to adjourn in failure, after four weeks of hopeless groping, Franklin rose and reminded the delegates that not once in their deliberations had they turned to God. "I have lived, sir, a long time," said he, addressing Washington in the chair, "and the longer I live the more convincing proofs I see of this truth that God governs in the affairs of men. And if a sparrow can not fall to the ground without His notice, is it probable that an empire can rise without His aid? I, therefore, beg leave to move that hereafter prayers, imploring the assistance of Heaven and its blessing on our deliberations, be held in this assembly every morning before we proceed to business." From that time on the delegates made successful progress with the Constitution, which thus had its birth in prayer. They finally fulfilled Washington's great exhortation, when he said to them, "Let us raise a standard to which the wise and honest can repair; the event is in the hands of God."

Lincoln, in the black crisis of the Civil War, prayed that he "might be on God's side, for God is always right," and to-day President Harding has said, in a recent speech, "No nation can prosper, no nation can survive, if it ever forgets Almighty God."

Our greatest Presidents, statesmen, lawyers, soldiers—all have woven God into their lives and into the life of the Nation. Read their great State papers; you will find God underlying all of them. It is significant that in this hall the armament conference began and ended with prayer. "Keep God in American history." Say with Daniel Webster, "The ends I aim at shall be my country's, my God's, and truth's."

Let us, also, strive to keep truth in American history. There are those who are attempting to distort it to pander to their hatred of England under guise of love for America. Farcical attempts to rewrite the school histories, which are thought to be too favorable to England, are being made and threatening pressure is being brought to bear on teachers and historians, whose only object is to be fair and speak the truth. This is nothing more nor less than deliberate anti-British propaganda; it is the same old attempt in another form to set

England and America against one another and to perpetuate the bitterness of a day long past.

The unfriendly acts of Britain are dwelt upon, the friendly acts ignored, and a good word spoken or written for England, or an attempt to be fair to her, brings forth abuse and threats.

It is useless thus to attempt to dispute the historic fact that American history has its roots in English history, that American liberties are sprung from English liberties from Magna Charta downward, and that America is essentially English in origin and development, in laws, language, and literature. Other nations have made later contributions, and to a lesser extent, to our national life, but not one of them can claim to be our motherland.

The sinister attempt to wipe England out of our national life has not the truth for its object, but the base motives of prejudice and hate.

Keep the truth in our histories, for history without truth ceases to be.

As a society dedicated to preserve the records of the past, this watchful guardianship of our history is one of our peculiar duties. If we do not guard our past with reverence no one else will do it for us. Furthermore, what our children are being taught in general is also peculiarly our concern. The grave suspicion is coming to the Nation that our children may not be getting the training in school that they ought to have—that the solid foundations of education and character are lacking in the public-school systems of to-day, leaving us with an appalling amount of illiteracy and weak moral fiber. However this may be, it is our business to find out the true conditions and remedy them if need be from the bottom up.

Far better for the child is the good old-fashioned training in the elements of a sound education and in the cardinal virtues of honesty, decency, integrity, and truth than all the sumptuous modern schoolhouses you can build. Give him character and the good old fundamentals of a sound education; the high-brow superficialities will look out for themselves and will probably never be missed.

Good homes, good schools—these are the Nations' life, the very bone and sinew of a democracy within a Republic. See that you maintain them throughout our land as the fathers bequeathed them to you, and pass them on to your children and to the foreigner within our gates. With friendliness and understanding, let us teach the foreigner the ideals of the forefathers, that he, too, may become American in thought and soul. Thus may we become in fact "one nation, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."

The "torches of understanding have been lighted," said President Harding in his farewell speech to the armament conference, "and they will glow and encircle the globe." This means an understanding among nations within our borders as well as throughout the world. It means trust and cooperation. It means that the greatest gift of the conference to the world has been a spiritual gift.

I believe we have been called back, after much wandering, to a keener world conscience and a deeper faith in the government of God; for, where men meet in the spirit of "peace on earth, good will to men," there is God in the midst of them.

"Then pealed the bells more loud and deep,
God is not dead nor doth He sleep!
The wrong shall fail, the right prevail,
With peace on earth, good will to men!"

Keep God in the life of home and country and He will do the rest.

"For what doth the Lord require of thee but to do justly, to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God."

At the close of the president general's address Miss Florence Otis, accompanied by Claude Warford, sang several selections.

The president general introduced the Princess Cantacuzene (a granddaughter of General Grant), who addressed congress as follows regarding the affairs of Russia:

THE PRINCESS CANTACUZENE. Madam president and ladies, I felt most deeply honored to be allowed to again this year address the Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Two years ago I came before you to plead for a few moments for the Russian refugees, and as a result the Daughters of the American Revolution passed a resolution backing the organization of which I was chairman and of which Doctor Eliot and Mr. Elihu Root were head. That organization for two years has worked among the refugees driven from Russia by the Bolsheviki. I shall refer to-day to the work which has been upheld by you and to its results. We feel that it has been good, because it has preserved the life of many thousands of Russian refugees who were the seed corn of Russian reconstruction, the brains and economic force of Russia, which have been saved thereby.

And to-day I am also asked to speak on another subject—political. I do it gladly, for the Daughters of the American Revolution represent two things—the idealism of America and the strength back of this idealism for practical results. All through the history of the organization they have done that; all through the history that is to come that must be their rôle.

Last autumn I assisted here at all the sessions of the conference and enjoyed also the hospitality of this great home of yours. And among the first words said here, among the practical and the idealistic theories laid down for the work of the conference, Secretary Hughes said that the first people who spoke of peace among nations, the first idealist who had brought about The Hague Conference, was Russian. Russia, first of all the nations of the world, through the mouthpiece of its Emperor, called the conference for peace in the world and for disarmament. It remained for America, with its practical sense and its strength of men and of material, nearly a quarter of a century later, to call the world into a conclave of nations here, the first step forward in a practical sense in that direction. But Russia and America many times have worked hand in hand, and from the east came that first inspiration which the west subsequently fructified this year.

To-day Europe, nervous, anxious, exhausted, has listened for a moment to the voice of expediency and is trying to understand the criminals who have Russia under their hold, and is meeting with them around the green table of the conference on equal terms. Though when they are accused of lurching or dining with them they defend themselves and say they do not do it. But America there again stood out for its strength and its idealism and refused to take part in a conference where criminals were seated. [Applause.]

In the last two years we have shown both our strength and our idealism in reconstruction, as we did in the two years previous to the great fight abroad. With nothing to gain or to lose, we went into the fight and did miracles in organization and miracles of bravery. Yet I claim that had it not been for Russia again, who, while other countries were preparing, attacked East Prussia and by acknowledgment of the French saved Paris in the first battle of the

Marne, there would have been no call for America to come in in the last years. Again America and Russia worked together.

Going back through our history it has been the same. When Washington was suffering at Valley Forge and the Germans had sent Hessians and Brunswickers against us, Russia said no single gun nor man shall cross the ocean to fight the young nation trying to secure its liberty. In 1812, after the war, it was the pressure of Russian idealism which made the terms of peace the easier and more advantageous for us. In 1863 it was the Russian fleet which came into New York Harbor and gave itself over to the United States, just after Lincoln's proclamation, which brought great moral pressure. An old soldier of my grandfather wrote me the other day that he was glad of the help given the Russians, because he and his general had felt mighty comfortable on the fighting line when they heard of the arrival of that fleet. Then where there was discussion between us and Canada over Alaska it was Russia which furnished us with maps and documents which decided the controversy in our favor. And then later, when the question of the open door in China came up, there was a conference to be held in St. Petersburg. Some of the nations which were invited to that conference spoke to Russia and said it would be better to leave the United States out of the conference, saying that the United States had no right in Asia. Russia's answer was if the United States was not invited in on an equal footing with the other nations she, Russia, would take no part and the conference would not be held in the capital of Russia. [Applause.]

To the allied cause in the Great War Russia gave 7,000,000 of her sons in casualty; defended 2,000 miles of front while our Allies together defended 200 on the other side. She gave all in her power in the way of money and of organization. The people of Russia stood behind the bad machinery which was their government at the time, stood behind it through their union of cities, of industries, and by cooperation with the peasants. Doctor Patterson told me a year ago that the Russian Red Cross had been the best one in all Europe during the war. That was Russia's record in the war for over three years. Her defeats and her accomplishments in 1915 were among the greatest chapters of her history, because she had stood her ground. And she stood it for three years while America was preparing. Then, in the revolution she relieved herself of the German members who were at court. That revolution was a proally democratic thing, and the American Government at that time was the first one to recognize the new provisional government—the first one to stretch its hand and help Russia to its feet was America. The United States repaid the debt she owed Russia in past years. [Applause.]

In the last two years I have been very proud to be an American, because while I have always been proud through the many years I have lived abroad, yet here in the last two years especially we have shown, we have proven and felt what Russia has been to us. In the first place, we have stood by Russia. We have defended her from the breaking up which she was suffering. We have refused to recognize the criminals who have their heels upon her neck, and we have helped her as we have all Europe, like the good Samaritans we are; and your organization has stood, among other things, for Russia and has helped her in her time of suffering.

To-day the criminals are still in power, but they are on the edge of a precipice over which in time they must surely fall. As their strength is waning, those who come from Russia tell us that even the peasants, ignorant as they are, are beginning to realize there is no idealism in Bolshevism and that it is an attack upon church, state, and family, and that it is against all the things

they have defended and stood for, and they are organizing for the overthrow of these same Bolsheviki.

All through our history America has manifested the fighting spirit. It was so in the days of Washington, when the revolution was going badly, and the fight was being led almost in despair, and there was talk of giving way, the American people, your ancestors, stood around those leaders in that war to the bitter end and won the day. It was so in the great war which came in 1860; finally, not only was the war well fought, in such a way that made for mutual respect when the war was over, but all the country worked together toward reconstruction. And the feeling was such that to-day, in this last war, our best sons from the South and from the North had the same ideals and the same readiness to go abroad and fight for the ideals for which the whole country stood.

And in our own time we have been told over and over again that we were neutrals; that we had no interest in the fight; that war was a terrible thing and that it would cause much bloodshed. Yet we had the strength to go in and offered our sons and our material help in the great cause.

To-day we stand in the great movement for reconstruction in the same way, ready to stretch out our hands, ready to defend what is right, unready to recognize what is wrong. We have stood that way through all our history—the best of us have—and around those leaders, necessarily, others must gather in the fight against the radicalism which is a threat to us as it is to all the world, and against the disorganization and hysteria which has come to Europe because it has been exhausted.

The possibilities of rebuilding depend on two things, on outside circumstances, material possibilities, and on the character of the nation or the person doing the work. America's character is good. She stands on her firm reputation and on her great strength. She faces a situation in the world where leadership is needed, and it is hers to do, and it is for you American women, who represent the best that the country has given to the world, to be leaders in each State and in each city where you live.

And Russia has given to the world through the past idealism and talent, and to the arts and sciences great brains, and to the best causes of the world great character and faith. In those days she stood between the heathen hordes and Christian Europe and put her body there; in modern days she stood between the German and her own homes and tried to preserve the ideals and faith of Russia and to help the allied cause. She suffered more than any of the Allies to do that and fought on enemy soil nearly all the time.

Then when the breakdown came it was on an idealistic basis, because the German propagandists, who were Bolsheviki, were telling her people that they must organize together in closer Christian brotherhood of peace and prosperity and save the other nations, as well as herself, from bloodshed. She was entrapped and made to run amuck. When she protested, she was told that she was compromised and that militarism was still going on. Even so, the ignorant classes have begun to figure and realize and are building up an organization that will overthrow the Bolsheviki. Those who understood just what Bolshevism meant have stood with their women and children between Russian red Bolshevism and terrorism and Europe at large.

Again they stood through three long years after the great fight was over between civilization and the misery on the other side. They have done it again, with bare breasts and empty hands. With the talent and with the materials and resources of their country, when awakened, they must necessarily be the same leaders the United States is in this hemisphere.

Bolshevism is living on propaganda, from recognition they receive from outside, from the money and the guns they get from outside, and the obligations they can put on a people of idealism who are weak through suffering and through famine.

The only demonstration the United States has made toward Bolshevik Russia was the appropriation in its Congress of \$20,000,000 for relief. It seems to me an admirable expression of good feeling and of brotherly love to give that to the sufferers in Russia. The bill was so worded in Congress that it all had to go for relief inside Russia. No provision was made for those who had been fighting, who had been protecting the world, who were the strugglers against the Bolsheviks, being the intellectual group of Russia, economists, industrials, and others. We have had these refugees directly on our minds. Nothing has been done to help them yet, except in a small way through a committee of which I am chairman. That has gone its way without advertisement, without expenditures for overhead. It has helped many of the refugees. The spirit of those refugees, the intellectuals and the professionals, the industrials and the commercial elements, and the landowners of Russia, has been one of the most wonderful things that the world has known in the last three years. Three million of them came over the frontier, men, women, and children. And of that 3,000,000 already more than two-thirds are on their feet, doing skilled and unskilled labor, and have become self-supporting. They are all waiting to go back. I have heard Mr. Root and Mr. Crane and Mr. Mott and Mr. Gompers all say in the last few months that they are the hope of Russia; that whereas the peasant will be strong and powerful and must have his voice in the next Government, the intellectual seed corn must come from the refugees. They are being welcomed in many lands where they can not be supported. They are being thrown out of other lands because they are eating bread. America has that last job to do—to help them. It has the job, at least, to help those who are still suffering or still in need, the crippled and the old and the small children.

And again, one reason why Russia needs this help is because we feel that among these groups Russia and America must work together, since those Russians will be our best allies in the reconstruction of the world. They represent the character and help and strength of future Russia; they represent those who are not broken by the trials and tribulations of every kind; they represent those who have our friendship through history. It is those whom we protect when we say that we still stand by Russia, and that we still understand.

It seems to me that as Russia never sent a mission to this country to tell what she had done all through the war and to ask for help for any of her sufferers, if I were a Russian I would not speak for her. It would spoil the dignity of her attitude. It would spoil the splendor of her sacrifice for the whole world. It was because I was an American, because my name was Grant, because I was born in the White House [applause] that I felt that I might speak to American women all the country over and say that they still had one work to do; that they had to stretch out their hands to a brother in suffering; and to understand the Russian situation, that they might not confuse the Bolsheviks with any Russian who was real; and that they had still not only to relieve the suffering of the brains of Russia, but they must hold themselves in readiness when the day should come to help the Russians in every way possible to get on their feet.

Justice for all people. Our spirit of charity toward all human beings and the great clear-sightedness which dominates us, and which I hope will dominate us in the future and lead us in the same way to recognize what her past greatness

has been and her promises of future greatness are and to recognize her suffering in the present and the way she is standing and help her now that we are rich and strong and powerful, so that in our time, after the years of her agony have ceased, she may inaugurate a chapter of her history which I sincerely believe will be her most glorious life. [Great applause.]

The chairman of the credentials committee, Mrs. Livingston L. Hunter, reported the registration up to 8.30 o'clock on the first morning of congress as follows:

National officers.....	10
Vice presidents general.....	14
State regents.....	41
Chapter regents.....	443
Delegates.....	304
Total.....	812

In presenting her report, Mrs. Hunter spoke in part as follows:

The amendment to the constitution, which was adopted by the Thirtieth Continental Congress, basing the representation of any chapter for any meeting of the national society during that year upon the actual paid-up membership as indicated on the books of the treasurer general February 1 preceding congress, excepting those chapters organized after February 1, has made it possible for the credentials committee to act with all fairness to every chapter alike, which it was impossible to do under the former ruling.

The result of the count of the actual paid membership as indicated on the books of the treasurer general February 1 was most gratifying. It was found that 717 chapters, many of them our very largest chapters and those located farthest away, had every member on their chapter rolls marked paid.

This is, we think, a splendid record, and shows the helpful cooperation of the members with their chapter treasurers in paying their dues promptly and on time. Many other chapters were delinquent with only one or a very few unpaid dues, while only 31 out of the 1,836 chapters failed to have one dues for 1922 paid, and thus deprived themselves of representation at this congress.

* * * * *

Your constitution and by-laws gives to you two classes of representatives: Regent and vice regents by virtue of their office, and delegates and alternates through election by the chapter on or before March 1. The regent is not the delegate, neither can the delegate take the place of the regent. A chapter with less than 50 paid members on February 1 can be represented by the regent or her alternate only, while a chapter with 50 or more paid members on February 1 can have one or more delegates, as the case may be, in addition to the regent.

A regent can not appoint a delegate or alternate; they must be elected by the chapter on or before March 1.

Delegates and alternates can not serve unless they have been members of the chapter which they are representing at least one year, nor can they act as such unless their dues are marked paid on the books of the treasurer-general.

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Respectfully submitted.

(Mrs. LIVINGSTON L.) LILLIAN A. HUNTER,
Chairman of Credentials Committee.

Mrs. George W. White, chairman of the program committee, read the program of the Thirty-first Continental Congress.

Mrs. Henry B. Joy, chairman of the committee on standing rules, read the following rules to be observed by the congress:

RULE I. Resolutions submitted to the Continental Congress by individual members, other than in reports of officers, may be presented from the floor, without being read, when there is nothing before the house, and shall be referred without debate to the committee on resolutions.

The committee on resolutions shall give the mover of every resolution who requests it an opportunity to explain her resolution to the committee.

The committee shall report to the congress all resolutions presented to it except such as three-fourths of the members of the committee vote not to report. In making their report the committee may recommend the adoption of the resolution, or recommend that the resolution be amended in a specified manner and then adopted, or it may recommend that the motion be not adopted. The committee may also report resolutions proposed by the committee itself. The congress, by a majority vote, may suspend this rule and immediately consider any question or may order the committee to report at a specified time any resolution presented to the committee, even though the committee has voted not to report such a resolution. No resolutions, except emergency measures, shall be presented to the committee after Friday.

RULE II. The recommendations of officers and national committees, after they have been submitted to the Continental Congress, shall be referred to the committee on resolutions, who shall formulate resolutions to carry into effect the recommendations and report them back with the committee's recommendations as to their adoption.

RULE III. All original main motions presented to the Continental Congress, except those contained in the reports of officers, boards, or committees, shall be in writing and signed by the mover and its seconder.

RULE IV. Roll call shall be answered by State regents for their delegations.

RULE V. The reports of State regents shall be limited to five minutes. In case both State regent and State vice regent are absent, the report shall be filed without being read.

RULE VI. Public presentation of gifts, other than flowers and gifts to the national society, shall not be permitted during any meeting of the congress.

RULE VII. Reports and material for the proceedings and minutes of the congress shall be typewritten in shape for the printer and sent to the table of the recording secretary general before the close of the congress.

RULE VIII. No member shall speak more than twice during the same day to the same question, nor longer than five minutes at one time without leave of the assembly, and the question of the granting of leave shall be decided by a two-third vote without debate.

RULE IX. If the morning program is unfinished at the hour set for luncheon, it shall be resumed immediately after the recess at the point where recess was taken.

A recess was taken at 12.50 o'clock.

The afternoon session was occupied by the reports of the national officers.

Report of the President General.

Mrs. GEORGE MAYNARD MINOR.

Members of the Thirty-first Continental Congress:

It is the pleasure of your president general to bring to you at this time a report for the past year as your chief executive and chairman of the national board of management.

Five regular meetings of the national board of management have been held, and four special meetings for the purpose of admitting members and organizing chapters, at each of which the president general presided. There have been held also six executive committee meetings, presided over by the president general.

Immediately after the close of the last congress the standing committees were formed and the names of the members were presented at the board meeting of April 25. During the summer the various national committees were also formed, with the reappointment of many of the chairmen.

In consequence of the resolution passed by the thirtieth congress that the president general be empowered to act in connection with the gift proffered the society at that time, of a portion of the fortifications at Yorktown, a committee was appointed to consider the acceptance of the gift, and this committee met at Yorktown, June 11, with the donors of the property. It was found not to be practicable to accept the gift under the terms stated. We shall hear more about Yorktown from your chairman on historic spots and therefore the president general will not go into details.

Several meetings of the committee on Pilgrim memorial fountain and painting for the war museum in France have been held, one in Boston, June 3, when the committee went to Plymouth, one in New York, July 7, and three in Washington. The work of this committee will be reported later.

The funds for the three projects for which the society has been working are nearing completion. It is hoped the remainder will soon be in the hands of the treasurer general.

The first edition of the Manual for Immigrants has been published in four languages—English, French, Italian, and Polish. Most favorable reports have been received from educators and others, showing how great was the need for such a publication and how acceptable it is to the immigrant. A full report on the Manual will be given by the vice chairman of your patriotic education committee having it in charge.

Soon after the close of the thirtieth continental congress letters were received from our friend and coworker, Baroness de La Grange, saying the waterworks at Tilloloy would be practically completed in August and it was her desire that a suitable dedicatory ceremony should take place, with the president general and as many of the members of the society in attendance as could go over to France. Accordingly your president general, with officers and members of the society, sailed on July 16 for England and France with the object in view of making the formal presentation of the finished waterworks to the village of Tilloloy, in the name of the society. August 23 was the date decided upon for the ceremony.

It was hoped our honorary president general, Mrs. Guernsey, would be present and take part in the exercises, as this work was started and most of the money collected under her administration, but after her passage on the steamer was engaged she was obliged to give up the trip on account of the illness of her sister.

We landed at Plymouth, July 12, and spent one night there visiting the dock from which the *Mayflower* sailed in 1620, and where the first American aviator to fly across the Atlantic landed in 1920, just 300 years later. A short time was spent in England, and through the kindness of Sir Cecil Harmsworth an arrangement was made with the Dean of Westminster Abbey to place a wreath on the grave of the unknown British soldier.

Your president general felt that the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, should be represented among those offering tributes at this simple grave beneath the floor of Westminster Abbey's great nave. Accordingly she had a chaplet of palms made and decorated with an American flag and a piece cut from her official ribbon, as she had no other colors of the society with her. In the center was placed a card with this inscription: "In

grateful remembrance of Great Britain's glorious dead. The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, United States of America." With a very impressive ceremony the wreath was placed in honor of the "British warrior."

On August 15, a few days after reaching Paris, your president general attended a meeting arranged in her honor by a group of Daughters residing there and delivered an address. This group is about to organize a chapter.

For several days we visited the battle fields of the southern front, viewing ghastly desolation everywhere. Courageously the people of these villages and towns were clearing the fields and getting them back under cultivation. The marvel of it all was their courage and cheerfulness.

Many interesting and impressive functions were enjoyed by your president general and her party while in France, as we were fortunate enough to be in Europe while a delegation of the American Legion was being entertained by the French Government. Your president general was invited to participate in a few of the impressive ceremonies arranged for them, all of which created impressions and memories which will linger through life.

On the 23d of August came the great event at Tilloloy. Reaching the village by automobile about 12.30, after a run of 80 miles northward from Paris, we were greeted by groups of smiling, cheering men, women, and children lining the streets, which had been decorated with flowers, French and American flags, and arches of grain and vines carrying the motto, "Blessed be the Daughters of the American Revolution." Flags were flown from the top of the big concrete water tank and from the double wheel of the great windmill. Flowers draped every one of the 11 small fountains and places for drawing water, and a beautiful fence of tall green broom, simply decorated with two rows of red and yellow paper roses and surmounted by flags, formed a most artistic background for the great stone fountain in the village center. Back of it were the ruins of the church and around it the temporary shelters and ruined homes of the inhabitants, who had thought of and planned the decorations entirely on their own initiative. The whole village was out in gala attire, men, women, and little children with bright expectant faces, all showing their genuine gratitude and happiness over the gift that had come to their town. All gathered around the fountain as we reached it, and the ceremonies began.

The ceremonies took place immediately in front of the fountain, beginning with the presentation of bouquets of flowers to your president general and attendant officers of the society by a group of pretty, young girls in a graceful speech by their spokeswoman. Many members temporarily residing in Paris were present, and representatives of the American and French Governments. After greetings from the Maire M. le Comte d'Hinnisdael, and speeches from M. Daniel Vincent, French minister of labor, and M. Jusserand, your president general made the formal presentation of the fountain. The fountain was then accepted by the Maire. Then followed a speech from M. Jusserand, which ended with something that struck your president general quite dumb with surprise—her decoration with the silver medal known as the "Reconnaissance Francaise," Mrs. Guernsey, your honorary president general; Mrs. Hunter, treasurer general; Mrs. Robert J. Johnston, former treasurer general; and Mrs. Roy Harris were also decorated, the three latter with the bronze medal. After this M. Jusserand asked your president general to "Raise her hand and bid the waters flow," at which signal the water was turned on and flowed through the mouths of the three bronze lions into the trough, amidst the cheers of the spectators.

On the fountain is the following inscription, in French, with the insignia of our society cut at each end of it: "As a token of sympathy for the cruel

sufferings endured by the people of France during the Great War, and with the desire to make ourselves of use, this fountain and this water system for the village are given to Tilloloy by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, of the United States of America."

The ceremonies were followed by a delightful luncheon served in the community house, an inspection of the schoolhouse, where we were received by the school children with another little speech addressed to your president general, and a walk through the ruins of the town to the chateau of le Comte d'Hinnisdael, who is living with his family in some wooden barracks just opposite its empty, skeletonlike walls. Too much can not be said in praise of Baroness de La Grange for her successful handling of this big work and carrying it to its successful completion. To her clear-headed efficiency and businesslike ability our society owes a debt of gratitude and appreciation. Her labors have been untiring and unceasing, and her devotion to the interests of our society have governed all her transactions. Great credit is due also to her able assistant, Mrs. Roy G. Harris, whose interest and activity in our behalf have been unceasing, and to whose kindness and many courtesies we all of us owed a most comfortable and delightful stay in Paris.

It is a just cause for pride and pleasure that we had the presence of M. and Mme. Jusserand, of M. Daniel Vincent, the French minister of labor (who rarely graces such occasions), of the prefect of the Somme district, of the Councilor of Montdidier, of Maire d'Hinnisdael, of Capt. Brooks Upham, and another attaché representing the American Embassy, and of Maj. Charles D. Westcott, American economist consul.

Your president general is glad to report her entire satisfaction with the work of the architect and builder of the water system, which she thoroughly inspected before leaving the village.

We left after a day that had been infinitely thrilling, touching, and inspiring, because of the brave, high spirit of Tilloloy and its people. Tilloloy is one of the villages that has been decorated by the French Government for its progress in self-reconstruction.

On our last day in Paris we paid reverent tribute to the unknown soldier of France, who lies under the Arc de Triomphe. No ceremony was connected with the event, but the wreath was placed by the president general in the name of the national society. It bore the same inscription as the one placed for the British soldier.

On the 28th, after having accepted several invitations extended by the French Government, we returned to England for another brief stay, during which time we visited Sulgrave Manor, the ancestral home of the Washington family, and then sailed for home on the 3d of September.

Immediately upon her return from Europe your president general placed Memorial Continental Hall at the disposal of the Government for the meetings of the Conference on the Limitation of Armament. The offer was accepted by the Government, and on November 12 occurred that great event in the auditorium of Memorial Continental Hall, which will carry this building and our society down into history. This was the opening session of the arms conference. Seven plenary sessions were held in the auditorium, the committee meetings being held in the Pan American Union Building. Your president general attended all but one of the plenary sessions, having been invited by the wife of the Secretary of State to occupy a seat in her box. A small number of tickets were sent to your president general for each session and she endeavored to have as many of the members and ex-members of the board as could be reached in time to enjoy the privilege of attending at least one session. A

complete report has already been made and appears in the magazine, covering these sessions.

Although it meant rearranging and transferring practically all of our offices, and carrying on our work at the busiest season of the year in extremely congested and uncomfortable quarters, it was done most satisfactorily and cheerfully, bespeaking the unflinching loyalty and great efficiency of your national officers and their clerks.

On February 4 the business of the sessions was concluded and the treaties were finally agreed to. On February 6 these momentous treaties were signed, the President made his farewell address, and the conference adjourned. In the April number of our magazine will be found the gracious tribute of Secretary Hughes, which he paid to the Daughters of the American Revolution when concluding his memorable speech on February 4.

The pen with which the treaties were signed has been presented to the society for its museum, as have also the flags of the Allies, which were suspended from the center of the auditorium during the conference.

The gavel used in opening the plenary sessions of the conference is now the property of the society and will be placed in the museum also. This is a gift from the president general, and it bears the following inscription:

"Used by Hon. Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, during the Conference for Limitation of Armament held in Memorial Continental Hall, November 12, 1921, to February 6, 1922.

"Presented for the use of the conference by Mrs. George Maynard Minor, president general, and afterwards to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution."

As you will notice, the Government has restored the auditorium to its former condition, without scratch or blemish, and letters of genuine appreciation and thanks have been received from the Department of State.

On February 3 there was also held in the Auditorium a business meeting of the Government, with the heads of all departments present, to hear General Dawes make his report on the Budget. To this meeting, which was addressed by the President, your president general and all national officers who were in Washington were invited.

Another important event of historic note in which our society took part officially was the burial of America's unknown soldier at Arlington on Armistice Day, November 11. On the day preceding this ceremony your president general, accompanied by other officers of the society, placed a wreath in the name of the national society on the bier of the unknown soldier in the Capitol, where he lay in state, saying, "With deep reverence I place this wreath in the name of the Daughters of the American Revolution, in grateful remembrance of America's glorious dead; to you, our unknown soldier, to you and to all who made the supreme sacrifice, we pay reverent and everlasting tribute. We as a society are determined that your sacrifice shall not be in vain. We here consecrate ourselves to carry on the cause for which you so nobly gave your life."

The inscription on the wreath was as follows: "In grateful remembrance of America's sacred dead, who made the supreme sacrifice for liberty. We pay reverent and everlasting tribute to their memory. National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution."

The day following the ceremony at the Capitol a delegation from our society, consisting mostly of District of Columbia daughters, marched in the parade escorting the hero's body to Arlington. The War Department placed five seats in the amphitheater at the disposal of your president general. They were distributed to national officers.

On January 5 your president general accepted an invitation from "Le Lyceum, Société des Femmes de France a New York" to attend the unveiling ceremonies of the statue of Joan of Arc, at Meridian Hill, this city, and to accept it in the name of the women of America. Ten years ago our own Congress indorsed the work of "Le Lyceum, Société des Femmes de France a New York," and it was therefore a great pleasure and privilege for your president general to accept in the name of the women of America this inspiring statue of the "Maid of Domremy."

Mrs. Minor here gave an account of the settlement of the controversy regarding the board room in Memorial Continental Hall. The report continues:

You will be gratified to learn of the unprecedented increase in our society during the past year, which, in spite of the raising of our initiation fee, has broken all records. Last year we admitted 11,216 members, and this year 12,515, an increase of 1,299.

Those who feared that the \$5 initiation fee would check the increase in our society will, we feel sure, be agreeably disappointed. The increased income has been one of the factors which has made it possible to begin work on our administration building. This increase in members, however, brings us face to face with another problem which your president general wants you to think of very seriously.

As you will have noticed, we have found it necessary to open the museum for the seating of alternates and visiting Daughters at this congress, because practically all the available seating capacity must be given to delegates. We have outgrown the seating capacity of our hall. There are more voters entitled to seats in this congress than there are seats to give them were they all here. Of course, we know that the full voting strength of our congresses is never present, but we should not have to count on the absence of any percentage of voters and we should not be obliged to deny seats to alternates and members, as we now unfortunately have to do.

Your president general has consulted the architect of our administration building in regard to the possibility of enlarging this auditorium. He says it is possible to extend the western wall into the open space between the hall and the administration building and to make other alterations in the interior, but that the few additional seats this would give would not be worth the risk of ruining the architectural beauty of our hall or its strength and safety, or its present fine acoustic properties. To be able to hear is obviously as essential to the success of a debating body like our congress as to be seated. Nevertheless it is entirely for you to decide what shall be done to remedy the present impossible situation. The only other alternative is a wise and equitable reduction of representation, a course which also has both advantages and disadvantages; yet it is obvious that we can not keep on enlarging our hall indefinitely to meet our ever-increasing number of delegates, nor do we wish to discourage this splendid increase in our society, for in our increase lies our strength and the continuation of our great influence for good. It is a problem which can not be settled without the most careful deliberation, and as your president general has said, she can only present it to you as a subject for serious thought for the future.

Your president general dislikes to report that while the increase in the initiation fee did not affect the membership of the society, the same is not true as to the increase in the price for the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine, for our subscription list shows a decrease. We know this is not due to the quality of the magazine, for every number is full of interest and of

information which every Daughter should have. The present subscription price of \$2 a year is still much less than that of many other periodicals. Can you not bring up the subscription list?

Your president general is glad to be able to report the completion of the gift of the central pair of bronze entrance doors to Memorial Continental Hall in a manner satisfactory both to the society and to the donor, Mrs. Francois Berger Moran.

These doors were taken as a memorial feature many years ago by Mrs. Moran in honor of the charter members of the society, but some financial questions having arisen regarding the price of the doors, the matter has been in abeyance ever since. Recently Mrs. Moran expressed her willingness to complete her part of the contract in regard to paying for these memorial doors, provided her gift be honorably mentioned by a plate on the doors, a condition to which your national board of management gave its assent. Mrs. Moran's check for the balance, amounting to \$1,407.80, has been received by your treasurer general, and the plate has been placed in accordance with the vote of the board.

The president general here mentioned a number of important functions at which she had been invited to represent the Daughters of the American Revolution and gave a brief account of her visits to various State meetings, and continued her report:

It was a pleasure for your president general and the national officers who were in Washington on April 5 to receive between 40 and 50 Spanish-American War nurses, who were closely related to this society during the Spanish-American War in 1898, and who were holding their congress in Washington April 3 to 6.

This visit to our hall, upon invitation from your president general, and the reception tendered them was apparently such a genuine pleasure to all of them that it was enjoyed equally as much by the officers of our society.

Under the wise and careful supervision of your building and grounds committee, Memorial Continental Hall has at all times been kept in perfect order (a fact which is often commented upon by strangers going through) and the necessary repairs have been made, with the approval of the national board of management. You will notice the auditorium has been newly carpeted, and new crash and linoleum have been laid where needed in different parts of the building. Dishes and plated ware have also been purchased for the clerks' lunch room. Doubtless all of you know that we can not require rent for the use of our auditorium, but we are permitted to make a charge, when it is used, for "wear and tear." From this fund the furnishings enumerated have been purchased.

It has now become necessary to put a new roof on our building and this work will be done during the summer. Upon the recommendation of your building and grounds committee, which had secured estimates and all necessary information from architects and builders, the board approved the recommendation that this work be done, at a cost not to exceed \$8,500.

The national board of management also approved a recommendation that new doors for the lobby, at a cost of \$600, be erected, with a view to minimizing as far as possible noise from the lobby during congress.

Your committee on administration building has held four meetings, one in New York City, May 10, and the others in Washington, all of which your president general has attended. The chairman of this committee will give a detailed report and your president general will therefore only allude to the

fact that early in the summer the land was cleared and ground was broken for the building June 3, 1921. Work on the building progressed so well that the corner stone was laid with very simple but impressive ceremonies October 19, the day following the board meeting, and a large number attended the exercises.

Your president general wishes to state that it will be necessary for this congress to authorize your national board to borrow a further sum of money to finish our administration building. You will remember that the Twenty-ninth Congress authorized a loan of \$200,000, but at that time the cost of such a building could not be definitely stated. Owing to the high cost of building material and labor, your president general delayed taking up the actual construction for a year, and the construction was also largely contingent upon increasing the income of the society by an increase in the initiation fee from \$1 to \$5. This increase was voted by the Thirtieth Congress, and the cost of building operations began to go down somewhat, so the building was begun in earnest after the congress of last year.

Your chairman, Mrs. Guernsey, will give you in detail the estimated cost and what will be needed to complete our work. Your president general hopes that this congress will take whatever action is necessary to this end. She has gone into the matter thoroughly with your treasurer general and finds that judging from the present rate of income it is now possible, with due economy, to meet the interest on the loan and to set aside a certain amount each year toward payment of the principal. The bonds have been duly signed by the president general and the recording secretary general.

It will be remembered that during the World War the national society raised a fund of \$100,000 to loan to our Government at the time of the Liberty loan campaign. As the full amount was not subscribed by the States in time to pay our pledge before the campaign closed, your treasurer general at that time was authorized to borrow the remainder so as to make good the pledge—said loan to be in the nature of an advance, to be repaid from the contributions as received from the States; she was also authorized to apply the interest accruing on our Liberty bonds toward paying off this loan. At the close of the war the bonds were to become a permanent fund, and the interest was to be applied to some form of "patriotic relief work."

The vote of the twenty-seventh congress was as follows:

"That the interest accruing from the sum of \$100,000 to be subscribed by the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and invested in Liberty bonds shall during the period of this World War be invested and reinvested at the call of our country in more Liberty bonds, to the end that the women descendants of the men who won the Revolutionary War, though prohibited by law from bearing arms in defense of their country, shall go on record as having supplied, to the limit only of their ability, the material help needful for the support of those whose privilege it is to carry those arms.

"Second. *Be it further resolved*, That, following the close of the present war, these bonds be made a permanent fund, the income to be devoted at the discretion of the congress or the board (should the congress delegate to it such power) to patriotic relief work."

Your president general is now happy to report that through the application of the interest the loan has been fully paid off, though all the States have not as yet completed their quotas and reimbursed the society as it is hoped they will do in the near future. This paying off of the loan results in releasing the accrued and future interest for use in relief work, as provided for in the vote of the twenty-seventh congress, and therefore the time has now come to

put that vote into operation. As the annual income from our Liberty-loan fund amounts to \$4,250, its expenditure should be undertaken only after careful search for a worthy and a suitable purpose. Therefore your president general recommends: That this thirty-first congress authorize and direct the establishment of a standing committee to be known as the Liberty-loan fund committee, which committee shall consist of the president general and the treasurer general, ex officio, and five other members to be appointed by the president general, and shall have charge of the administration of the income from this fund in accordance with the purpose designated in the vote of the twenty-seventh congress and subject to the approval of the national board of management.

In closing, your president general desires to express her deep appreciation of the unremitting and efficient service of your national officers, many of whom work in their offices all day and sometimes far into the night. Your treasurer general, for instance, has taken up her residence in Washington solely for the purpose of attending in person to the work of her office, while those who live in this city are at the hall every day directing their work. And here it is just and proper to reply to certain letters which have been received and which are written under the impression that your national officers receive high salaries. Your national officers receive no salaries whatsoever, and no one but your president general receives even official expenses. By vote of the national board and approval of congress the president general receives hotel and traveling expenses to an amount not to exceed \$3,000 in any one year. This is not a salary, and no other officer is reimbursed for even such personal expenses. They all have clerical service, of course, and the expenses of their offices are met by the society.

They give of their time, ability, and strength, and should receive, and I know they will receive, your appreciation and a realizing sense of all that they so freely do in the service of our society.

ANNE ROGERS MINOR,
President General.

Report of the Chaplain General.

Mrs. SELDEN P. SPENCER.

It is perhaps peculiarly fitting that this congress, meeting as it does the day after Easter, should remember those who have gone on before, not only with love but with the hope of a glorious resurrection. They are not dead. They are still awake. But they have gone, leaving for us footprints on the sands of time.

I come to tell you that during last year 1,495 of our members have been promoted to the ranks where they serve God day and night and have received the commendation for which all our hearts yearn: "Well done." Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord, for they rest from their labors, but their works do follow them. [Applause.]

At the request of the president general congress arose and stood for a moment in silence in memory of the members of the society who had passed on during the year.

Report of the Recording Secretary General.

Mrs. JOHN FRANCIS YAWGER.

Madam President General, Members of this Thirty-first Continental Congress:

It is an unusual privilege and pleasure to-day to render unto you the result of the work that has been accomplished in my office in the past year. A great

pleasure is to report that this has been the banner year in admitting new members into the society. It has broken all records with the admission of 3,047 at the October board meeting, and a motion was passed at that time that a special board meeting be held each month for the admission of members. It has been a joy to sign the 11,725 membership cards for those admitted up to the board meeting last Saturday, realizing that so many splendid American women are taking their place on the highest patriotic plane for a right America.

Ten thousand and eighty-four certificates of membership have been sent from this office, an increase of 1,663 over last year. Notices have been sent for five regular and four special meetings of the national board of management, and for meetings of the executive committee, of which six have been held.

Minutes of board meetings have been prepared for the magazine and proof read. Copies of all rulings of the board have been furnished the officers and committees requiring immediate knowledge of such rulings. Notices of appointments have been sent to members on committees, and I wish to extend my heartiest thanks for the personal notes which came with these acceptances.

The material for the proceedings of congress was put in shape for the printer, together with the reports from the 48 State regents, the proof read, index made, and the book sent by the printer to the members of the national board of management, each chapter through its chapter regent and chairmen of national committees.

The printing of the national committee lists, the constitution and by-laws as amended, the program of the congress, and the proposed amendments have all been seen to and proof read.

Eleven hundred and fifty-six block certificates have been sent out by a clerk in my office.

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RITA A. YAWGER,
Recording Secretary General.

Report of the Corresponding Secretary General.

MRS. A. MARSHALL ELLIOTT.

Madam President General and Members of the Thirty-first Continental Congress:

From my office there have been sent to the national board of management and chapter regents at various times during the past year the following pamphlets: The resolutions adopted by the Thirtieth Congress, the amended constitution and by-laws, the address of the president general, the report of the treasurer general, lists of papers of the historical and literary reciprocity committee, the 1921 committee lists, and two issues of the Remembrance Book. The proposed amendments to the constitution and by-laws, which are to be acted upon at this congress, were also mailed within the time prescribed by the constitution.

There were received and recorded 5,381 letters and 4,813 replies were sent out.

Supplies as enumerated below were sent to chapters and individuals making request for them:

Application blanks	77, 898
Leaflets, "How to Become a Member"	6, 619
Leaflets of general information	6, 211
Constitutions	6, 935
Transfer cards	4, 278

This office having been called upon to undertake the free distribution of the Immigrants' Manual, there have been sent out 34,902 copies, of which 18,788 were of the English edition, 12,209 Italian, and 3,915 Spanish.

I wish to express my appreciation for Miss Jean Jackson, of my office, a most faithful and capable worker, tactful and experienced. Miss Jackson's record is one of which she should feel proud.

The past year has brought an unusual amount of work into the office of the corresponding secretary general. You will hear from the reports that follow of the wonderful increase in membership, the formation of new chapters, the distribution of the Immigrants' Manual, and many other matters of importance, growth, and strength for our organization. It makes your corresponding secretary general very happy to know that the first step on the road to accomplish this progress is taken from her office. When the application blanks, called for by the hundreds, start off, you know that your registrar will hear from them later, that your treasurer will have a larger bank account to report, and your recording secretary a fuller story to tell, but the application blank gives "the start off."

At a meeting of the good-will industries called to instruct immigrant children in Baltimore, a moving picture told the story, "What Uncle Sam does for you with a 2-cent stamp," showing the work and benefit our United States mail accomplishes. After the thrilling picture the lecturer asked, "Children, who is Uncle Sam?" A little boy answered, "He's all of us." We want you to feel that way toward your national board.

Respectfully submitted.

LILY TYSON ELLIOTT,
Corresponding Secretary General.

Report of the Organizing Secretary General.

MRS. G. WALLACE HANGER.

Madam President General and Members of the Thirty-first Continental Congress:

As organizing secretary general I have the honor to report for the past year as follows:

Organizing regencies confirmed.....	131
Organizing regencies expired.....	37
Organizing regents resigned.....	2
Organizing regents reappointed.....	32
Chapters authorized.....	58
Chapters organized.....	116
Chapters disbanded.....	16
Chapters reinstated.....	1
Total number of chapters to date.....	1,847

I have had the honor of asking the national board to confirm the following: Mrs. William Henry Kistler, vice regent of Colorado; Mrs. Lou Netta Scott, State regent of Hawaii; Mrs. Thomas D. Stewart, State regent of Louisiana; Mrs. Charles Fowler, State vice regent of Louisiana.

Commissions issued to:

Vice presidents general.....	7
State regents and State vice regents.....	25
Reelection cards to State regents and State vice regents.....	31
Charters issued.....	29

Permits issued for:

Regents' and ex-regents' bars.....	310
National officers, State, and ex-State regents.....	28
Lists of chapter regents issued to chairmen of committees without charge.....	11

Total number of cards filed during the year, 28,750.

Changes in the card catalogue necessitated by resignation, marriages, deaths, dropped on account of nonpayment of dues, transfers, or changes of addresses have been promptly made.

Total admitted membership, 179,309.

Again this year, as last, I urge you to have chapter elections promptly reported, giving date of election and term of office. No special blank is necessary, but the report should be sent to the organizing secretary general. If you will do this you will save the national society many dollars and the office unnecessary labor. It is important that the list of chapter regents should be accurate, which as you know is the official mailing list of the national society, and if you will promptly report chapter elections, as before stated, it will be most helpful.

This has been a year of encouragement. The work has gone forward with cooperation and much helpful attention to detail, both from the State regents and organizing regents. It is with a sense of pride that I report 170 chapters organized in the last two years and my work up to date.

In closing I wish to express my hearty thanks for your cooperation and your many kind letters of appreciation.

Respectfully submitted.

(MRS. C. WALLACE W.) LUCY GALT HANGER,
Organizing Secretary General.

Report of the Registrar General.

MISS EMMA T. STRIDER.

Madam President General and Members of the Thirty-first Annual Continental Congress:

I have the honor to report that the steady growth of the society has been maintained throughout another year.

Since the last Continental Congress 12,515 women have been added to our membership, the largest number ever admitted in one year in the history of the organization. The report of admissions, 1920-21, was 11,216, so a gain of 1,299 has been made over last year. The last national number accorded at the board meeting of April 15 was 179,309.

In addition to the original application papers 3,254 supplementals have been accepted, a total of 15,769 papers verified, or an average of about 51 papers for every working-day. Of these verified papers mentioned 3,203 have added new records to our files.

The long-established policy of the office that the examination of original papers takes precedence over that of supplementals is still adhered to, as the society's growth is of first importance.

During the past year we have returned unverified 172 original papers and 213 supplementals.

Permits for 3,301 insignias, 1,671 ancestral bars, and 3,400 recognition pins have been issued.

The correspondence of the office is extremely heavy, over 10,000 letters and 7,500 postals having been sent out during the year. It is our endeavor to reply to general correspondence promptly, but that known as "data," which

relates to genealogy on pending papers, is filed with those papers, as it can only be correctly answered by the genealogist examining them. As much research work is sometimes necessary, it is not always possible to reply to such letters at once.

The cooperation extended by State regents and State registrars, chapter regents, and chapter registrars has greatly facilitated the work of the office and is greatly appreciated.

I wish to take this opportunity to thank the clerks in my office, whose loyal and unceasing work has made this report possible.

The new application blanks, which were prepared by the special committee authorized at the last Continental Congress and appointed by the president general, are now in use and have met with general commendation.

Your late registrar general, Mrs. Phillips, was also chairman of the genealogical research committee, and upon succeeding her your present registrar general was appointed to that place by the president general. As Mrs. Phillips passed away before the Continental Congress of 1921, her work on this committee was not reported, so the liberty is taken of reporting the result of the committee's work for two years.

There is no work more helpful to the growth of the society than the collection, preservation, and arrangement for accessibility of genealogical records. This work has not been pressed with the vigor it deserves during the past year, as your present registrar general and the clerks in her department have spent their entire time in work on application papers.

The following reports and gifts of records have been received through State chairmen and are arranged alphabetically according to State names:

The State chairman for Georgia has published names and service records of Revolutionary soldiers in the D. A. R. column of the Atlanta Constitution.

Copies of several wills and deeds have been received from Maryland.

Massachusetts reports the collection of a number of records, such as wills and depositions of Revolutionary soldiers.

From Michigan many valuable records have been received, including copies of the first 200 marriages, first 100 deeds, first 100 estates settled, lists of gravestones in early cemeteries, and histories of first Methodist and Presbyterian Churches of Kalamazoo County.

Also records from cemeteries in other parts of the State and from various family Bibles. One chapter donated 16 volumes of the N. E. Historical and Genealogical Register to the chapter library, which is maintained in the public library of Adrian.

From Mississippi we have recently received a photograph of a certificate of original membership of Nathaniel Burwell in the Society of the Cincinnati bearing the signature of George Washington; also photographs of other historical documents and copies of wills of Revolutionary soldiers.

Ohio has sent photographs and copies of inscriptions of early gravestones.

Washington State has sent a number of copies of family Bible records, a letter by Gen. Rufus Putnam, and land grants. The State chairman is now collecting the first 100 marriages in every county.

The State chairman of Wisconsin has sent all marriage records of Columbia County, Wis., down to 1870, records from Catholic, Episcopal, Methodist, and Presbyterian Churches, cemetery inscriptions, and a number of original documents.

All documents received will be turned over to the librarian general for permanent preservation.

Respectfully submitted,

EMMA T. STRIDER,
Registrar General.

Report of the Treasurer General.

MRS. LIVINGSTON L. HUNTER.

Mrs. Hunter prefaced her report with a brief summary of economic conditions in general, and stated that while there had been some reduction in the cost of materials, the principal items of expense remained at the same high level of the previous year.

The increase in members during the past 12 months—the largest in the history of the organization—has necessarily required an increase in the office force, as well as in the expense of maintaining offices; particularly is this true in the case of the registrar general's and of the treasurer general's, the two offices most affected by the growth in membership.

The needed increase in revenue, to meet the demands of your fast-growing organization, was provided for at the Thirtieth Continental Congress through the amendment to the by-laws making the initiation fee of the national society \$5. This has made it possible to meet these increased expenses—also to catch up, so to speak—and to-day you, as a national organization, are living within your income and not on the borrowed income of the future.

Since the Thirtieth Continental Congress the last note payable to the National Metropolitan Bank on the \$100,000 Liberty loan bonds has been canceled, and now you have the interest on these bonds released to use in patriotic relief work, as outlined by your president general in her report to this congress.

Of this \$100,000 which was thus loaned to the Government in response to their call for financial aid during the stress of war, \$91,585.66 have been contributed by the Daughters from the various States. The remainder of the \$100,000, together with the interest on the money borrowed at the time of purchase, has been met by the interest on the bonds themselves.

There is upon the books of the treasurer general at the present time a credit to the Liberty loan fund of \$6,829.01 over and above the \$100,000 loan to the Government. Thirty-eight thousand five hundred dollars was of the last issue, called Victory bonds, which fall due May 15, 1923.

At the October 18, 1921, board meeting your treasurer general was given authority to exchange these short-term Victory bonds, together with bonds amounting to \$1,000 belonging to the Philippine scholarship fund, for a like amount of longer-term Liberty loan bonds. This exchange was made November 1, 1921. The \$39,500 Victory bonds were sold at 99½, and the same amount, \$39,500, was reinvested in the second issue of Liberty loan bonds due in 1942, at 92¾. This exchange gave to the society a long-term investment of equal amount and security, as well as a profit of \$2,594.04, which has been credited to the interest account of the Liberty loan fund and to the Philippine scholarship fund in their proportionate amounts. The annual income from the Liberty loan fund will be \$4,250.

Twenty-seven States have completed their quota, Cuba and Wisconsin having been added to the list during the past year.

While in France last summer attending the inauguration of the water-works plant in the little village of Tilloloy, about which you have already heard, your treasurer general, with Madam de la Grange, checked all the accounts and transactions in connection with the erection and installing of the plant. The statements, with vouchers and receipts for all the work paid for up to that time, are on file in the treasurer general's office.

There was still unpaid contracts amounting to some 97,000 francs, a portion of which was money withheld until the water-works system could be thoroughly tested. In a letter written by Madam de la Grange, dated November 8, 1921, she stated that the water system was working splendidly and that there was an ample supply of water.

Just what amount of the money contributed to the village of Tilloloy will remain after the plant is entirely paid for can not be determined at this time. Two more States, New Jersey and North Carolina, have completed their quota to this fund, making 27 States 100 per cent.

To Madam de la Grange, who has so generously and in such a businesslike manner carried out the desire of your national organization and given to a war-destroyed village a much-needed utility, as well as renewed life and hope, you owe a very great debt of gratitude, as well as to Mrs. Roy Gould Harris, who assisted Madam de la Grange in her labor of love.

To the Philippine scholarship fund has been added \$1,733.93, which amount, with the balance on hand at last congress, has by authority of the national board of management, been invested in Liberty loan bonds. There remains but \$550 to complete this scholarship of \$10,000, for which the committee has been working earnestly for the past eight years. The income from this fund, when completed, is to be used to help defray the expenses of a Philippine girl while receiving instruction in one of our American schools or hospitals.

Much credit is due Mrs. Dora Harvey Develin, secretary of the committee, for the renewed interest which has been manifested in this scholarship.

To the Guernsey scholarship in the American International College at Springfield, Mass., has been added \$542.90, bringing that scholarship close up to the desired amount of \$5,000.

To 74 other institutions and associations under patriotic education you have given the magnificent sum of \$79,784.74, ranging in amounts from \$2 to \$29,100, exceeding your gifts of last year by nearly \$5,000.

To the Armenian, Chinese, Polish, Russian, Serbian, and Near East Relief, as well as to disabled soldiers and other causes, you have contributed \$3,324.43.

Toward the support of Real Daughters you have given \$2,072. There are at the present time enrolled as members 33 Real Daughters, 20 of whom are beneficiaries of the national society. Twenty-seven are members of chapters, while the remaining 6 are members at large.

Since the Thirtieth Continental Congress 13 Daughters have taken out life memberships, for each of whom your national society has received \$50. In accordance with the provisions of the constitution and by-laws, these amounts have been put in a special fund, invested in Liberty bonds due in 1947, and the income from these bonds has been credited to the current fund in lieu of annual dues. All life memberships taken out prior to the Thirtieth Continental Congress do not, of course, come under this rule.

You are all familiar with the fact that your Memorial Continental Hall was loaned to the Government as a place of meeting for the Limitation of Armament Conference. You will find on the first page of the printed report of the treasurer general, under receipts of the current fund, an item marked "Refund, expenses Limitation of Armament Conference, \$1,368.11." This sum represents the actual amount paid by you for light, heat, water, telephone service, cleaning the auditorium and other rooms before and after meetings, and other expenses incurred by the conference and which has been very cheerfully refunded to you by your Government. The building was not in any sense of the word "rented"; not even the usual deposit was required nor any

charges made for wear and tear. The Government very generously restored any wear and tear that might have occurred at their own expense.

In carrying out the vote of the Twenty-ninth Continental Congress, whereby the national board of management was authorized to borrow, as needed, \$200,000 and to begin the erection of an administration building in the rear of your Memorial Continental Hall, a deed of trust for \$200,000, covering the land upon which the new administration building stands, was given to the Title & Trust Co., of Washington, and real-estate notes to that amount issued at 6 per cent.

Through the National Metropolitan Bank \$116,000 of these notes have been placed.

The remainder of the amount, which has been paid to the architect and contractor, has been met by a transfer in December, 1921, of \$20,000 from the current fund to the permanent fund and by a temporary loan of \$60,000 from the current fund.

In temporarily loaning the \$60,000 from the current fund you are saving 4 per cent on that amount, or \$200 per month, as the money while on deposit in the bank draws but 2 per cent, while on the real-estate notes you would be required to pay 6 per cent.

Voluntary contributions to the administration building have been received from States listed in the printed report amounting to \$2,974. Several other States are contributing through the purchase of the block certificates, which in the printed report is credited to the administration building under the item "Liquidation and endowment fund." The latter are also given credit in a special-feature book where they request that the amount which they sent in for block certificates be credited to the amount they have pledged to a particular room in the administration building.

To the credit of each of the three objects to which you as members of a big national organization have been contributing since December 31, 1920, we have the following amounts:

To the credit of the Immigrants' Manual, after having paid for the three editions now published, there is a balance of \$9,270.81.

To the credit of the Pilgrim Mothers' Memorial Fountain fund there is the amount of \$20,646.72, and to the painting Convoy of Troopships, for which full payment has been made, a balance of \$5,539.93.

Because the picture, through the courtesy of one artist to another, and in consideration of the patriotic object for which it was painted, did not cost as much as was anticipated, and for this reason the balance of \$5,539.93 remains in that account, and because the desired amount of \$25,000 for the Pilgrim Mothers' Memorial Fountain has not yet been completed, your treasurer general offers the following recommendation:

That a sufficient amount to complete the \$25,000 required for the Pilgrim Mothers' Memorial Fountain be transferred from the painting account to the Pilgrim Mothers' Memorial Fountain account, and that the balance remaining in the painting account after so doing be transferred to the Immigrants' Manual fund.

She further recommends that all money received in the future from the States which have not as yet completed their quotas to these three objects be all credited to the Immigrants' Manual fund.

Before closing this report your treasurer general wishes to express her grateful appreciation to the national officers, to the State and chapter treasurers, and to all those who have through their helpful cooperation made her work

a pleasure and a joy, and to the efficient, conscientious, and loyal girls in the treasurer's department she wishes to acknowledge her debt of gratitude.

Respectfully submitted.

(MRS. LIVINGSTON L.) LILLIAN A. HUNTER.

Treasurer General.

Report of the Finance Committee.

Mrs. GEORGE W. WHITE, *Chairman.*

Madam President General and Members of the Thirty-first Continental Congress:

As chairman of the finance committee, I have the following report to submit for the year ending March 31, 1922:

Vouchers have been approved to the amount of \$506,691.34, which includes the disbursing of \$79,784.74 received as contributions for patriotic education, as well as \$3,344.93 for relief work.

The contractors of the administration building have been paid \$176,000 and the architect has received \$8,000.

Other large amounts expended are as follows:

Clerical service.....	\$56,368.92
Magazine.....	44,240.22
Employees of the hall.....	10,821.95
Postage.....	4,651.05
Support of Real Daughters.....	2,072.00
Notes payable, administration building.....	60,000.00
Notes payable, Liberty loan.....	1,600.00
Translating and printing the Manual for Immigrants in English, Italian, and Spanish.....	13,076.25
Refunds on manuals.....	212.65
Lineage book (vols. 57, 58, 59).....	5,529.00
Postage, expressage, etc., for same.....	366.25
Expense of the thirtieth congress.....	3,404.05
Publishing and mailing proceedings of the thirtieth congress.....	2,018.71
Picture of troopships.....	2,227.00

For a detailed statement I would refer you to the report of the treasurer general, as we have approved all vouchers before their payment.

The finance committee has held four meetings during the year for the consideration of such matters as might be presented to it.

The faithful attendance of the members at these meetings and the ready assistance given by Mrs. St. Clair in serving as acting chairman during my absence from the city has been keenly appreciated by your chairman, as has the excellent work done throughout the year by our efficient clerk, Miss Jackson.

It is with profound sorrow that I record the loss through death, not only to this committee, but to the entire national society, of a most beloved and efficient member, Miss May P. Duncanson, who for more than a year acted as secretary to the committee.

Respectfully submitted.

(MRS. GEORGE W.) LOUISE C. WHITE, *Chairman*

*Report of the Auditing Committee.*MISS JENN WINSLOW COLTRANE, *Chairman.**Madam President General, National Officers, Delegates, and Visitors to the Thirty-first Continental Congress:*

I have the privilege of reporting the year's work of the audit committee ending March 31, 1922. Your committee has held monthly meetings, comparing the reports of the treasurer general with those of the American Audit Co., and they have in every case been found to agree and placed on file with the recording secretary general.

Miss Coltrane here added a few words of appreciation of the loyalty of the members of the committee and of the courtesy of the auditing company.

Report of the Historian General.

MISS JENN WINSLOW COLTRANE.

Miss Coltrane prefaced her report with a pleasant greeting and remarks concerning the various incentives to the study of history.

This is an historic year in American annals, revealing to the world the power of combined international civilization. Never before has humanity experienced an epoch that has so thoroughly touched the status of nations. Catching the spirit of the hour, we find you have concentrated many hours of labor on your work, and I am fully justified in speaking in the highest terms of praise of your splendid service.

American history is being so masterfully symbolized in historic painting, art, and bronze that we asked you to make inventories of the wealth of your own State's treasures and that historical directories be compiled so that we will have a better knowledge of just what America possesses along this line.

Many of our State historians, however, have had to concentrate their best efforts on compiling and completing the war service records of the soldiers of the World War. Although this work was started three years ago, no definite action for a uniform compiling was undertaken until two years ago. Due to many reasons, most of them excellent, a great deal of this work could not be completed until this year. We have tried to give by this congress a complete set of records, including every State, but have not succeeded, although we have a definite knowledge of this work in all the States but two. To date 43 States have sent in 1,072 volumes, consisting of 13,000 records, and two have their work well on the way to completion. I believe no work in our society has taken a greater labor of love. These books are gifts of richest value for the future generations in particular, and our society owes a debt of deepest gratitude to the women who have compiled these records, and we are justly proud and grateful for their service.

The historian general here referred to the debt which Americans owe to the women of the American Revolution, and continued her report:

It is an acknowledged fact that the manifold endeavors of our great American women have been a remarkable asset in elevating the American people from a theory of Puritan axioms to the principle of pure action. Due to all this we gave you for historical study "Women in American history." The

program was prepared in a most instructive and finished manner by Dr. George Churchill, assistant professor of history, George Washington University. Many chapters have availed themselves of this rare privilege. Others wishing a complete program for their yearbooks could not adopt it. You can avail yourself of this privilege for next year, and I can guarantee you will find yourself fascinated by the study.

Another problem we have tried to help you solve is how to give real assistance to each individual State in historic work and how to obtain results. We asked for suggestions from many accredited historians. A very comprehensive article on the work of the Michigan Historical Commission was prepared by Dr. George N. Fuller, secretary of the Michigan commission. Your historian general carefully studied this article, and from it drew an outline of work which will be most instructive for cooperative work. This outline was submitted to Doctor Fuller and approved by him. It is too long to incorporate in this report, but is printed, ready for distribution, and I urge everyone who is interested in preserving the history of our country to secure a copy from the office of the historian general.

We are giving you our best efforts to arouse interest in our local history. If people are interested in local history, they will soon become interested in general history. The field of colonial history is so wide and so fruitful, so full of romance, that we must be successful in arousing the interest of each and every community. Our heredity is our greatest possession. Part of our Nation's greatest wealth is in our history.

The publishing of our lineage books, which are indeed a true inventory of facts relating to our own families who builded this great American Nation, is the one continuous labor in the department of the historian general. Volumes 57, 58, and 59 are now on sale in the business office for \$3 per volume, including postage. Volumes 60 and 61 are in the hands of the printer, volume 62 has been copied and compared, ready for the press. These last volumes would have been ready for Congress if funds could have been available. In the State of Connecticut almost every chapter reports a complete file of lineage books. Previously we donated these books to 24 libraries, and when notified of the discontinuance, due to the charge made for these volumes, 21 libraries ordered them. This speaks for itself, and we urge you to complete your files so we may have the funds with which to push forward this work.

As a time limit is given this report and so many States have done such excellent work and we could not make a choice, I have prepared a summary giving an idea of the work of each State, using only the things this committee has concentrated upon. Much historical work, such as historic spots marked, etc., does not belong to us. Excluding the reports compiled by the State historians for the reporter general to the Smithsonian Institution, with your permission this additional report will be printed in the minutes, without being read, with this summary of the year's work.

* * * * *

It is the inspiration of my work that makes me desire to see our society produce some day a real accredited historian who, by merit of her own work, can place our work in the ranks of the great historians of America.

History is a national institution of patriotism, preserving the traditions which kindle the fire of loyalty to home and country, and may we, Daughters of the American Revolution, unfurl our flag on a field of white, the ensign of peace, to show our desire for unity among the nations.

Respectfully submitted,

JENN WINSLOW COLTRANE,
Historian General.

Appended to this report was a long summary of the work done by the various States in the preservation of records, etc.

The next report was that of the reporter general, Miss Lillian M. Wilson. (See Twenty-fourth Report, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, to the Smithsonian Institution.)

Report of the Librarian General.

Mrs. FRANK D. ELLISON.

Madame President General and Members of the Thirty-first Continental Congress, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution:

As your librarian general and chairman of the Memorial Continental Hall library committee, I have the honor and privilege of presenting to you to-day my second annual report.

The past year's work in the library has brought increased interest and renewed enthusiasm in the endeavor to make this vital factor of our society more valuable than ever.

The number of accessions, acquired by your committee almost entirely through the generosity of our chapters or individual members, is about 900, which surpasses the record of last year and will inspire us to greater efforts next year. Each of the new volumes has been or will be named in our magazine from time to time; therefore they are not specified in this report.

Here followed a list of the most desirable volumes contributed, also a list of gifts other than books, and the names of the States contributing.

Time and space does not permit the giving of all that has been accomplished. The States with the larger membership lists have continued their generous gifts of previous years and those less in number of chapters and members have also added so greatly to their collections that the time is not far distant when we shall need to provide more stacks for our library, and through the generosity of Mary Washington Chapter it is hoped this provision will be made as needed.

* * * * *

In order to secure needed volumes not obtainable by gift or exchange, I recommend that the usual appropriation of \$200 be continued this year.

Our library should be the great source upon which our society can depend for its inspiration in carrying on the work of securing for mankind all the blessings of liberty, and it should be as great a memorial to the members themselves as the hall is to those heroes who so nobly sacrificed all for home and country.

As has been proven by the great conference which has recently dedicated this building anew to such service, "the pen is, indeed, mightier than the sword."

Respectfully submitted.

ANNIE C. ELLISON,
Librarian General.

Report of the Curator General.

Mrs. GEORGE W. WHITE.

Madam President General and Members of the Thirty-first Continental Congress, Assembled:

It gives me pleasure to bring to you the following report of the progress of the museum during the past year.

As soon as the appointment of a member of the Revolutionary relics committee was accepted, a letter of instruction was sent her, also to her State regent. Of these committee chairmen 36 responded by letter, expressing cooperation and interest in the museum.

During the period from the first week in November, 1921, to the first week in March, 1922, the headquarters of the curator general was a drawerless table between two book stacks in the library, her historic desk containing 16 drawers being used by the secretary general of the conference, Mr. John Work Garrett, the museum having the proud distinction of being used as a lobby and cloak room for the distinguished participants in the Conference on Limitation of Armament during their plenary sessions held in our auditorium.

Nevertheless, gifts from all over the country were coming in and your museum was flourishing.

To describe all of the interesting relics which have been sent to us would take far more time than is permitted, so I will be as brief as possible.

I must, however, record two gifts of special importance which came, not through States nor chapters but directly.

The first, from our president general, Mrs. George Maynard Minor, being the historic gavel presented by her to the Secretary of State, Mr. Charles Evans Hughes, to be used by him throughout the Conference on Limitation of Armament, and returned by him to this organization for preservation in memory of the conference.

The other is the flagstaff pen presented by the Secretary of State, Mr. Charles Evans Hughes, to our president general for preservation by the Daughters of the American Revolution in appreciation and recognition of the courtesy of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, in extending to the Government of the United States the use of our Memorial Continental Hall.

The pen, presented to Secretary Hughes to be used in signing the treaties formulated by the Conference on Limitation of Armament, was made of the native wood from 28 States and Territories, the piece from Michigan being from a tree on the battle field where Pontiac fought his last battle with the British in 1763, and the piece from South Carolina taken from a tree planted by John C. Calhoun, at his home, which is now Clemson College.

This pen is in the form of a flagstaff, with a small replica of the Statue of Liberty surmounting it; from her outstretched hand are suspended the flags of 28 countries, 9 of which were represented at the conference.

After this congress these souvenirs will be on view in the museum.

I will not attempt to mention the other interesting gifts, the detailed list of which will be filed with this report, but will state simply the number received from each State, with the name of the chairman for the State revolutionary relics committee.

Here followed the list of gifts.

I would like to make the following recommendations:

1. That this congress appropriate \$100 for the use of the curator general in purchasing relics for the museum.

2. That this congress appropriate \$100 for the repairing and mounting of manuscripts, many of which we hope soon to display on a winged pedestal we are trusting some generous friend will donate to the museum.

In closing, I wish to thank our president general for her generous gift; the Secretary of State for his gracious donation; Mr. Charles Moore, chairman of the Fine Arts Commission, for his valuable advice concerning the care and preservation of our valuable manuscripts, in which he, as head of the Manu-

scripts Division of the Library of Congress, is much interested; also the members of the Revolutionary relics committee for their faithful assistance and hearty cooperation; the State regents and the regents of the various chapters and our friends who have given of their treasure to enrich our museum.

Respectfully submitted.

(Mrs. GEORGE W.) LOUISE C. WHITE,
Curator General.

The evening recess was taken at 4.45 o'clock.

The Monday evening session of congress was called to order by the president general at 8.30 o'clock.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. William Abernethy.

In introducing the first speaker of the evening, the president general said:

We are proud, indeed, to have as our guests this distinguished assemblage of nations represented here to-night. It was a proud and happy moment for us when our roof sheltered the representatives of the nine nations which met here together in the Conference for Limitation of Armament, called to promote international understanding and the lasting peace of the world. That we were able to be of service to our Government at a time so momentous was cause for intense gratification. Every member of our society was happy in the thought that her building housed that great conference, that she was in a very real sense the hostess of the nations that deliberated here for so many weeks. We welcomed them then with pleasure and with prayers for their success, and we welcome them and all the others now with warm greetings on our lips and true friendship in our hearts, for we believe that as long as the liberty-loving nations of the earth work together in mutual understanding and friendliness the peace of the world is on a sure and solid foundation which no evil tongues or hostile acts can shake. Again I say in the name of our society—welcome, thrice welcome, to Memorial Continental Hall.

No words of mine are needed to introduce the first speaker of the evening. The eyes of all the world were upon him and his associates for the 12 weeks of the great Conference on Limitation of Armament. The hopes of all the world have hovered about him, and those hopes have been justified.

He honors us very highly in coming to us to-night. His presence here gives us the opportunity to tell him face to face of the profound admiration that we have for his leadership in the great events which have made the conference unique in the world's history. We rejoice in this opportunity to tell him of our deep appreciation of the significance of these events, which we believe have opened up an era of hope and blessing for all mankind.

I have great honor in presenting the Hon. Charles Evans Hughes, Secretary of State.

(The congress rising to greet Secretary Hughes.)

Mr. HUGHES. Madam President General and Daughters of the American Revolution, I can make no adequate response to the very generous words that have been spoken by your president general. I do, however, at the outset, on behalf of the Government, desire to make most grateful acknowledgment for the gracious hospitality of the Daughters of the American Revolution in permitting the use of their beautiful hall for the proceedings of the Conference for the Limitation of Armament to which the president general has referred. Five treaties were signed here. [Applause.] But the assurance of amity is not to be found in mere formulas or documents, however important they may be. It lies in the earnest desire to remove the causes of misunderstanding and dis-

trust, and the true significance of the recent conference is to be found in the fact that there never has been a finer manifestation of the spirit of international cooperation than was evinced by the nations whose representatives met in this hall. [Applause.]

You had dedicated this hall to the institutions of liberty at home. It is now dedicated, also, to the cause of international friendship. [Applause.]

In addressing the Daughters of the American Revolution, I speak to those who are the inheritors of the privilege of service. Perhaps we have never realized more keenly than to-day the dangers which threaten a well-ordered liberty. And I am sure that the dominant purpose of this great assembly is to devise practical methods to maintain that patriotic sentiment which is the vital breath of our institutions.

There is the fundamental matter of education. We were amazed; we have not yet recovered from the shock of the reports, which we could scarcely credit, of the intelligence tests in the American Army, indicating that about 20 per cent of the men who were inducted into service during the Great War were unable to read and write English well enough to understand a newspaper or to write an ordinary letter. Even more sobering is the thought of what a slender equipment for the discharge of civic duty in this country would be the mere ability to read a newspaper in English and write a letter. The ability to read English is only a start, although a necessary one. For it is what one brings to the reading of a newspaper that determines the value of what one takes from it. [Applause.] With the incessant flow of the narratives of crime and human frailty, with our papers filled with stories of sensational incident—what proportion of our voting population is able to observe with intelligent discrimination the trend of political events and is prepared properly to judge of men and measures? How many of the relatively few who have had the advantage of a high-school or college training in this country, so full of educational advantages, know their American history? How many have the necessary equipment of information, the familiarity with the development of the institutions peculiar to this country, to enable them to tell what has failed in experiment; what has succeeded; where lies the mischief; what is the appropriate remedy; in short, to appraise the actual working of our system of government?

And yet, after all, we are quite aware that knowledge is but a beginning. Knowledge will never save the country. We erect in this country no monuments to shrewdness. Intelligence is often misapplied; and while we speak of the exigency created by the presence of many thousands who are alien to our institutions and wisely plead for what we call "Americanization," let us never forget that it is often among those who have had the best advantages of American descent and training that we find demagoguery and mischievous disregard of republican principles. It is not knowledge alone, however necessary it may be, that will save our land. We need the civic wisdom that can only come from the long practice of a people imbued with the highest patriotism and the spirit of loyal service.

And how are we to cultivate that civic wisdom? When we think of the vast extent of our country and the rapid growth of our population we almost despair of any individual effort. I can think of no organization more helpful than this organization has been and can be to that great end. For the attainment of civil wisdom is greatly aided by the cherishing of a fine civic tradition. Fortunate we are that we had at the start the example of perhaps the most unselfish and pure minded of all patriots of history. We have a tradition to conserve. It is the tradition of absolute devotion to civic duty, at whatever cost of comfort or of effort, or even of life itself—a devotion

that does not seek to measure its sacrifice in dollars. [Applause.] It has the tradition conserved among our boys and girls by the organization of Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts. And I think from recent developments that they can be trusted to take care of the little shifters and grafters seeking to get something for nothing. [Applause and laughter.] It is the tradition of respect for law, even for the law that is inconvenient. It is the tradition of respect for the essentials of individual liberty. Formerly we thought that individual liberty must be carefully safeguarded against the tyranny of the majority, and we were constantly seeking for checks and balances in constitutional provisions in order that the individual might stand erect, unhampered in his freedom, even against the multitude. But we are coming to learn that it is not majority alone that counts. We are now finding it necessary to be on our guard and to conserve this wholesome tradition of respect for the essentials of individual liberty by being watchful of those skillfully contrived organizations of minorities which, despite the fact that they are minorities, seem to hold legislatures and popular assemblies in absolute fear of their power. [Applause.]

Then, in this conception of our civic tradition we must also place the tradition of wise self-restraint, which, after all, is the secret of democratic success—if there be one. [Laughter.] The noblest study of mankind is man. But the hardest discipline of mankind is democracy. And we can never look for any success in this wonderful experiment of our time, except as we find a disposition to cultivate a wise self-restraint both in our individual conduct and in political activities. Public opinion should demand not only of our public servants but of all those who seek to influence the public on the platform or through the press a proper sense of civic responsibility. [Applause.]

“Going as far as you like” may be all right in sport or raillery, but it is a very dangerous practice for those who attempt to exert their influence in a democratic community. The chief test of fitness to exercise the high authority conferred by the people upon legislators or administrators is the ability to restrain himself.

Permit me to say that in the field of international affairs there is no counsel more necessary at this time. Some of our editors and public men write and talk as though what they said could not be seen or heard outside the 3-mile limit. [Laughter and applause.] Unfortunately there is no such limit to the pernicious influence of reckless statements. We can not expect foreign peoples to have that nice appraisal of our men and newspapers that we, through our experience, have learned to make. [Laughter.] I hope it is not so, but I always fear that all Americans may look alike to them. [Laughter.] Certainly it is true that there should be a deliberate cultivation of good will if we desire amity. [Applause.] Good will is a very near relative of good taste. [Applause.] Those who indulge in diatribes against foreign peoples and their governments, who impugn their honor and motives, who ridicule and caricature them, should be regarded as the enemies, first, of their own country, and as such deserve universal censure. It is time that the American people who love their country, who love peace and good will and wish to maintain an honorable position in this world should visit with contempt and scorn those who would imperil all we hold dear by their recklessness of utterance.

We need all the patriotic stimulus you can give. We need respect for the flag; we need the memories of sacrifice of great deeds. We need tablets with their inscriptions to remind the young of the heroism and public service of the past. We need the service of ceremonial, of song, story, and pageant. But what we most need in this country is the cultivation of sound opinion reen-

forced by patriotic ardor. The man who thinks is the man who counts. Lord Bryce has said that he means by a thinker one who has the power of getting at the facts and the power to reason consecutively from them. That is a hard test to apply on election day at the polls. [Laughter.] You will find that there is great difficulty in being a thinker, but the process of reason is the only cure for the ills of democracy.

It is a great privilege to be permitted to serve this great country of ours. And I would not for a moment have you think that in any word I have spoken there is reflected a pessimistic feeling—not that. I believe in the onward march of the people. Nothing can stop the progress of man to the far-off divine event; but if we are to see aught of that progress in our day, we must take wise counsel and develop every possible educational facility, bringing the patriotic spirit to the aid of knowledge and translating love of country into actual service without counting the cost of personal sacrifice. [Applause.]

At the conclusion of Secretary Hughes's address the Marine Band played "The Star Spangled Banner," and Mrs. Ralph Barnard sang two selections, after which the president general introduced the next speaker as follows:

The PRESIDENT GENERAL. To introduce the next speaker is superfluous; to welcome him has been one of the greatest pleasures of our congresses for years. Again to-night we give him warmest greetings and assure him of America's unaltered affection for his heroic country. Everywhere I go I find love for France, a clear understanding of her dangers and difficulties, a quick response to her needs, and the warmest admiration for her gallant self-reconstruction after the ruin and death of war. I have seen the scars of war through mile after mile of her once blooming and beautiful fields, and I have seen the fields that are again blooming and beautiful with luxuriant crops and vineyards, reclaimed by the heroic labor of the people of France. That is the present-day miracle wrought by work and prayer and faith, by the immortal spirit of France. And so we tell her ambassador to-night that America reverences these things, and that America has warm and understanding sympathy for France's appeals for security and threatened peace. Our hearts echoed the words of Secretary Hughes when he said at the armament conference in this hall: "No words ever spoken by France have fallen upon deaf ears in the United States." "There is no moral isolation for the defenders of justice and liberty." Indeed, we owe the defenders of justice and liberty the sure guaranty of her friends against the unprovoked onslaughts of an unrepentant and revengeful foe across the Rhine. Her fears are justifiable and our hearts are true to her in her need.

To her ambassador we extend the sentiments of undying gratitude and friendship.

I have the honor to present Mr. Jusserand, ambassador from the Republic of France.

M. JUSSERAND. Madam President General and Daughters of the American Revolution: In his speech, a speech which is applicable not only to your Republic but also to my own and to every liberal-minded nation, a speech every word of which should be noted down, so full were his sentences of wise advice, of wisdom tempered with wit, the Secretary of State has spoken of those who were unable to read newspapers. I may say, whether it is that I have lived in America or for other causes, I am able to read newspapers. I read a large quantity of them—especially on Sundays. [Laughter.] I have never read a portion of a newspaper that was more interesting than the supplement I found

on my table this morning to one of the Washington papers—the Post. It was about the Daughters. It was full of such fine and nice information, and also full of the precepts and views of this society, indicating its high aims. It is one of the few numbers of the daily newspapers which I mean to preserve. [Applause.]

There I saw the growth of your society. I was not present when this society was founded, but I have been here so long that it seems to me that I was almost present. When you began you had 18 ladies, and there are now 115,000 covering this immense United States and teaching the traditions of the thirteen original States to that immense number, to those who depend on you who hail from this side of the country to know what were the traditions of your ancestors. And they will learn from you these traditions, and through you they will hand them down to future generations of good Americans.

If we believe the president general—I nearly said “our president general” [laughter]—there are in France plenty of good Americans, and they are all friends of France. And a chapter has been organized in my country by the president general, showing what this society stands for; and her words are very near those of the Secretary of State, showing what it is to be a good citizen in this country and in any liberal country.

Also I should make mention of your fine museum, your collections, your books. Through this temple the past history of the United States, of past decades, and the history of future decades of American history, both strong and beautiful, will be preserved in this temple built by yourselves. I have seen it built. I remember one of the first bronze tablets placed in it was presented by my country. And if I mention it, it is not to mention the very insignificant fact that it was our privilege to give it, but because that tablet has taken a new significance and become much more historical than when we presented it years ago. That tablet is a copy of one of the bas-reliefs on the statue of Gutenberg, made by that great liberal and sculptor, David Dauget, of the nineteenth century. David Dauget, being a great liberal, wanted the bas-relief to represent the advantage of printing for those at least who know how to read in every part of the world. [Laughter.] One side was reserved for America. And that bas-relief shows Franklin holding in his hands a printed copy of the Declaration of Independence, and also all the chief exponents of American liberty. This is the fact which gives now to my eyes a new interest to that tablet, to that bas-relief. When I presented it, the original was in a city that was in serfdom, that was a prisoner. And now, owing to you and owing to us, it is a free city, the free French city of Strassburg, in Alsace. [Applause.] I never hoped, when this was presented to you, that I would live long enough to see the day when Strassburg would be free, but now she is free and French.

It was in this same supplement to the paper that I noticed with very great interest the work of your society, through Mrs. Morris, for the preservation of Yorktown, and she led a splendid fight; and if liberty was declared and signed in Philadelphia, and people visit Philadelphia as the birthplace of that liberty, the victory was won in Yorktown. The preservation of this site and the remains there should by all means not be of any trouble. There were about 50 of them at the time of the war, and I am sure arrangements can be made that will preserve this historic spot. The souvenirs of the time of war should be preserved and yet not hurt anybody's feeling. Fortunately, in a very large measure, they are preserved. One can expect that floods of Americans will visit this place where the last great battle of the war was fought, as they do that picturesque scene where the Pilgrims landed. The

preservation of this site will be a great boon for all our then foes, our friends of to-day, as well as ourselves. I am sure that the British, the Americans, and the French have a common sentiment for that place where so many fought so well, doing their best as they saw their duty.

In this hall a new tablet is, I hear, soon to be placed. It will commemorate those great events which were caused by the energy, the wisdom, that magnificent handling of the President of the United States and his Secretary of State, Mr. Hughes. [Great applause.] It is most appropriate and very happy, and of good omen, that in these very halls those treaties alluded to were signed, which have been the means of inaugurating a new system of good will among nations. During that conference I may say that my country holds the record. We were the first nation to put into practice these principles even before the conference was thought of. After the war we assumed that could not go on, so we had to abandon the scheme. We had six battleships in the yard and scrapped them before the World War became so vigorous. We had contracts for five more, and we were canceling the contracts. What we observe now as a result of this conference we shall simply be doing and observing what we did before the conference.

I had often met the Daughters, and had been full of admiration for their principles. Last autumn I saw them in action. You were so good as to help thousands of French workmen and workwomen; and, more than that, you took under your care one of those French villages which was so thoroughly destroyed by the war. Beginning the work under the presidency of Mrs. Guernsey, this work was inaugurated under her and has been continued by your present president general, Mrs. Minor. She was so good as to come and make the long journey, and it was my privilege to go with her and see that city that was made French again by the Americans. The city, Fleury, from which place started this advance, had been almost absolutely destroyed, and where the inhabitants were so proud and happy to have been saved that, poor as they are, they have gathered money and have erected a monument to show their gratitude to the Americans. I was present there with Marshal Foch when it was dedicated, and received their word of good will and good wishes through an old priest of Fleury, three times sentenced to death by the Germans. I said, "You have certainly an enchanted life and you are sure to live a long time." We went to the village which is called the village of Tilloloy, a place where there was a splendid church erected in the sixteenth century and a palace which had been entirely destroyed during the war, the village itself scarcely existing at all.

You ladies, with wisdom in administrative knowledge which is worthy of your American blood, thought: "We must use our money so that it does not duplicate anything that the French Government is bound to do. We shall not give them something that the Government is bound to give them." A study was made, and it was found the Government would not give them water. So you said, "We shall give them water." You spent a lot of money, and now these people have a very beautiful fountain. Everyone in the neighborhood has water. The old mayor, a man of 80 years of age, was touched to tears when Mrs. Minor spoke with the eloquence you have been able to appreciate just now, and then she raised her hand and told the waters to flow and the water flowed.

Well, ladies, Daughters of the American Revolution, you have done for your country many things. You have given a good example. You have brought around you respect and continued the examples of your ancestors. You have been very beneficial to us of France on the other side of the water, and our

gratitude has been increased by the splendid words so touchingly spoken by your president general.

I am happy to present to you the thanks of grateful France! [Applause.]

The PRESIDENT GENERAL. When our Government asked this society to present a painting of troopships to the French Government, to be placed in the United States room of the War Museum in Paris, we responded with pride and pleasure at the honor conferred upon us in thus being given an opportunity to have a share in this great memorial museum of the World War. We were fortunate in securing the services of one of America's foremost marine painters, Mr. Frederick J. Waugh, who had freely given his art to his country as a camouflage artist during the war, and who gladly accepted the commission to paint this picture especially for our purpose. The subject, depicting a convoy of troopships conveying American soldiers to France, was assigned us by the Government, which desired to memorialize in this way this great branch of the service. It was deeply gratifying to us to be of service to our own Government by contributing such a painting and at the same time to have the opportunity to give this gift to our valued friend and ally, France. It is therefore with especial pleasure that I present this painting in the name of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution to the Government of the French Republic.

M. JUSSEKAND. Madam President General and Daughters of the American Revolution, once more I have to say I thank you. Such tributes go to the hearts of my countrymen in the same way as the slightest token of friendship inspired by the feeling of the heart touches you. During the war of independence we in France, even before entering the war, being in sympathy with you, caused our men to strike medals to commemorate each success. If you visit the French mint in Paris, you will find a vitrine for the Battle of Cowpens, for Lafayette, for John Paul Jones, for Franklin, and for all the rest of the great Americans who participated in the securing of your liberty. During the war France gave the services of Lafayette and Rochambeau. During the World War you repaid a thousandfold this service; and it strikes new chords of emotion to recall the high deeds of one nation helping another. This time it is the high deeds of America which are commemorated in bronze and silver at the French mint. When you go to Paris you will see them in that same vitrine. One commemorates the landing of American troops; another the Battle of St. Mihiel, and another, which is not yet finished but which I saw the model of before leaving France, represents General Pershing. Using the same words as Rochambeau addressing Washington and signaling to Marshal Foch, he is represented as saying, "Here are my troops at your disposal. Use them as you please for the sake of liberty." [Applause.]

Daughters of the American Revolution, my country will sincerely appreciate this gift, and it will be preserved forever as one more token of those good feelings between us that ought never to die.

Lieut. Jean J. Labat was presented and sang "The Marseillaise."

The president general then introduced the third speaker of the evening:

The PRESIDENT GENERAL. Words seem hardly necessary to express the sincerity of our pleasure in again having with us the ambassador from Great Britain. He must know that there are feelings of sympathy and understanding that go deeper than words, and that our feelings toward Great Britain are of this nature. He can not have forgotten the warmth of his reception here last year, and we can assure him it has deepened with every day since then. He knows

so well that our society stands for good will and cordial understanding between England and America; that we are deeply conscious of the sacred ties of kin that bind our two countries together. If we were conscious of this kinship and understanding in the past, how much more now in the present, since here in the armament conference in Memorial Continental Hall our two countries have stood shoulder to shoulder, but this time in the winning of peace instead of the winning of war. Here in our hall England and America have stood together for peace, cooperation, and good will, and by that act have been drawn closer together than ever before in our history. I take great pleasure in presenting Sir Auckland C. Geddes, ambassador from Great Britain.

(The congress standing to greet him.)

Sir AUCLAND GEDDES. Madam President General and ladies: Madam President General, how can I thank you for the words you have just uttered? It is difficult, it is always difficult, to find any form of expression that is adequate to describe the relations which should exist and which happily do exist between our countries. A year ago you did me the great honor and accorded me the pleasant privilege of permitting me to address you. At that time I ventured to urge that you should use your influence, your great influence, throughout the length and breadth of the United States, to persuade your Government, if it required persuasion, to take the lead among the nations in calling them together to discuss means and methods of making peace throughout the world more stable and more certain.

A year ago, at the same time, I took the opportunity of urging you, through your widespread organization, to see what could be done to prevent the spread by thoughtless and careless persons—perhaps other adjectives might be applied—of inaccurate and false information in regard to the other nations of the earth. And I ventured to urge you to use your great power to see that those who indulged in that practice did not do so with impunity, but that the whole force of public opinion was brought to bear against it.

I had thought to-night I might say a little more on that subject, but the Secretary of State has played "beggar my neighbor" and beggared me completely on that point. [Laughter.] But fortunately, by friend and colleague, the French ambassador, has handed me material with which I can form a few sentences to address you. He referred to Yorktown. [Laughter and applause.] I am sure I do not know why you laugh. I also will refer to Yorktown. [Laughter.] It is a very interesting place and a very important place, with a good portion of the history of three nations. Do not think that any British people, who realize what the influence of the formation of the United States has been upon Britain's history and upon Britain's institutions, have any feeling—other than a sentimental feeling—of regret that Yorktown ended as Yorktown did. [Applause.] It was from the independence won by what were the Thirteen Colonies, from the influences which flowed from that winning, that a great part of the freedom of the British people in their own lands was won. [Applause.] It was the lesson of Yorktown, taught us by the French and the Americans, that made the British Empire possible. [Applause.] We learned there how to handle distant communities and we have been grateful ever since. And around the lesson we won on that historic field, around the memories that were burned into the British mind, there now circle the freedom of the dominions and the growing freedom of the different parts of the British Empire.

That is one example of where a thing appears to be evil, as it did to our forefathers—and some of yours [laughter]—turns out to be for the good, I believe, of the whole of humanity. [Applause.] We learned there that nations could not live together in the same house if one tried to dominate the

others. [Applause.] We learned that nations—and the British dominions are nations—if they are to live together in the same house must live in such a way that each can look after its own proper affairs and decide them as seems best to itself. We learned there that it was hopeless to attempt to centralize in one city all the power and all the control over a democratic people, scattered over all the continents and all the known islands of the seven seas.

And that lesson that we learned, with the necessary changes, is a lesson which the nations of the world are learning now. We who had the great honor and the great privilege of sitting in this hall when that great rectangular table stood there learned that nations, if they were to live cordially in the same house—which is now the whole planet, it has grown so small as a result of the development of steam and electricity—if nations are to live together in friendship on this planet, they have got to live as free nations, independent, cooperating with one another willingly and whole-heartedly.

And I felt often, as I sat at that table and looked past the British delegation, as I could see from my position, past the American, to the French, and then around the table to the other nations, I felt more than once that this historic battle field which the French ambassador recalled to-night was vividly present at all our deliberations; vividly, actively present; shaping at all events the conduct, the decisions, the questions of the British delegation; shaping, I believe—though I have no right to speak for them—the questions, the wish, and the conduct of the governments of other delegations at the table.

Let us remember that we have a past, a past which in part is common; a past which in that portion of it that is common, which looked most disastrous, has proved and is proving most valuable. I hope that the battle field of Yorktown will be preserved for all time [great applause], as near as is possible, in the state in which it was when the battle was fought. I have been there. I hope the monument that was erected will stand; and I hope that America will realize that at Yorktown is one of the shrines which inspired the British Empire, not in resentment but because there at that place the final acts occurred which taught the great lesson which forced the people of England to take more effectively than ever before the government of their country into their own hands.

To-night for a few minutes I wish, with your permission, to pass to a subject which perhaps is not quite the proper subject for an ambassador to discuss, but I ask you to remember that years before I ever dreamed I would be an ambassador I was trained as a medical man; and I ask you to remember that no man of British race could live among you as I have been privileged to do without finding himself becoming more and more bound into your national life by ties of individual affection, by ties of interest, by ties of sympathy. It is impossible that anyone could go about the country, as it has been my privilege to go about the country, not only since I was here officially but many years before that, and not find himself taking a great and increasing interest in your interests and feeling the human bond growing stronger and more strong.

There is a great international interest which knows no national boundaries, and that is the international interest, the common human interest of health and the prevention of disease. We, the British people, are faced by that problem in many parts of the world. You, as you know, are faced by exactly the same problem in all its various forms and shapes in the different States which have such different climates. It is an international interest, for medical science knows no national boundaries. And it affords you a very special tie in

connection with this great work of the prevention of disease, and especially of those diseases which belong more peculiarly to tropical and subtropical regions of the earth.

One of the great figures of our day, one of the very greatest figures of our day, is General Gorgas. [Applause.] It is true that he had many workers, coworkers, in the field, which ultimately he made his own; the great names of Pasteur and Lebanon; the names of our British, Ronald Ross and Patrick Manson, and your Walter Reed are all great names in the very subject which ultimately Gorgas made his. But the fact that outstands, the fact that is and will make and that must make the name of Gorgas practically immortal is this, that it was he who brought the knowledge of the laboratory into the field, applied it on a scale undreamed of by the lesser workers, and swept out from vast areas disease, especially yellow fever and malaria.

Last year many of your members asked me at different times had I anything to suggest that your national society might add to its already great duties, responsibilities, and interests. May I suggest to you, as an association, that there is a great movement now on foot here in your own country, and which has widespread international links of widespread international importance. It is a movement to establish in Alabama, at Tuscaloosa, a school in memory of General Gorgas, a school to train sanitary workers who will carry the principles of his teaching into other fields. I have been through many of your States, and I assure you that the trained medical eye, which I still in some measure possess, can see that there is a wonderful field for men and women trained in such a school among your own people. But do not imagine that I am being altogether unselfish in this. We, the British people, have the same problems of health as you have, as have all nations who have tropical and subtropical territories. And we hope that this work of teaching men and women to cope with the diseases of these hotter climates, the peculiar diseases which are perhaps altogether unknown in Europe and to the long line of our ancestors through the centuries, we hope that that work will be taken up, as it is being taken up, but taken up more strongly and developed to a greater degree than so far it has been. It has great practical importance for your people in the continental area of the United States. It has great practical importance for British people in Australia and various parts of the world. But it has enormous importance here. And I venture to urge upon you as a great national society this thought, that right at the very basis of some of that disability of which the Secretary of State spoke, inability to read, the inability to understand disease is right at the basis of a great deal of that. I am convinced that there are likewise some physical conditions—I know that it is so—in certain areas where the young people growing up are, for reasons of health, because of the invasion of certain parasites, made lazy and inattentive, and as a result grow up uncultured and finally become practically unteachable. And so I venture to urge upon you as a national society to consider whether it might not be work worth doing from your own special angle, this work of doing all that you can to develop, to strengthen, to cause to grow large and strong, this school which is being established to the memory of one of the greatest Americans of our time.

We in the British Empire are doing what we can. We are rather short of money at the moment, and we have not anything to spend on luxuries. But we are spending money on research in connection with tropical disease. And we are spending money on quite a large scale, considering what else has to be done, on trained people to cope with tropical and subtropical diseases. And there, likewise, is a great feeling, nonpolitical, noncontroversial, of obvious common interest to all people of the world who have such lands to administer

or such lands to live in. And there stretches out before us a great opportunity of international work, international cooperation in this sphere. And I believe that there is no better training of nations and of peoples for international cooperation than internationally to cooperate. And here is an opportunity which lies ready to our hands, which lies to your hands as it does to ours.

That is a subject, as I have said, rather outside of the ordinary one which an ambassador might approach, but I believe it to be one of profound importance. [Great applause.]

At the close of Sir Auckland's address the Marine Band played God Save the King.

Benediction by the Rev. Wallace Radcliffe closed the evening session.

The Tuesday morning session of congress was called to order at 10.05 o'clock. The chaplain general being absent, the president general led congress in repeating the Lord's Prayer.

The chairman of the credentials committee submitted the following report:

Members of the Thirty-first Continental Congress:

The credentials committee reports the following additional members present as duly accredited delegates and registered:

National officers -----	1
Vice presidents general -----	2
State regents -----	1
Chapter regents -----	397
Delegates -----	274
Total additional -----	675

Making the voting strength of continental congress at this time, viz:

National officers -----	11
Vice presidents general -----	16
State regents -----	42
Chapter regents -----	840
Delegates -----	578
Total -----	1,487

Respectfully submitted,

LILLIAN A. HUNTER,
Chairman of Credentials.

Report of the Pilgrim Memorial Fountain Committee and Committee on Painting for War Museum in Paris.

Mrs. GEORGE MAYNARD MINOR, *Chairman.*

Members of the Thirty-first Continental Congress:

As chairman of the committee on Pilgrim Memorial Fountain and painting for the War Museum of France, your president general is pleased to report that one of the features of the work of this committee has been completed—the painting for the War Museum in Paris.

Mr. Frederick J. Waugh, of Kent, Conn., a noted marine painter, was selected as the artist. The painting was finished and shipped to the society last fall, and

It has been awaiting shipment to France by the War Department. Your president general was most anxious that the shipment might be delayed until after congress, in order to give you all an opportunity to see it. The Army officers having the matter in charge have very graciously consented to delay the last shipment for the exhibit until after the close of our congress to give you this privilege. The painting was formally presented to the French Government, through Ambassador Jusserand, at the evening session on Monday.

Several meetings of the committee have been held in connection with the Pilgrim Memorial Fountain. One on June 3 was held in Boston, at which time a visit of the full committee was made to Plymouth to decide, if possible, upon the site. Designs were exhibited and the contract was awarded to the firm of McKim, Mead & White, of New York City. Another meeting was held in New York City, July 7, and two representatives from the firm chosen were present, Mr. Kendall and Mr. White; also the sculptor, Mr. Jennewein. Mr. Kendall favored the site on Cole's Hill, if it could be secured. The committee voted to leave the selection of the site to the architect and the president general. We have had considerable correspondence regarding this site, but the matter has not yet been decided upon. It is hoped, however, that this may soon be settled. It is gratifying to be able to report that more than four-fifths of the fountain fund has been subscribed by the States up to the time your treasurer general's books closed on March 31. It would, therefore, have been possible to have begun the actual construction of the fountain had the question of site been settled, but the delay of the authorities at Plymouth in granting the site desired has held up the work. A letter received a few days ago would indicate that we can hope for an early settlement of this question.

Respectfully submitted.

ANNE ROGERS MINOR, *Chairman.*

Report of the Administration Building Committee.

Mrs. GEORGE THACHER GUERNSEY, *Chairman.*

Mrs. Guernsey first gave a review of the origin and progress of the plan for the erection of an administration building.

Madam President General, with this preamble, bringing you up to the present realization of our dreams, I will now read this report.

The committee having charge of the erection of the administration building takes pleasure in reporting the progress made during the past year.

Shortly after the close of the Thirtieth Continental Congress the committee met to read and discuss the specifications submitted by the architect and to approve the memorandum of agreement between the national society and the builder.

This memorandum of agreement had been submitted to the chairman of the society's advisory committee, Mrs. George W. White, and to Mr. Minor, acting as the attorney for the society, and was approved by them, and the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the president general be authorized to sign the contract and execute the necessary papers to proceed with the erection of the building."

The necessary papers were executed, and on June 3 ground was broken for the new building.

It was on the 19th of April, 1904, that the corner stone of the hall was laid in commemoration of the Battle of Lexington. This anniversary was not so deliberately planned, but it so happened—as things often happen with God

behind—that it was on the 19th of October, in celebration of the surrender at Yorktown, that the cornerstone of the new administration building was laid. [Applause.] A full account of the simple and impressive ceremony was published in the December magazine.

The work on the building has progressed rapidly and most satisfactorily. It is of interest to know that a builder of wide experience and high standing in one of the largest cities in the country, after going over the building, said it was splendidly made, both in material and workmanship.

From the beginning very great interest in the building has been manifested by a number of States and members, and numerous requests have been received for the privilege of furnishing rooms and paying for special features in the building. In this connection several important decisions have been made by the committee.

It was agreed that the sum asked for each room would include the entire furnishing and a part of the finishing, the society itself paying for the actual construction of the entire building, and that the entire cost of all special features should be paid by the various donors of them. It was further agreed that the money contributed by the States and members for the rooms and other gifts must be paid in before January 1, 1923.

The estimates of cost of the various rooms supplied by the architect were carefully scanned and definite prices were decided upon.

With these important details completed, the committee was ready to make definite assignments of rooms, with prices.

The requests for the privilege of furnishing rooms and paying for special features has resulted in the following assignments:

1. The office of the historian general to North Carolina, at a cost of \$1,500.
2. The office of the reporter general to Nebraska, in honor of Mrs. Charles H. Aull, at a cost of \$1,000.
3. The president general's suite to Connecticut, at a cost of \$2,000.
4. The office of the corresponding secretary general to New Hampshire, at a cost of \$1,000.
5. The office of the organizing secretary general to Washington, at a cost of \$1,500.
6. The office of the registrar general to Florida, at a cost of \$1,000.
7. A committee room to the Children of the American Revolution, at a cost of \$1,500.
8. Two committee rooms to Pennsylvania, at a cost of \$2,700.
9. The office of the treasurer general to Mrs. L. L. Hunter, at a cost of \$1,000.
10. The office of the business manager to Georgia, at a cost of \$1,500.
11. A committee room to South Carolina, at a cost of \$1,000.
12. Rest room for the clerks to Kansas, at a cost of \$1,500.
13. The small assembly hall to the National Officers' Club, at a cost not to exceed \$10,000.

Madam President General, I am sure you will be pleased to know, as you who were at our banquet knew, that by voluntary contributions, to show our love to the society, the National Officers' Club had the great honor to report that \$4,050 of the \$10,000 had been raised. We already had \$2,000 in the treasury, so our pledge is paid up to \$6,000 and over.

14. Four marble columns by Mrs. Magna, of Massachusetts, in memory of her mother, Mrs. Sadie D. Scott, at a cost of \$1,200.

We are here this morning to report a gift which means much to us, not because we know so well the persons who are giving it, but because it carries with it the thought that many have carried out. The big feature of the office

building when completed will be the central rotunda, in which the card catalogue will be kept. Supporting that there are to be four marble columns, which are to cost in the neighborhood of \$1,200. I hold in my possession the actual check to pay for those columns, to be turned over through one of the chapters of Massachusetts, of which one of the donors is a member, to the State treasurer, then through the State treasurer to the treasurer general (as we hope all contributions to this building will come). [Applause.] The persons making this gift are Col. Walter Scott and his daughter, Mrs. Russell Magna, in honor of the colonel's wife and Mrs. Magna's mother, Mrs. Sallie B. Scott. [Applause.]

15. A drinking fount to Mrs. Develin, of Pennsylvania, in memory of her sister, Miss Margaret Harvey, at a cost of \$250.

16. A drinking fount to Illinois, in honor of Mrs. John A. Logan, for \$250.

17. At the last congress Mrs. Hall, of Massachusetts, presented \$50 toward a drinking fount.

I think sometimes a little explanation publicly made so often keeps discontent and criticism out.

At the last congress those who were present will remember that in the museum our plans were on display. As chairman of the committee different people from different States, whether they were just members or whether they were officers, came to me and asked if they might have a room. No rooms having been assigned we gladly said, "Yes. Anyone may have a room just so long as they last." Of course, we all, as any business person would, supposed these members would return home, go through the proper processes in their own State, and then officially notify the committee which has been appointed by your president general. But it was not until October, after the display of the plans in the museum, that we were able to secure definite prices of these rooms from the architect. One or two people have spoken to me and said that I had said they might have rooms. I did. But, hearing nothing further from them, no official record was made of it, and if there is any little misunderstanding that is the way it happened. You must all realize that for things to be done officially they must come to us officially. If we are dealing with individuals, they give us their personal checks; if we are dealing with the States, the requests must come through their State regent or secretary and to the committee officially, where it is spread upon our minutes.

Several States have expressed their interest and desire to furnish rooms, and the committee has most cordially welcomed such requests, but no definite pledges have yet been made by them nor rooms assigned.

Some States not yet assigned rooms are so deeply interested that they have already begun to collect money to pay for the rooms and special features they hope to have. Wisconsin, Rhode Island, and Colorado are deeply interested, as are also Oregon, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and South Dakota.

Two States have asked whether there are any rooms unassigned in Memorial Continental Hall, and have been referred to the building and grounds committee of the hall, as this committee has no jurisdiction over that building. If these States can secure rooms in our great memorial, the committee will be glad, but if they can not we will be happy to have them take rooms in the administration building.

The committee learned very soon after it began its work that the sum of \$200,000 appropriated by the Twenty-ninth Congress was not sufficient to erect the building the society must have for the proper carrying on of its work, the price of material and labor having advanced so much during recent years, and the advisability of finishing only a part of the building was thoroughly discussed. It was unanimously agreed that such a procedure would prove to be

much more expensive in the end, and would be both unsatisfactory and unbusinesslike, and therefore the entire building as planned would be erected.

Payments have been made by the treasurer general at stated intervals as the work progressed to the amount of \$187,000, and an itemized statement is herewith appended.

Here followed an itemized statement of Marsh & Peter, architects, covering the \$187,061.34 already expended on the building; also a detailed statement of the amount required to complete the building, \$185,450.

The committee therefore recommends that this Thirty-first Continental Congress empower the national board of management to negotiate a loan to the amount of \$185,450, or such part thereof as will be necessary to complete the building.

Respectfully submitted.

SARAH E. GUERNSEY, *Chairman.*

Report of Committee on Preservation of Historic Spots.

Mrs. JAMES T. MORRIS, *Chairman.*

Mrs. Morris began her report with a reference to the ceremonies connected with the burial of the unknown soldier at Arlington.

Yorktown: And what of Yorktown? Your chairman reports that she has given more time to that one branch of our work than she ever gave to her work when she was a paid teacher.

She wishes she could say that our bill—the Newton-Kellogg bill—to make Yorktown, Va., a national military park, had passed, and ask you to go down and see the park. It has never yet been brought to vote.

On June 2, 1921, the bill was introduced in the House by Representative Newton, of Minnesota, as H. R. 6774, and in the Senate by Senator Kellogg, as S. 1967.

When your chairman came back in the fall she found that a decision had been written against it and filed with the Committee on Military Affairs. She was told by many men—not of many minds, but all of one mind—that after such a decision nothing could be done and that we would have to introduce another bill. She went to the president general and said, "If we do not go and try, I shall always think that perhaps we could have had the decision changed. May we not go?" The president general consented, made an appointment, and we went. She introduced the chairman, who presented the subject, and in 10 minutes the Secretary's approval of the bill was obtained. He had not understood it. He wrote his approval to the Committee on Military Affairs.

We then found that there was a new department called "the Budget" that we had to go through. That took three weeks and involved a visit to the President, who received us most happily.

Your chairman then asked for a survey by the students of the War College at Fort Monroe, young officers, and after a month this was granted, and will begin the 15th of May, and costs the Government nothing. So, you see, we now have what our resolutions called for—a survey.

This survey is necessary so that all the most historic parts of the battle field can be located and asked for—Washington's headquarters, Rochambeau's, Lafayette's, Lincoln's, Alexander Hamilton's, etc.; also the site of Cornwallis's

surrender. What a delight to find that some of the most historic sites were already included in "the mine station" and "the fuel-oil station," already owned by the Government, and would not have to be bought!

Your chairman also found that the cost per acre for "the mine station" was not \$500 per acre as we had always been told—an almost prohibitive price—but \$84 an acre. This entailed visits to almost every section of the Navy and took much of the time for three months, but was finally unearthed. Some of the land we ask for adjoins these acres.

Representative Greene, of Vermont, chairman of the Subcommittee on Military Affairs, to whom the bill is referred, tells us that the hearing on the bill will follow as soon as the survey has been made and the report of it received.

Mrs. Wiles, chairman of legislation, in her bulletin asks that we stress Yorktown and the archives building. As she is one of our ablest workers, she must know whether there is necessity for work on the archives building now, whether it is being actively urged at present. We do know that Yorktown is; so we ask for great stress on that.

Your chairman found many discouraging things, but nothing that made her so discouraged as when she called separately on the members of the subcommittee before whom we will have the hearing on the bill in the House and found, after the bulletins she had sent out, only two out of seven had ever heard of Yorktown and the D. A. R. bill! Supplication to these States by the chairman we hope brought results. How many of you have written even one letter for Yorktown? If you have not done much more for this work our constitution tells us we are here for—D. A. R. work, work for the Revolution—please start to-day. The bill will come up first in the House, so first see your Congressman about it. Do you want Yorktown for your children and their descendants? Do you want it for America? Then work! See your Congressman.

When you go to see him be sure and take the February magazine and ask him to read the article on Yorktown, so he will understand. Write "Page 72" on the cover. Mrs. McFadden, wife of Congressman McFadden, has been appointed chairman of publicity on Yorktown by the president general, and will see that you have the magazine.

If you had been in Washington and worked as your chairman has worked, you would know that nothing walks toward you. It has to be pushed. As you were admonished last year, let your slogan be: "Get behind and push; or, get in front and pull—for Yorktown!" Don't have to say in the future, "I never did one thing for Yorktown. I let a glorious opportunity to serve my country pass." Will you work? Write.

In the last two months some of the most important ramparts have been plowed down. Do save the rest! You can.

Much work has been done by the States. In my work among the Congressmen at the Capitol I would hear, "Yes, I have had a letter once in a while from my State," or, as was heard once, "I have had a perfect shower of letters from my State about Yorktown." That was West Virginia.

Do you know that our bill now calls for the return of six of Cornwallis's cannon captured at Yorktown to their former location? Captain Blow, of Yorktown, found them.

Our cause was much advanced by historical sketches about Yorktown written and published in their States by Miss Yokum, chairman of Texas, and Mrs. McCullough, of West Virginia. A delightful poem, "The Story of Yorktown," was written by Miss Glassie, District of Columbia.

Historic spots: A chairman who sends out bulletins like this will surely have returns, and is most valuable to the national organization. Mrs. Shreve, of

California, reports: "Our purpose this year, as it was last year, will be, first and foremost, to further in every way the plans of the national board as regards our branch of D. A. R. work.

Mrs. Morris here gave suggestions to chairmen of local committees regarding the work of locating and marking historic spots.

The following States have this year decided upon the "Most historic unmarked site in the State," and most of them have already marked them: Iowa, Ohio, Florida, Rhode Island, Oregon, Idaho, Tennessee, Montana, Maine, and California.

Here followed a long list of historic sites marked and historic objects preserved, showing work of this nature done by 38 States, including the District of Columbia, and by Honolulu. Outstanding among the many splendid things accomplished is the marking by the Illinois daughters of the sites in Springfield associated with the life of Abraham Lincoln, and the preservation of Indian trails and relics by the Montana daughters. A notable feature of this last-mentioned work is the collecting and preserving of photographs of Indian paintings found on the cliffs, which will be a valuable contribution to the study of American archæology. Similar work is reported at the Aztec village, Azatlan, in the southeastern part of Wisconsin.

These States have not reported: Vermont, North Dakota, Virginia, Alabama, Oklahoma, Nevada, Arizona, Wyoming, Kentucky, Louisiana, and Connecticut. Respectfully submitted.

LUCY W. MORRIS,

Chairman of Historic Spots Committee.

Report of the National Old Trails Road Committee.

MRS. WILLIAM H. TALBOTT, *Chairman.*

Madam President General, National Officers, Delegates, and Members:

I have the honor to present to you our annual report of progress in the work of the national old trails road committee.

While we do not come with hands laden with work accomplished, your chairman is glad to report we are getting back to our original object which, of necessity, was laid aside during the war. At that time this committee was encouraged to search out local pioneer trails, and since then much valuable history has been brought to light, and this research is greatly stimulating that degree of patriotism which is building the national old trails road, our memorial to the pioneers. To-day we are more closely united, more definitely concentrated upon one road than in any previous year.

Mrs. Talbott here referred to the letter of instructions sent to the various State chairmen.

While preparing this letter it became necessary for me to learn why our road, clearly defined and with a historic record, and which traversed 12 States, had gradually taken in under its name other trails of historic value, but not in any way associated with our National Old Trails Road, and it was found that originally there was, and still can be, but one National Old Trails

Road; yet, while searching out pioneer trails our road had added to it lateral trails until it included a system of roads instead of one definite highway.

There was but one thing to do. The whole matter was gone over with our president general, and I was authorized to interview Congressman Zihlman in an effort to amend our bill and make it coincide with the original National Old Trails Road. All past and present bills were compared and changes noted as they appeared, and it was definitely determined that with several bills in Congress asking legislation for the National Old Trails Road the only possible hope of favorable action was in having all bills describe definitely one road, so steps were taken to amend our bill. We stand pledged to sign this road. When the States were encouraged to search out local pioneer trails they were not authorized to mark them, yet we find our committees working upon the Lincoln Highway, the Lee Highway, the Dixie Highway, the Old Spanish Trail, the Natches Trace, as well as marking old trails in nearly every State.

From some States we have reports of splendid work done, but I am sorry to add that every bit of work, even by our committee, which is not related to our road properly belongs to another committee.

Please remember, we can only report matters relating to our road.

Here followed suggestions to the local chairmen and an extended summary of the work of marking the National Old Trails Road reported by the various State chairmen.

West Virginia, Mrs. Robert J. Reed, chairman, wins the palm this year. Their report shows that upon the 16 miles of the National Old Trails Road have been erected four handsome bronze tablets and the funds are in hand for the fifth one, when the bridge of the Baltimore & Ohio Co. is completed. The unveiling of each tablet was conducted by special program, with prominent speakers and special music.

The National Old Trails Road is in excellent condition, the whole having been recently rebuilt, and the old milestones which were placed by the Government are in fine condition and are kept just as they were placed over 100 years ago.

* * * * *

It was not intended that we should erect even bronze tablets—we were specially organized to erect permanent road signs, which display our insignia and the words "National Old Trails Road" upon bands of red, white, and blue.

This must be our work for next year. If you can do nothing more, get your State to pledge 2 cents per member—just a postage stamp. Two cents per member to-day would produce over \$2,000. Is not this worth while? Do we realize that a pledge of 10 cents per member now will enable us to make contract for road signs?

I again thank you for your loyalty, your quick interest, and ready support and I do not hesitate to state we are to-day more closely united than ever before and in better position to succeed. To the State chairmen will belong the credit of one of the greatest achievements of the national society. Hold fast that which is yours.

Respectfully submitted.

BERTHA H. TALBOTT, *Chairman.*

*Report of Committee on the Correct Use of the Flag.*Miss ANNIE WALLACE, *Chairman.**Madam President General, National Officers, Members of Thirty-first Congress:*

Reporting for this committee is like telling the old, old story, inasmuch as the methods for accomplishing its purpose are quite the same as in other years. But work is being done.

That people need information about the correct use of the flag is evident. And it is the duty of this committee to try to place the information before the public.

The arrangement of codes and their free distribution, together with copies of State laws, the giving of flags and flagpoles, enlisting the aid of newspapers, calling attention to unlawful and incorrect uses of the flag, addressing schools, and giving prizes for certain accomplishments is the work that has been done from coast to coast. There is one case of a flag being declined. A flag was offered by a committee of ladies in the District to the District of Columbia Supreme Court room, where aliens take their oath of allegiance. The justices decided they could not accept a gift, even though that gift be an American flag.

Many new, attractively gotten up codes have come into being through the State chairman. The Jacksonville Chapter, Florida, has arranged a pamphlet containing code and interesting data about the evolution of the flag. Copies are for sale to raise money for Americanization work.

The State chairman of Wisconsin has completed a booklet in memory of the former national chairman, Mrs. John P. Hume. It contains a code, poem, and short sketches of the flag. Copies of this also are to be sold to raise money for Americanization work.

The State chairman of Pennsylvania a week ago gave an address on the correct use of the flag at the radio broadcasting station, which reaches from Florida to Canada and from the Atlantic to the Mississippi.

There is nothing to report on the national flag law. If this bill becomes pigeonholed, the flag can be taken care of by good State laws. If the present State laws are inadequate, they may be amended.

Since the last congress, Pennsylvania has passed a law requiring the national flag to be displayed at all public entertainments, churches excepted. The penalty for nonconformance being \$100.

The enforcement of State laws would prevent a repetition of an occurrence which happened recently. During a strike the strike breakers were placed in taxis and orders given to proceed, stopping for nothing. The strikers stretched the American flag across the street, resulting in its mutilation and defacement.

As the attention of your chairman has been called many times, through letters and speech, to the supposed incorrect hanging of the flag in the National House of Representatives, she wishes to state, after correspondence with both the Speaker and Clerk of the House, she finds the flag was hung according to that article in the flag circular, which says unions should be to the north or east. The flag as now hung has received the approval of the Adjutant General of the War Department. This decides the matter, as the War Department must be regarded as the court of last appeal by a flag committee.

The national flag belongs to all, and therefore all should feel a personal responsibility for its care. This feeling of individual interest was shown by a Massachusetts lady who took proper means to prevent American flags being used as saddle blankets in a circus parade.

Distinguish between the law and the etiquette of the flag.

Being Daughters of the American Revolution or even a member of this committee does not endow anyone with legal powers. Officers of the law must attend to all offenses.

The committee feels encouraged in the work, because they believe it is in the hearts of people to have the flag correctly used.

They wish to ask the following:

Acquaint yourself with your State law.

See to its enforcement.

Assume personal responsibility for its correct usage.

Respectfully submitted.

ANNIE WALLACE,
Chairman of Committee on Correct Use of Flag.

Report of Liquidation and Endowment Fund.

Mrs. WILLARD T. BLOCK, *Chairman.*

Madam President General and Members of the Thirty-first Congress:

Your chairman of liquidation and endowment fund in making her report figures from congress to congress, and as the treasurer general reports from the 1st of April to March 31 there is naturally considerable variance in the figures. The number of certificates is given alphabetically by States, as follows:

Here follows the list of States referred to. The total number of certificates taken was 1,233.

Respectfully submitted.

ANNA SCOTT BLOCK, *Chairman.*

A recess was taken at 12.05 o'clock until the following morning. Tuesday afternoon was devoted to a pilgrimage to the unknown soldier's grave at Arlington. Tuesday night the reception of the president general and national officers was held.

The Wednesday morning session was called to order by the president general at 10.05 o'clock. Devotional exercises were conducted by the chaplain general.

The chairman of the credentials committee reported as follows:

Madam President General:

The credential committee reports the following additional members present as duly accredited delegates and registered:

State regents.....	1
Chapter regents.....	43
Delegates.....	18
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Total additional.....	62
Making the voting strength of Continental Congress at this time, viz:	
National officers.....	11
Vice presidents general.....	16
State regents.....	43

Chapter regents	883
Delegates	596
Total	1,549

Respectfully submitted.

LILLIAN A. HUNTER,
Chairman of Credentials.

Report of the Editor of the Magazine.

MISS NATALIE SUMNER LINCOLN.

Madame President General and Members of the Thirty-first Continental Congress:

It has been a year of hard work for all concerned in the magazine, but the result repays us. The magazine has gained the confidence of hundreds of readers. Their views are expressed frequently in letters to the treasurer general inclosing subscriptions. Mrs. Mary Robbins, of Manchester, Vt., stated: "Please find inclosed my check for the renewal of my subscription to the D. A. R. Magazine, which grows in interest and value. I do not see how any Daughter can keep in touch with the society who does not read it." Mrs. Joseph Lindsay, of Superior, Wis., wrote last week: "Each month's number of our magazine has been better and each magazine creates additional interest in D. A. R. matters. I think every number the best ever—particularly during the past year." Mrs. W. E. Hitchcock, of Killawog, N. Y., said in her letter: "I feel that the magazine for the past year has been better than ever before."

Since 1917, when the magazine was put back upon a paid subscription basis and a fund established for the payment of articles and photographs, we have published 98 articles dealing with the Revolutionary period and 44 articles on the World War and historical events of the present day.

Mr. John C. Fitzpatrick, assistant chief of the Manuscript Division, Library of Congress, has given us a notable series of articles dealing with the Revolutionary period. He is acknowledged to be an authority on Washingtoniana. Among his articles, which have been widely commented upon and reprinted, are: "The story of the purple heart, the medal of honor of the Revolution" (February, 1922, magazine); "The committees of correspondence and safety of the Revolutionary War" (November, 1921, magazine); "The personal seal and visiting card of by-gone days in America" (October, 1921, magazine). Mr. Charles Moore, chairman of the United States Commission of Fine Arts, is another contributor of valuable articles on the American Revolution.

The excellence of our historical articles has caused the magazine to be placed in many schools throughout the country as well as in hundreds of libraries. A member of the Mercy Warren Chapter, of Massachusetts, has suggested that each D. A. R. chapter see that the magazine is sent to grammar schools because of its educational value.

Every issue of the magazine carries the official news of the national society and a direct message from the president general to every member. Four hundred and fifty copies of the February, 1922, magazine, containing Mrs. James T. Morris's article on Yorktown were given to her as chairman of the committee on the preservation of historic spots to aid in the campaign to preserve the famous battle field of Yorktown, Va.

A full account of the Conference on the Limitation of Armament, illustrated with many photographs, appeared in the January and March, 1922, magazines. These two issues make a valuable reference history of that momentous event,

and subscribers desiring extra copies should purchase them at once, as the editions are limited.

The March issue also contains an account of the architectural features of the new administration building with fine reproduction of the floor plans.

Mrs. Edith Roberts Ramsburgh, our genealogical editor, has most ably conducted her department and more space is given monthly to queries and answers. The heraldry page, under her supervision and for which drawings are made by Mrs. Zoe Lee Anderson, is also attracting more and more attention. Dr. George M. Churchill's history page has been especially valuable during the past year, relating as it has to women's part in the development of the American Nation.

The amount this year—April 1, 1921, to March 31, 1922—paid for special articles and photographs totals \$898. This sum includes articles yet to appear in the magazine and represents an average expense of \$65 per month.

To the president general, the national board of management, the national chairman, and magazine committees full credit should be given for the aid they have rendered toward making the magazine a success, and I desire to thank them sincerely for their whole-hearted support.

Respectfully submitted.

NATALIE SUMNER LINCOLN, *Editor.*

Report of Magazine Committee.

Mrs. CHARLES H. BISSELL, *Chairman.*

Madam President General and Members of the Thirty-first Continental Congress:

When your chairman reported to the thirtieth congress she had great expectations that this year would show a strong, healthy, vigorous interest in the magazine on the part of the Daughters, and that she could come to you at this time with a better financial showing than heretofore.

This expectation has not been realized, and, financially, the magazine shows no better condition to-day than it did a year ago.

Mrs. Bissell here gave a statement of the receipts and expenditures for the magazine.

The receipts for the year are \$27,830.55, about \$3,000 more than a year ago. The expenses for the year are \$44,240.22, about \$3,000 more than a year ago; one item offsets the other.

On July 1, by vote of the Thirtieth Congress, the subscription price was increased to \$2. There have been some complaints and protests because of this increase, but they have been less numerous than the expressions of approval of the attempt to make the magazine pay for itself. Possibly it was an unfortunate time to increase the price, for the whole country is suffering from the inevitable financial depression which followed the war, and several thousand subscriptions which expired during the year have not been renewed.

The 1st of April shows New York at the head of the list, Pennsylvania second, and Connecticut third, but even in these States the percentage of subscriptions is very small compared to the membership.

We are admitting members by thousands. How can new members expect to familiarize themselves with our ideals and work unless they read the jour-

nal that carries the story of D. A. R. activity? But it is not the new members alone who are indifferent. Many thousands of our members of long standing are equally remiss. Your chairman has heard of at least two members of several years' standing who did not know until recently that we published a magazine!

Now, the quality of our magazine is fittingly representative of our society. Take, for instance, three issues of the past year: December, with its account of the presentation of the system of water works to the little French village. It would seem as if every Daughter would be keenly interested in that story. The January issue that carried the vivid picture of the opening sessions of that wonderful conference here in our building, and the March number that gave to us the thrilling story of the signing of the treaties. These three issues, it would seem, could not fail to interest the most casual person. And then there is in every issue the inspiring message of our president general, which brings admonition, encouragement, and sometimes much-needed reproof; the members who read these messages have learned to watch for them, for the help they always bring.

There is not time to dilate on the many fine articles, but your chairman feels impelled to place the facts before you.

Only about 11 per cent of our members are subscribers to their own official journal. You spend time, effort, and money to establish your eligibility to membership in our society and then are too indifferent to keep in touch with its work as it is recorded in the magazine.

Will you not here and now resolve to place your subscription and so secure to yourself its fund of information and at the same time help to put the magazine on a firm financial basis. You can not be as good a Daughter as you might be unless you read your magazine. You can not afford to be without it.

EVA V. M. BISSELL, *Chairman.*

Report of Committee on International Relations.

Mrs. WILLIAM N. REYNOLDS, *Chairman.*

Madam President General, Members of the National Board, Daughters, and Friends:

The year 1921-22 was a great year for international relations. Nine nations, chiefly concerned, met in our own Continental Memorial Hall, the aim of which was to limit armament and to eventually discontinue warfare. Friendly relations were discussed, and America will forever stand as the friend of all, and this great conference will be one of the events of history. Our children's children will know of this great gathering of nations, who met as friends who were friends, and international relations were established.

This conference has furnished an excellent test of public opinion of the world against war, and this may be regarded as a long step forward for international relations and for the time to arrive when "The rough ages will become gentle and the gates of war be closed."

Early in the autumn of 1921 I sent out to each State chairman suggestions as to chapter work on international relations. The State chairman in most of these States communicated at once with the chapter regents, suggesting that there should be a chairman of international relations in each chapter and that at each meeting some member should give an informal five-minute talk on some international subject. It was also suggested that the chapters keep an international scrapbook containing items about our State Depart-

ment and our relations to other countries. Almost immediately after the issue of this circular letter, President Harding and Secretary of State Hughes issued the call for the Conference on the Limitation of Armament, and at once the liveliest interest was evinced in the work of this conference. Reports from 33 States show many interesting evidences of this interest.

Here followed summarized reports from each of the 33 State chairmen, giving an account of the efforts made to stimulate interest in international affairs in their respective States.

The report was signed as follows:

Mrs. KATE G. BITTING REYNOLDS,
Chairman.

Mrs. ELLEN SPENCER MUSSEY,
First Vice Chairman.

Mrs. GEORGE T. PAGE,
Second Vice Chairman.

Report of Committee on Conservation and Thrift.

Mrs. JOHN TRIGG MOSS, *Chairman.*

Mrs. Moss prefaced her report with a few remarks regarding the necessity of conservation:

Do you know how you may do your part in conserving and upbuilding your natural resources? Beginning with the little wild flowers growing on the hillside or in the parks or along the roadways, are you helping to educate the public that some of these wild flowers can be picked without injury to the plant and some should not be picked at all, going on to the extension of "practical forestry"? We are informed in Mr. Gifford Pinchot's pamphlet, "The Economic Significance of Forestry," that timber, the one renewable resource of the four basic materials—iron, coal, oil, and wood—is being destroyed (and not renewed) more rapidly than ever. This is a calamitous condition, a very dangerous one, and we should be making strenuous efforts to study this subject in every section of the country. Every member of this big society should be prepared to know trees, talk trees, plant trees, preserve trees, and grow trees. This is the big year in forestry; not only is it the semi-centennial of arbor day but it is the ninetieth anniversary of the birth of the father of arbor day, J. Sterling Morton, the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the famous Arnold arboretum, and the fortieth anniversary of the American Forestry Association at Cincinnati. President Pack, of the American Forestry Association, declares that we will see ten times as many trees planted this year as in any previous year. Let the Daughters of the American Revolution aid him in fulfilling this prophecy. Let every Daughter plant a tree or let every chapter conduct a "tree drive" and plant a tree for every member. This would be a splendid piece of national conservation work. The American Forestry Association will send any chapter, for the asking, tree-planting instructions and tree-day programs, by which a community may be aroused to tree values. The association also has plans for school study and national tree voting campaigns, which it will send to anyone. Do not forget that arbor day is April 22. Every chapter should observe this day.

The conservation of our rivers and streams is vital. We have more than 26,000 miles of navigable rivers; are we sufficiently interested in one of our

leading questions of the day, namely, the saving in time and in cost of transportation? Every Daughter living in the great Mississippi Valley must be informed and should support the platform, or program, of the Mississippi Valley Association, which is for inland waterway development. Every city within the improvement area will become virtually a seaport when the projects of this association are completed. I urge that you support the Newton bill, which will come up before this next session of Congress as a special bill.

You are interested in your National and State parks, I know. We must in duty bound, as patriotic women, try to prevent any attempt to commercialize the water-power or any other privileges in our nationally or State owned lands and thereby prevent unredeemable depreciation of their recreational value for the people. House bill 7452 is only an attempt to commercialize the water power of the Roosevelt Sequoia National Park and should be defeated, in my estimation. If a State has no State park, let the Daughters of the American Revolution chapters get behind a movement for one and work to create public sentiment and direct the public attention toward that end.

Another phase of conservation work is the study of the science of the woods and the wild and tame creatures living therein. Are you conversant with your own State laws governing the birds, the wild game, and fish, and do you work for the enforcement of same? It is our particular job to not only inform ourselves but to give free and open publicity to any such knowledge, and, above all, to educate the children. Give your children Ernest Thompson Seton's books to read; they have great educational value along the conservation line and are intensely interesting.

A most important phase of our work is the welfare of women and children, and every Daughter can assist in some part of this line of work. Establish and maintain public playgrounds for children and develop and maintain recreation—sounded another way, is pronounced re-creation—places for women and children, encourage physical training. Give public-health talks. Assist in clinic work for children. Your work in hospitals, your Red Cross work, is all conservation work but is never properly recorded, nor is it properly reported.

The conservation of our American Indian is one of our big national problems now. Our society has been requested by the president general to make a study of this subject, and with our interest and our influence bent in the right direction we should be able to help bring about a situation that will make for the Indian a happier home, a freer existence, and give unto him the thing he most desires and rightfully should possess, citizenship. Can not we Daughters become generally informed from authentic sources of the real reasons for the conditions surrounding the American Indian at the present day?

During this past year this committee offered a prize of \$25 in gold to the member sending in the best 10 reasons why we should conserve and preserve "The American Indian life, morals, characteristics, art, and traditions" (their history, ideas, and ideals). I was surprised and gratified, indeed, at the responses received to this notice. Forty-three papers were sent in, all splendid and worthy of consideration, full of interesting data and written with enthusiasm and charm for the subject. On April 2 the 43 papers were sent to the American Indian Institute at Wichita, Kans., care of Mr. Henry Roe Cloud, principal, the latter to appoint a committee to judge the best paper winning the \$25 prize offered. This committee decided the winning paper, that of Myra H. Patch, of Galesburg, Ill., member Rebecca Parke Chapter, the forty-second paper sent in. Honorable mention was granted to the following three contributors: Mrs. G. R. Crissman, Warrensburg, Mo., paper No. 19;

Mrs. F. W. Gamble, Twin Falls, Idaho, paper No. 11; and Miss Mamie McLees, East Radford, Va., paper No. 2. Mr. Cloud said, "The examination of the papers has been one of the most delightful tasks I have had in many a year."

I might go on recommending everything in this universe for your conservation programs. Indeed, we are daily learning that there is in existence in this rich land of ours resource upon resource, more valuable to the next generation, perhaps, than to this present one, but to which we must turn our attention to develop and advance. We are seeing the pioneer days of many of the wonders of the ages, the greatest value of which we may never be able to conceive of, and in the development of these God-given agencies let us not mistake economy for conservation. We as a Nation certainly did this in the case of the *Roma*, costing the terrible toll, yea, the wicked waste of 34 lives. If we can't afford the noninflammable gas, helium, we can't afford dirigibles. Such economies are not conservative. They are actually criminal instead, and especially when we are told that helium gas can be produced for 10 cents a foot or less. Yet 500,000,000 cubic feet of this gas goes to waste in the United States every year.

Conservation, "the act of protecting," and we may all learn to-day that there is nothing we can't protect. The very air is free, but in these pioneer radio days we must realize that it is not as free as it used to be, and that through this new science we must conserve it so that again the greatest good must be secured to the greatest number. There is no doubt that radio can be made a big factor these days in the conservation of the home, making the home more attractive, drawing the family about their own fireside (or their own radio set), with which young and old may listen to grand operas, sermons, and speeches. No better investment can be made, for a small set costs less than a phonograph, and it is an acknowledged fact to-day that above all, the "home" does need conserving, not the house to live in, but the real home life therein. So again I say that while there is life there must be conservation, if we would live and advance. How can this subject ever wear out or become prosaic?

Our thrift program for the past year was a very much interrupted one and this committee waited weeks that lengthened into months for the new thrift program that was promised by the Treasury Department and by the Federal district director in charge of "The school Government thrift banks," who failed to send out descriptive forms to my State chairman as per my request, because a new plan for national use was "in the making," which would be sent to us immediately upon completion. The last day set for the completion of this program was the middle of February, but up to the present date the new program for the "School Government thrift bank" has not been received by your committee. We were notified of the changes made in the Government savings securities, finally, and the list of State chairmen were sent to the Treasury Department and this printed information was sent to them. We speak of thrift also as a prosaic, worn-out subject, but thrift was not a new fad born of the war period as many seemed to think. The word "thrift" comes to us from out the past spelled "economy," the one outstanding trait of virtue of our own Revolutionary ancestors. We have all of us practiced thrift always, but, under the strain of fast living and our present hurried ways, we are prone to grow careless and drift into paths of extravagance. Throughout all history the successful woman has been the thrifty one. Thrift in spending leads to thrift in saving; in fact, it depends on how we spend whether we save or not. To make up one's own mind when to buy and what to buy, and to know how to purchase the very best for the amount expended, is

an art that every American woman should become proficient in. Then to realize how to invest one's savings to the very best advantage and with greatest protection, is the second step. Few people realize the protection they secure in Government investment. There are always, and more so now than ever before, many "wild cat" schemes abroad in the land, with offers that are alluring and attractive. They are the "get-rich-quick" schemes that "get our money quick," but the promises are seldom redeemed.

Government securities are always redeemed and no safer or wiser way can we possibly find to invest our money. We should all know more about investment, the safe kind and the unsafe, more about banks, about our Federal reserve systems, about simple legal transactions, and about the management of our financial affairs.

During the past year your national chairman sent out two questionnaires, three important notices, one program on thrift, and one letter on conservation to each of the 46 State chairmen, whose names were sent to her by the National Society. She has received over 100 letters and has written on the average of two for every one received. There were so many delays in the beginning and so many changes made in the Government thrift program that were tentative and not definite when made that your national chairman found it hard to gather up the loose threads and launch forth on a year's program that would possibly have to be recalled ere it was fairly begun. But things finally straightened out and she was certainly gratified and more than pleased to note how the work had gone forward when the annual reports of the following 40 States began to come in: Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

From the questionnaires sent out your national chairman compiled the following report, with only this comment to make: "That this is not by any means a complete report of the conservation work of the National Society, D. A. R., for many questions were answered by 'several,' 'many,' or 'some,' making the States' reports incomplete and hard to compile."

Total number of chapters in States sending in reports, 1,501.

Number of State chairmen of conservation appointed, 785.

Only two State chairmen belong to the National Conservation Association, and only two reported that they belong to their State Conservation Association. Sixteen State chairmen reported a State forestry association in their State, 14 reported the cooperation of their chapters with these associations, though many pledged their interest and cooperation in the future. One hundred and twenty-six chapters had conservation programs during the year, and 102 lectures on conservation reported. Forty-four chapters reported giving prizes for school essays on conservation. Two hundred and twenty-two chapters reported observing Arbor Day. Four hundred and forty-three chapters are interested in the study of trees, protecting and preserving them, and the following States planted trees this past year: Colorado, California, Georgia, Maine, Missouri, Maryland, New Mexico, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, and Texas, while Colorado, Maryland, Missouri, and Georgia reported chapters interested in planting trees as memorials for our soldiers. Chapters are engaged in educating the public along the following lines: Fire prevention, disease prevention, good roads, migratory bird law, State game and fish law,

protection of rivers and streams, the advantage of a State park, wild-game preserves, national parks.

Five hundred and twenty-nine chapters assisted in welfare work for women and children, 252 chapters have been interested in public playgrounds for children, and 45 chapters have helped develop recreation places for them. One hundred and forty-four chapters encouraged physical training and 75 public health talks were given. One hundred and forty-four chapters assisted in clinic work for children, 1,157 children reported examined. Two hundred and seventy-nine chapters are educating, or partially educating, children and 260 contributions of money and toys to poor children have been reported. Many chapters report contributions of money, of food and clothing to the Near East Relief Association. Four hundred and twenty chapters are cooperating with the public schools in conservation work, 265 chapters are sending contributions to children's hospitals, and 490 chapters interested in general conservation. All chapters have been helping to conserve the spirit of our returned soldiers and many chapters contributed toward the vocational training of our ex-service men. Two hundred and two chapters are sending books or magazines to hospitals for our ex-soldiers. Many States report interest in the American Indian, and a number of States are giving scholarships to the Indian schools and studying American Indian history. Sixty-nine chapters report using the budget system, and 58 chapters are making a study of economic conditions. Upward of \$7,000 have been invested in Government securities by chapters. Ninety-four chapters have held thrift programs, and 349 chapters are interesting school children in the banking business, and teaching children to use money wisely. Fourteen chapters assisting with the Government School Thrift Banks, and 99 chapters have reported the study of the Federal reserve system. State chairmen have issued 15 bulletins this year. The national chairman is indebted to several States for clippings and valuable printed matter on conservation. Honorable mention must be given to Maryland and to Indiana for sending in especially good printed articles, and copies of their State forestry proceedings.

The report closed with a summary of the reports of the various State chairmen.

MRS. JOHN TRIGG MOSS,
Chairman.

Report of Committee on Patriotic Lectures and Lantern Slides.

MRS. BERTHA N. ROBBINS, *Chairman.*

Madam President General, National Officers, and Members of the Thirty-first Continental Congress:

Again it is our pleasure to report that our patriotic lectures and lantern slides have been of assistance to the chapters in their Americanization work. These lectures have helped the foreigners to understand our country, and the high-school pupils in their studies of English and history, have assisted with the celebrating of special historical events when members of chapters wanted to be hostesses to some other clubs, and always have proved very satisfactory. In October the national board voted \$100 for the use of the committee. There had been two lectures on the list and they had frequently been used by the various chapters, but these lectures had not been the property of the national society. The former chairman, Mrs. Henry S. Bowron, who had gotten together these lectures—one was entitled "George Washington, the man," and the other was known as "Historical spots in colonial States"—was the owner,

and her chapter shared the rental price with the national society. This arrangement had been made with the consent of the president general at the beginning of the administration. As chairman of the committee and understanding the work connected with the handling of these lectures, I thought the society should own these lectures, therefore the hundred dollars was spent for these two lectures, consisting of 240 slides and several copies of the manuscripts. The lecture on the "National old trails" has been rearranged with the contour of the regular map, showing the various States where the D. A. R. has put up the bowlders and bronze markers. As our society was the first to commence the marking of these old trails, these markers are of special interest.

Owing to the meeting of the Limitation of Armament Conference being held in our building, the lecture about Continental Hall has been very popular. Again Georgia leads, with Michigan a close second, in having the lectures. Illinois, Indiana, Florida, New York, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, California, Colorado have had the lectures many times.

On February 22 one of the moving-picture companies put on the screen our copy of the American's creed and also the pledge. We have sold many slides of these articles of our faith to the chapters in the States for just such occasions.

Tilloloy has been in demand, especially where some one from the chapter has been in France and could use the slides to illustrate what France needed to do and to explain somewhat what our society had done to help establish freedom through health-giving conditions.

It is especially pleasing when superintendents and principals of schools are enthusiastic over the material which this committee handles. Mrs. Ayres, of Sioux Falls, S. Dak., writes that the superintendent of the schools, in sending out notices to the principals of schools instructing them to send the teachers of the seventh and eighth grades with their pupils to the lecture, said, "These slides and the talk are of great interest and will be of great benefit to the children. You will please have the children give their reaction on the slides and talk in their composition work." To give instruction in this manner to the children of the public schools and also the children of the parochial schools of the Catholic, German Lutheran, Augustana Lutheran, and Adventist Churches, and an Episcopalian private school for girls makes our work more widely spread and broader and surely is an aid in the patriotic education of our children, the future American citizens.

BERTHA M. ROBBINS.

Report of Committee on Legislation in United States Congress.

Mrs. ALICE BRADFORD WILES, *Chairman.*

Madam President General and Daughters of the American Revolution:

This report was adopted and ordered reported by the committee last Friday; it is not my personal view but the unanimous view of the committee. I am going to read this report as rapidly as I can, and please no one ask that I read more slowly, because if I do I can not get through and the last part is the most important.

Sixteen resolutions requiring action by the United States were adopted by the last Continental Congress. Definite details embodied in specific bills were not adopted, but the principles underlying the bills we favored were indorsed. These 16 resolutions were then referred to the national legislative committee. Your committee notified the proper officials of your wishes in support of all

16 measures, and has the pleasure of reporting that five of them have already received final favorable action, as follows—two negative, public parks and records:

The measures which the Daughters of the American Revolution declared first in their interest have become law in the Sweet bill, namely, the consolidation of the three bureaux dealing with men disabled in war, and generous appropriations for the comfort and the restoration to health and usefulness of all such men.

The Sheppard-Towner bill "for the promotion of the welfare and hygiene of maternity and infancy and for other purposes" is now law. Twenty-eight States have accepted its provisions. Much has been done since April to better conditions at Ellis Island. Captain Kilpatrick has been released from imprisonment in Russia. A temporary embargo on German dyes has been laid.

The following resolution was adopted by the Continental Congress:

"The indorsement of a Federal bill, or of the principles underlying it, shall mean only that the Daughters of the American Revolution approve the measure and are willing to be so quoted, but that all measures thus approved by the Continental Congress shall be referred to the legislative committee, with instructions to select a small number of these measures as those which this society shall urge, and upon which it shall concentrate its efforts for legislative passage, with preference given to measures for physical training of the youth of this country, for Americanization, and for the stamping out of illiteracy. The committee shall report to the executive board, which shall have final decision as to which measures shall stand as the expressed and special desire of the Daughters of the American Revolution during any one session of the United States Congress."

Acting under this resolution, the committee reported to the board "a small number" of the indorsed measures as those upon which we should concentrate our legislative efforts during the year 1921-22, and the recommendation was unanimously adopted by the board.

Of course, it is understood that this recommendation is advisory to the chapters, simply pointing out to them which measures are at this time most important and most likely to secure favorable action by the United States Congress, if supported by public opinion. The chapters remain free to choose any one of the indorsed measures for special effort on their part, but it is evident that concerted effort by all the chapters for a few bills is more likely to be effective. The Continental Congress itself gave precedence to two measures following those for relief of disabled veterans of the war:

First, an appropriation for a fireproof archives building in the city of Washington. Secretary Mellon, acting upon the recommendation of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury, has written to Speaker Gillett urging legislation authorizing the erection of such a building. Secretary Hoover has also publicly favored such an appropriation. The Senate passed an appropriation for the purchase of a site, but the conference committee of the House and Senate cut it out, because the House would not consent to it. Our efforts should continue unceasing to convince both branches of Congress that no plea of economy can excuse the present carelessness in the preservation of our invaluable public records.

Second. Another bill given precedence by the Continental Congress was one exempting our recently purchased office lots from taxation. We do not pay taxes on our property, because we are organized only for patriotic purposes and our buildings are not used for pecuniary gain. This bill was introduced in Congress early in its session, and the president general has kindly assumed watchfulness over it.

In addition to these two bills, your committee and your executive board consider the following to be most important for action at this time:

The Towner-Sterling bill for a department of education, with its head a member of the Cabinet. This is the most fundamental principle underlying the bill; but in addition the bill provides for Federal aid to the States for physical education, for Americanization of immigrants, for the stamping out of illiteracy, and for the better training of teachers, all strictly under the supervision of the States or of the local authorities. There is a joint committee of the Senate and of the House now considering the reorganization of all the departments, and we should endeavor to secure a department of education through this committee. A bill has also been introduced in Congress providing for a department of public welfare, with a bureau of education under it. This is entirely unsatisfactory to all friends of a department of education, for we believe that education should have the dignity of representation in the President's Cabinet, and that education is to all the people of at least equal importance with agriculture, labor, and commerce, which, as you know, are departments of the Government. We must work for a department of education until we get it.

The bill for the acquisition of Yorktown as a national military park is the bill of one of our own committees, and it should be urged at this time not only as a patriotic duty but as a form of public work which would furnish employment for some of the unemployed.

Thus there are four measures whose enactment into law we should make every effort to secure at this time, namely, the erection of an archives building, the exemption of our remaining office lots from taxation, the securing of a department of education, and the acquisition of Yorktown as a national military park.

It would be well if every State regent and every chapter would write to its two United States Senators and its Representative in the House in favor of one or more of these four bills, and to any Member of Congress with whom she has personal acquaintance. Congress is now in session, and will be for some months, and the same Congress will convene next winter for the short session.

The committee earnestly urges that before bringing any measure to the continental congress asking for action by the United States Congress, it be well considered whether it is not a matter for State rather than National legislation under our constitutional form of government, which, you remember, the American creed declares to be "a sovereign Nation of many sovereign States."

Since the making of good roads and their suitable marking is under State control, the raising of money for the Old Trails Road and for its proper marking was referred by the board to the legislatures of the 12 States through which the road passes, with the hope that this might be included in the appropriations for good roads in those States. West Virginia has marked the road with four bowlders at suitable distances and with bronze tablets upon them telling the story of the road. Illinois has completed this year the road through its boundaries, from Vincennes to East St. Louis, and will ask the road commissioners to place historical markers upon it. Other States have done likewise, but the data are not in my possession, as it is the work of our very capable and enthusiastic national committee on Old Trails Road.

The additional bills whose underlying principles were indorsed by the last continental congress are named in the order of their indorsement, but it is

strongly advised that no chapter shall diminish its influence by urging more than "a small number" at one time:

Measures to protect the national parks from the invasion of commercialism; the adoption of the Star-Spangled Banner as the national anthem; a national law to protect the national flag from improper use; to stay the destruction of all public records and documents which have historical value; to construct a national road from the birthplace of George Washington in Virginia to the nearest State highway; Indian welfare and protection.

(Public opinion has prevented the measures threatening the public parks from becoming law.)

There is a law protecting the national flag from improper use, passed by Congress some years ago for the District of Columbia and other United States territory. Many believe that this question is entirely within the police power of the States, and many States have passed such legislation, as you have heard from our own committee on "Correct use of the flag."

(The threatened deliberate destruction of public records has also been prevented by public opinion.)

The national board, at its October meeting, indorsed a measure, sponsored by the New York State Historical Society, for a preparatory survey of the battle ground at Saratoga by the United States, with a view to its acquisition by the National Government.

In conclusion, your committee wishes to urge upon all chapters a realization of their responsibility in presenting bills or measures requiring national legislation for indorsement to the continental congress. The latter, being in session only one week out of a year, can not give the detailed examination required. This must be done in the chapters wishing legislation. The chapters should consider themselves in this matter as committees of the national society. They should obtain all the information possible, and should learn both sides of every question, and if possible listen to an advocate of each side. They should never listen to one side only, very probably an appeal to their emotions through sympathy, and then at once pass a resolution of indorsement. The subject should be referred to a committee for study. Every bill introduced in the United States Congress is immediately referred to a committee. The latter gives a hearing if requested, when both advocates and opponents of the bill may present their views and answer any questions of the committee. Usually these "hearings" are printed for the study of all interested, and they can be obtained by writing to your Congressman for them.

Your chapters should be very slow to be moved by the plea for haste. The very fact that a bill has not passed before you hear of it gives a presumption that there are strong reasons against it, or that there is little public demand for it. Learn the whys and wherefores.

Be steadfast in support of the bills which have won the indorsement of your continental congress, urging their passage in session after session of the United States Congress until you secure it.

Remember that there are hundreds of good bills before the United States Congress, thousands that some one thinks good, and that the Daughters of the American Revolution should treasure their indorsement and give it to only a few measures and those of great national importance. It is the ambition of this committee to have the indorsement of any measure by the continental congress come to mean to every Congressman who learns of it that his attention and interest must be given to the measure, since it embodies the well-considered, deliberate, instructed conviction of the patriotic women of the country. This can never be achieved if we request national legislative action on 16 measures, as we did in 1921, or on 14, as we did in 1920.

Let us urge for passage through the United States Congress at any one session not more than four, or possibly six, bills, and let all the chapters in the country unite in really supporting these bills through their own Senators and Congressmen. If we would consistently and persistently do this year after year, then our influence would count for much and could never be ignored.

If our legislative zeal needs further outlet, we should still have desirable State and city legislation upon which to expend it, and our national efforts would be immensely strengthened by unity and concentration.

Respectfully submitted.

ALICE BRADFORD WILES, *Chairman.*

CORA D. BOYD.

HARRIET C. TOWNER.

ALICE LOUISE McDUFFEE.

Report of Philippine Scholarship Endowment Fund.

Mrs. CAROLINE E. MCWILLIAMS HOLT, *Chairman.*

Madam President General, National Officers, and Delegates:

Once again I have the honor and pleasure of reporting to this body on the Philippine scholarship work. You will, I am sure, be interested to hear that during the year just rounded out considerable progress has been made, especially here in the Philippines—progress that has added greatly to the prestige of our organization.

Last September we sent over to San Francisco on a United States Army transport, in the capacity of nurse to the children of an Army officer, Marta Amarillo, a graduate from St. Luke's Hospital, who is specializing in dietetics, about the most difficult problem for a Filipino girl to undertake. The superintendent of St. Luke's Hospital is counting the days until Marta returns, so urgently are her services required in the diet kitchen of the hospital. This girl, Marta, was selected by what is known as the prize committee of the Cathedral of St. Mary and St. John, the scholarship being a gift to your committee. The only expense to your committee was the incidentals, including her board en route.

Our "prodigy," Elizabeth Camantillis, an Igorote girl from the mountain Province of Luzon, graduated March 15 also from St. Luke's Hospital after four years of arduous work and devotion to duty. She is specializing in obstetrics. We shall waste no time in getting her off to the United States, as her services are also urgently needed here in Manila. It is prophesied that some day Elizabeth will be a great leader among her people.

Damiana Dolerico, whom we last year reported a graduate from the Mary Jane Johnston Memorial Hospital, has developed into a very fine nurse and teacher. We are monthly receiving splendid reports of her success.

Bishop and Mrs. Mosher have just returned from a trip to Zamboanga, Mindanao, where our Moro graduate nurse, Montaya Salih, is located, and they give us a most flattering account of her work among her people. She is both nursing and teaching.

Filipino girls are temperamentally so calm, so cheerful, so patient with the sick that they are specially adapted to this profession.

Please bear in mind that it is not alone Filipinos who are to be benefited by the training of Filipino girls for such service to humanity, but Americans as well. Indeed, as I have previously stated in my reports, there are no American nurses in the islands except United States Army nurses and missionaries who are managers of civil hospitals or teaching, and there is a grave scarcity

of these. We are helping to protect and care for our own people—true and loyal Americans—when we train Filipino girls to become nurses.

In the Tropics it is never quite safe for an American—man or woman—to remain at home when attacked with any sort of sickness. One can never surmise into what serious tropical disease the illness may develop. From this fact you will readily understand why our hospitals are always so overcrowded and nurses in such urgent and hourly demand.

The new Vice Governor General of the Philippines, Dr. Eugene A. Gilmore, of the University of Wisconsin, who has previously served our Government in the Islands, has recently made the following statement:

“The people of the United States need a keener perception of the problems here (in the islands), a closer acquaintance with the facts of the situation, and a clearer comprehension of the duties our country has assumed in this quarter of the globe.” He advises every American to get possession of the facts, for otherwise Americans at home can not judge as to what is for the best interests of the inhabitants of our island possessions.

As a resident of the Philippines and a worker among the people, both Americans and Filipinos, for some years, I wish to emphasize this statement of Doctor Gilmore's, and as chairman of the Philippine scholarship work for eight years I wish to further emphasize it. Judging from the majority of letters received by me in this capacity, the members of our great society have a very meager knowledge of our island possessions.

The society ought to “get possession of the facts.” It may be of vital importance to our country some day that the Daughters of the American Revolution have a wider knowledge of the responsibilities our Government has assumed in this part of the world, for while some of us may not approve of them we owe it to our country, to our flag, and to our people to take the advice of Doctor Gilmore and “get possession of the facts.”

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

On March 31, 1921, the total amount in our endowment fund, including contributions and accrued interest, was \$7,734.38. Report of our treasurer general ending March 31, 1922, shows we have gained in contributions \$1,216.32, in interest \$517.61, making a grand total of \$9,467.18, requiring \$532.82 to complete the \$10,000 asked for in the beginning, and this will be raised and the fund completed before the close of this administration.

The demands upon our local members have been overwhelming during the past year, and we have in consequence been obliged to borrow money to meet obligations to the hospitals, where we have had four girls in training. The many drives and entertainments promoted by Governor General Leonard Wood for raising funds to stimulate and improve local institutions, that for the past eight years have been allowed to deteriorate, have been almost continuous since the beginning of the new administration, while business has been almost at a standstill. Our need of funds, therefore, has never been so pressing since our organization became known in this part of the world.

In closing this report, I quote from the report of the chairman on international relations committee as applicable to the Philippines. “This committee has in the past emphasized not only the welfare of our own country but the cooperation with others in preserving, protecting, and improving all that tends toward the highest civilization of the world.”

Ladies, the Philippine Islands are on the map of the world.

Over them floats the American flag.

Respectfully submitted,

CAROLINE E. MCW. HOLT, *Chairman.*

*Report of Committee on Real Daughters.*Mrs. J. MORGAN SMITH, *Chairman.**Madam President General and Members of the Congress:*

The duty of the national committee on Real Daughters, composed of national chairmen, vice chairmen, and State chairmen, is to search for and bring into membership "the daughters of the men who fought in the War of the Revolution for the freedom of this country," to have watch-care over these and to minister to them in their need, and since the national society has adopted a bronze emblem for marking the graves of Real Daughters it has become the duty of the committee to actively pursue this feature of the work.

Cabaret & Co., makers of the official markers, report that they made and shipped 27 markers during the year ending April 1, 1922, 20 more than in any previous year. The States to which the markers were sent are named only, as some markers were ordered by chapters and individuals in certain States to be shipped to other States.

Markers made and shipped since April, 1921, apportioned as follows: Two markers shipped to California, 6 markers shipped to Iowa, 2 markers shipped to Alabama, 10 markers shipped to Connecticut, 1 marker shipped to Arkansas, 1 marker shipped to Mississippi, 2 markers shipped to Illinois, 2 markers shipped to Massachusetts, 1 marker shipped to Ohio.

Marking graves of Real Daughters will not be an easy matter. Many removed from the State in which they became members of the society and, consequently, were lost sight of, and the burial places of some have not been located. Although it now seems a well-nigh impossible undertaking, we fondly hope that every grave from Maine to California and from the Great Lakes to the Gulf will be found and the official marker be placed thereon showing to the passer-by "here sleeps a Real Daughter of the American Revolution."

The report from the office of the treasurer general, dated March 25, 1922, shows there are 32 living Real Daughters: Connecticut, 2; Illinois, 3; Indiana, 4; Iowa, 1; New Hampshire, 2; New York, 3; Massachusetts, 6; Michigan, 1; Mississippi, 1; Kansas, 1; Ohio, 2; Oklahoma, 1; Pennsylvania, 2; Texas, 2; Wisconsin, 1. This does not agree with the number reported by the State chairmen, and the discrepancy may be caused by the treasurer general not having been notified of all deaths during the year. The list of Real Daughters receiving pensions is 20, and the ages of these are from 72 to 104 years.

One was admitted a short time before the last congress, but her name did not appear in my report, as I had not been notified. She lived but a very few months to bear the distinction of being a Real Daughter. She was Mrs. Elizabeth J. Eckert, of Illinois. Seven others have died since the last congress: Mrs. Catherine M. Coon, District of Columbia; Mrs. Edyth S. Zerkle, Ohio; Mrs. Ann S. Stewart, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Mary M. Dawson, Tennessee; Mrs. Mary M. Clarke, Virginia; Mrs. Elizabeth E. Butler, Wisconsin; Mrs. Mary S. Walton, New Jersey.

The dim line of Real Daughters is rapidly growing dimmer, and it will not be very long until it will be entirely obliterated and the last one of this distinguished and pathetic company will "have fallen on sleep" and "been gathered to her fathers."

Touching scenes are enacted in the lives of Real Daughters as reported by the State chairmen. One lives in a family where there are small children and cares for them and does light housework, and in this way sweetens somewhat the bitterness of her dependent situation.

Another, being the last of her generation and having lost all of her near relatives, has a home with a friend and shares her frugal living. She became very ill, and as her friend could not give her necessary care it seemed likely she would have to find shelter in the almshouse, but her chapter came to her relief and secured room in the hospital, and she was so grateful and happy in knowing the Daughters would not allow her sent to the almshouse. Think of a daughter of a Revolutionary soldier dying in a county almshouse!

Forty chapters in one of the States sent at Christmas \$20 to each of their two Real Daughters, and when one was asked how she intended spending her money said she hardly knew, as she thought so much of it. Imagine the poverty of one to whom \$20 means riches! one who has so long been unaccustomed to spending—having so little to spend, has no desire to spend, but feels she should be even more provident than she is, as the proverbial "rainy day" may come and she may be even in greater need!

Another Real Daughter often expresses thankfulness for the small pensions she receives from her State and the National society, saying, "I could not have the doctor and medicine and many little necessities without my pension money."

It is most gratifying to know the interest shown in Real Daughters, and that in most of the States there is regular observance of special occasions and anniversaries, as Thanksgiving, Christmas, Easter, and birthdays when Real Daughters are made happy in receiving tokens of remembrance as well as substantial gifts.

So long as we can not feed on the winds and dress with the clouds the material things of life are very necessary to our perishing bodies, and I trust that the States will in the coming year be more thoughtful of the comfort and happiness of Real Daughters than they have ever been.

We can honor the memory of the Revolutionary fathers who served "America in the making," and who gave us the world's greatest Republic, in ministering to the comfort and happiness of their dependent children—the Real Daughters of the American Revolution.

Respectfully submitted.

Mrs. J. MORGAN SMITH, *Chairman.*

The midday recess was taken at 12.40 o'clock.

The afternoon session was called to order at 2.10 o'clock, and the reports of committees continued.

Report of Committee on Historical and Literary Reciprocity.

Mrs. WILFORD G. CHAPMAN, *Chairman.*

Madam President General, National Officers, and Members of the Thirty-first Continental Congress:

Five years ago Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, at that time president general, instructed the chairman of this committee to make a collection of good, comprehensive, well-written papers on the vital questions of the day, a few interesting papers about the D. A. R. Society and the great work accomplished by it, unusual papers about Revolutionary days and events, historical records, food conservation, and other subjects in which we, as a society, would be interested. Also we were to secure good papers from the different chapters who might own any such.

The result of the year's work showed in all 28 papers and 3 pamphlets, sent to us from 12 different States. At the end of the second year we owned 100 papers, and the next fall were able to open our lending bureau.

Since that time the work has grown rapidly, and the results this last year are very gratifying to us. All of the States, with the exception of Nevada, the District of Columbia, and Hawaii have been represented on the committee by State chairmen, who have done fine work.

Owing to the size of the committee, the correspondence with these chairmen has been divided between the chairman and the vice chairman, Mrs. Will B. Howe, of New Hampshire. Many letters have been written and received concerning the papers and 221 papers have been sent to us from the following States, viz: Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Delaware, Georgia, Iowa, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, Minnesota, Maine, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin, Wyoming, West Virginia, and Utah.

These papers are of high standard and many of them written especially for us. In every State there is much unwritten history, and we are endeavoring to have as much of it as possible written for our use. Several papers of this kind have been contributed this year and valuable pamphlets have been given to us.

The subjects of the papers are very varied, those concerning the Revolutionary period being by far the most numerous. There are several fine Americanization papers, many papers on local history, some concerning the Indians, and other on miscellaneous subjects in which we are interested.

All papers sent to us must be typewritten, and this last year we asked that one carbon copy be sent with each paper. For the most part the State chairmen complied with this request, but a few chapters sent papers before they learned that a carbon copy was required, and we felt obliged to accept these papers. Hereafter a carbon copy must accompany each paper.

The lending bureau has been a great aid to many chapters. In the late summer lists of the papers were sent to the State chairmen, enough in number so that each chapter should own a list. From these lists several chapters sent for a paper for each one of their meetings during the year and many chapters used the papers frequently. Four hundred and fifteen papers have been loaned in the course of the year. These papers have been sent into 36 different States, and many words of thanks and appreciation have been received by the chairman for the privilege of using them.

Forty-five States, the District of Columbia, and Hawaii have either contributed papers for the lending bureau or used the papers in the bureau, and very many have done both.

Two papers have been placed for safe-keeping in the office of the historian general, one, "An American's experience in the British Army," a copy of the manuscript of Col. Stephen Jarvis, and the second, "Paris, Ky., in 1809," with illustrations.

Mrs. Chapman then read the rules which must be observed in lending papers to chapters.

In closing I wish to thank not only the vice chairman and State chairmen for their aid and interest but also the State regents, who have so kindly cooperated with us.

Respectfully submitted.

(MRS. WILFORD G.) TINNIE A. D. CHAPMAN,

Chairman.

Report of Committee on Transportation.

Mrs. ALFRED BROUSSEAU, *Chairman.*

Madam President General, Officers and Members of the Thirty-first Continental Congress:

Your chairman of transportation comes before you this year with a brief report and a light heart, for not only has the contact with the Daughters of the American Revolution from coast to coast been most pleasant, but the passenger associations have been very liberal in their rulings.

A reduced rate of one and one-half fare and a 15-day limit on the round-trip tickets were granted without parley, and late in January your chairman received notice of a further concession in the way of stop-over privileges at given points both ways of the journey if desired. In all this, for the first time in many years, every one of the six passenger associations unanimously concurred.

The elimination of the arbitrary date of validation, over which we all agonized so much last year, was the concession which your chairman most appreciated. Out of our annoyance and misunderstanding, however, comes the satisfaction of knowing that we blazed the trail to a better way, for, profiting by that experience, the passenger associations will undoubtedly never again incorporate the disturbing clause in any future tariffs.

To the State regents and the State chairmen, who were at all times helpful and kindly, your chairman voices her sincere appreciation, for, because of their spirit, hers was not work but service.

Respectfully submitted.

(MRS. ALFRED) GRACE H. BROUSSEAU,
Chairman.

Report of Committee on Patriotic Education.

Mrs. EDWARD LANSING HARRIS, *Chairman.*

Madam President General and Members of the Thirty-first Continental Congress.

"To cherish, maintain, and extend the institutions of American freedom; to foster true patriotism and love of country." These words from our D. A. R. constitution are the corner stone of the work of this committee.

In a brief report it is impossible to mention the half of all that has been done the past year, but some idea of its magnitude may be gleaned from the report of the treasurer general, whose books show that nearly \$80,000 have passed through her hands for patriotic education. Even this amount is conservative; there are still many chapters that insist upon hiding their light under a bushel; they send money in every direction without having it recorded.

Much progress has been shown by many States, but the pathway of the State chairman is seldom strewn with roses—she often finds it difficult to secure the proper information from the chapters, even though she may have been faithful in sending the national bulletins and her own circular letters.

A short time ago we heard that the chief factor in winning the war was unity—"Unity of aim, unity of effort, and unity of direction and command." We have the foundation for this unity; may we not make a more practical demonstration of it next year.

Our president general is a master in progressiveness, and we must be constantly alert to keep up with her. A chairman who is a subscriber to the

magazine and reads the president general's message every month can be depended upon to enthuse her committee. Last September we had a special message on Constitution day observance, and in November our attention was called to education week. We were asked to cooperate with the American Legion and the National Educational Association in promoting the welfare of our public schools. Four States reported having joined in this movement; possibly others cooperated, but omitted to report. This is to be an annual observance; we should look forward to it and make advance preparation.

It is gratifying to note that more attention is being given to the celebration of Constitution day, September 17. Framed copies of the Constitution were presented to schools and factories, or distributed in large numbers unframed, and a study of the United States Constitution was made a part of chapter programs.

Miss Collom, chairman of patriotic education in General Henry Dearborn Chapter, of Chicago, permits me to quote from a letter she received after presenting a framed copy of the Constitution to a saw-making factory. The superintendent said: "This letter will acknowledge receipt of the framed copy of the Constitution of the United States which you so ably presented to our workmen. We have had many favorable comments on the idea of having on exhibition the Constitution of the United States, which few of our men have ever thought of reading. We permit our employees to spend as much time as they want reading this wonderful document."

Two interesting mass meetings in celebration of Constitution day have been reported in detail and are worthy of special mention. One took place in Milwaukee under the auspices of Milwaukee Chapter; the other in Watertown, S. Dak. All civic and patriotic societies were invited to participate. The programs consisted of appropriate addresses, music, and pictures. In South Dakota the preamble of the Constitution was thrown upon the screen.

Pageants to celebrate the landing of the Pilgrims and other historical events have been reported by several States. The State chairman of Mississippi makes special mention of floats which were beautiful in conception and detail. An Oregon chapter participated in an historical pageant in cooperation with the American Legion. The part depicted by the D. A. R. was the coming of the Lewis and Clark expedition.

Three chapters in the State of Washington were instrumental in having a "Dramatization of the Declaration of Independence," by Miss Zelta Dalton, Tacoma, added to the United States history course in the schools; and four chapters staged a Fourth of July celebration which was patriotic, educational, and commemorative.

In Albuquerque, N. Mex., the local chapter joined with the Sons of the Revolution in celebrating Lexington Day, upon which occasion the main address was given by a former governor, whose subject was "The compact of the *Mayflower*." A chapter in California took part in a mass meeting of 500 women, who expressed in addresses and prayer their earnest hope that the Conference on the Limitation of Armament might be the means of bringing peace to the world.

Many chapters report giving medals, D. A. R. honor pins, books, and cash prizes in schools for excellence in American history. A county chapter in Ohio gave an entertainment where the prize essays were read. Admittance was charged and the money used to purchase historical books for the high schools. The chapter plans to extend this work next year. A chapter in Iowa compiled a county history, and Massachusetts has published a history of Old Scituate. The Bethlehem, Pa., chapter has established a branch of the public library

in a congested district of many nationalities. In connection with the circulation of books there are lessons in American history. A chapter in New York maintains a library of 7,000 volumes for the benefit of the community, and North Dakota chapters specialize in giving historical books to city libraries. If the purchase price of prizes and books could all be known many hundred dollars would be added to the total for patriotic education.

South Dakota is pledged to raise an endowment fund of \$5,000 to assist in educating the children of soldiers, sailors, and marines of the World War, and Missouri is conducting a unique "mile of pennies campaign" to augment the \$100 dollars given by Jefferson Chapter as a foundation for an endowment fund for State educational work. In Wisconsin the Milwaukee Chapter has established a permanent fund for an American history scholarship, which is presented annually to a high-school pupil who expects to go to college. The scholarship is awarded after competitive examination.

A plan of cooperation with rural schools has been successfully worked out by the State chairman of Vermont, Mrs. George B. Walton, and is given here with the hope that other State chairmen may find it helpful:

"Knowing that the right kind of schools are our bulwark against many of the evils which threaten us, we are giving our active support to a State-wide movement embracing the improvement of the rural schools, for Vermont is essentially a rural State.

"This movement is under the direction of the State supervisor of rural schools. Certain standards necessary for efficient country schools have been set up in terms of credits, and schools which can measure up to 75 per cent or 80 per cent of those credits are accepted by the State board of education as efficient or standard schools. Since these credits are based on good buildings, modern and sufficient equipment, qualified teachers, interested communities, and pupils whose attendance and work are above the average, it will be inferred that the State plan is well balanced. Each educational committee of a chapter is asked to interest itself in bringing at least one school up to efficiency standard. This means intelligent planning, financial aid, arousing the community to active interest in rural school betterment; in fact, it means the full and useful influence of our committees brought to bear on a plan to improve educational conditions for the country boys and girls of Vermont.

"This movement will not duplicate work done by other societies because there are enough schools to go around; in fact, there are 1,165 one-room rural schools in the State. In a pamphlet issued by the department of education there are suggestions about using the schoolhouse for a community center, and an instance given of one district schoolhouse being so equipped that it was rented to a New York family for a vacation home. The rent money was used the following winter to provide the children with hot lunches."

At the meeting of the national board, February, 1921, your national chairman put in a small entering wedge for support in the vital matter of improvement in the general tone of motion pictures. One year ago this congress adopted resolutions to strengthen our position that we have a right to demand certain standards in motion pictures, which leave lasting impressions on the minds of our young people, just as we have a right to demand certain standards in food which nourish their bodies. We do not pose as uplifters, but public opinion must be aroused to the necessity of providing wholesome substitutes for the pernicious type of motion pictures.

To meet existing conditions constructive methods are earnestly recommended. Condemn the unwholesome picture in private only—public disapproval arouses curiosity and swells box receipts. Commend publicly the shows that provide

wholesome entertainment and stand behind the producer and exhibitor. When we are sufficiently in earnest the producer and exhibitor will join those who believe that it is "the duty of the community to protect the moral well-being of everyone within its jurisdiction."

Iowa sends the most comprehensive report of effort directed toward encouraging sentiment for better pictures. Seventeen chapters in Pennsylvania, nearly all in South Carolina, and many in New York, Massachusetts, Vermont, Michigan, Illinois, Tennessee, West Virginia, Ohio, Louisiana, Florida, Washington, and District of Columbia realize their responsibility in this important branch of patriotic education.

The efforts of Mrs. Walter C. Roe, of Colony, Okla., to arouse our society to a realization of the needs of the American Indian are bearing fruit. Several States have become interested to support scholarships in the American Indian Institute in Wichita, Kans. Connecticut has been especially active in this work, and it is quite appropriate that the prize of \$50 offered by Mrs. Roe for the best essay in appreciation of the Indian should go to that State through Mrs. Mabel W. Randall, regent of Sarah Whitman Trumbull Chapter, of Watertown.

The judges in this contest read the essays with great interest and appreciation and recommended that they be circulated among the chapters of the States through which they were submitted. The winning essay was published in the April magazine, and Mrs. Roe will now present the prize.

Respectfully submitted.

(Mrs. EDWARD LANSING) EVA GOULD HARRIS.

Report of Committee on Manual for Immigrants.

Mrs. JOHN LAIDLAW BUEL, *Vice Chairman.*

Madam President General and members of the Thirty-first Continental Congress:

When your vice chairman reported to you a year ago the English manuscript of the Manual was just ready for the press and translation. To-day she comes to you with a report of six languages published, viz, the English, Italian, and Spanish, which were issued in rapid succession last fall, and the Hungarian, Yiddish, and Polish, which are being issued this month. Word has just come that the Polish edition is now in the hall.

Immediately after the close of the last congress your vice chairman, after carefully considering the terms of three printing firms, awarded the contract for the English edition to the firm of Judd & Detweiler, of Washington, and finished reading two sets of proof before going abroad in July. She found their work so intelligent and satisfactory, including the service of translation, that she has given them the five foreign-language editions so far published. The English and Spanish editions consisted of 50,000 copies each and the Italian of 75,000. The Hungarian, Yiddish, and Polish are also being issued in editions of 50,000 each.

To the kind interest and courtesy of Prince Lubormirski, of the Polish Legation, we are indebted for the translation of the Manual into Polish.

The cost of the English, Italian, and Spanish editions, including the work of translation, has amounted to \$13,288.90; up to March 31 we have received in contributions from the States the sum of \$22,559.71, leaving a balance on hand of \$9,270.81 to go on with. This is not quite enough to pay for the Hungarian, Yiddish, and Polish editions, as an edition costs upward of \$3,200. The sum of \$649.64 has been received from sales.

It is obvious that no more translations can be issued unless the remainder of the fund of \$25,000 asked for is quickly subscribed, and many are the demands for other languages.

Moreover, the success of the book has been so great that the editions we have already published will soon melt away at the rate at which they are disappearing now, and we shall soon face the problem of future editions of these already published languages.

According to the vote of the last congress, the Manual is to be given free to immigrants at Ellis Island and other ports of entry, but sold at cost to educators, teachers, and chapters desiring it for textbook use. Such sales can not be expected to do more than help a very little toward the cost of publication and distribution. The main idea of our work is free distribution to the immigrants themselves, and this means money.

In pursuance of the above vote, your vice chairman issued the following list of prices for the Manual for textbook purposes: Single copies, 20 cents each; in lots of 25 or more, 15 cents each; in lots of 100 or more, 12 cents each; in lots of 1,000 or more, 10 cents each.

At the same time the matter of free distribution at Ellis Island was taken up with the proper authorities in Washington, and we were told that such a plan would probably be impracticable, for although they were quite willing to place the Manual there, it was thought that it would be wasted by unintelligent or indiscriminate distribution to those who would take it only to throw it away. It was therefore decided to carry out the spirit of our work by offering the Manual free of charge to chapters desiring it for free distribution directly to the immigrants themselves in their own localities.

The result justified this policy. Orders have come in thick and fast from many States for free books to be given to the foreigner. At the time of closing this report (April 15) 34,902 free copies have been given out by your corresponding secretary general to 28 States, distributed as follows: 18,778 in English, 3,915 in Spanish, and 12,209 in Italian. Connecticut leads, with a total of 11,625. The full tabulated record by States is appended, together with the list of States which are 100 per cent in their contributions to date from the beginning.

On March 13 your vice chairman received a letter from Mrs. Nash, State regent of New York, saying that she had found a way to get the Manual into practical use on Ellis Island through the social-service department, and that she had ordered 6,000 copies sent there, and that the only questions is whether or not we can meet the demand. To quote from her letter: "The workers at Ellis Island are highly delighted with our book and suggest that the Manual published in Swedish, German, and Czechoslovakian, as well as Greek, would be of the utmost benefit. They tell us our book fills a long-felt need."

We must keep this work going. From everywhere the word comes to your vice chairman that the Manual is filling "a long-felt need." State and city boards of education give it high praise, and ask to be allowed to be an agent of distribution to their foreign pupils in schools and night schools, and they have been supplied with many thousand copies. It is already being widely used in schools, night schools, and Americanization classes in many States; it is being distributed by chapters and naturalization officers to newly made citizens; the American Legion asks for hundreds of thousands of copies; it is reaching the hearts of the foreigners themselves, through its friendliness and helpfulness. If your vice chairman had only time to quote from the many letters she has received from many sections of the country in praise of this, your book, you would feel well repaid for the labor of raising the initial

publication fund, and the States which have not yet paid their quotas in full would hasten to pay up, that this great and vital work, so splendidly begun, may not falter from lack of funds.

Respectfully submitted.

ELIZABETH C. BARNEY BUEL,

Vice Chairman in Charge of the Manual for Immigrants.

Appended to this report was a list of 31 States and the number of Manuals distributed in each, the total being 34,902. Also the following list:

STATES HAVING COMPLETED QUOTA TO THE MANUAL, FOUNTAIN, AND PAINTING FUNDS.

Arizona, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, North Carolina, Oregon, Philippine Islands, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Washington, West Virginia, Wyoming, Oklahoma, Georgia.

Dated April 15, 1922.

Report of Girl Home Makers of America.

Mrs. WILLIAM B. NEFF, *Chairman.*

Madam President General and Members of the Thirty-first Continental Congress:

There are signs and portents in the skies that the stampede of young women from the home and all things domestic that followed the call of the World War is now in reaction, and that, despite the lure of career and the opportunity of politics, a strong tide is setting homeward again.

No sign of the times can possibly mean more to the integrity of a nation than to have its women working for the betterment of its homes and the future of its children.

Many letters of inquiry about the girl home makers from all parts of the country indicate a gratifying revival of interest in this important branch of our national patriotic education.

In Ohio the interest has never flagged; in fact, it has increased.

Ursula Wolcott Chapter, Toledo, Mrs. G. E. Harter, chairman, has 382 girls enrolled for its home-makers' course. Five different clubs meet on different days. The interest is great and attendance is high. One directress and two salaried assistants conduct the clubs, with help from volunteer teachers and members of the chapter. The course includes practically everything a girl should know to be a good housekeeper and reaches into the very heart of Americanization itself. A typical play given on February 22 was repeated for the benefit of the public at the Museum of Art and attracted wide attention. It is one of the most constructive forces in the city.

Cincinnati Chapter, Mrs. Bert E. Holmes, chairman, has a girl home-makers' group numbering 24 girls from 6 to 10 years of age, meeting every Tuesday afternoon at the Union Bethel. There they are given lessons in the art of cooking, sewing, and general housekeeping. The chapter employs a trained teacher to instruct the girls in cooking, while members of the chapter teach the sewing. The best of this plan is that it brings the girls into contact with the women of the chapter. The girls are enthusiastic and eager and are learning to love the tasks of the home.

Moses Cleveland Chapter, Cleveland, has a club of home makers who meet once a week at the model cottage at Hiram House Social Settlement. They are 10 Italian girls who have become really expert in their work. If they find the cottage in disorder from the last class, they love to clean it up and revel in the use of water. They recently helped to paint the interior of the cottage and take great pride in its good appearance.

Columbus Chapter still conducts its work for girl home makers at South Side Settlement House, under the chairmanship of Miss Julia Allen. They have 40 girls in four classes, some of whom are completing the course this year. They are enthusiastic and the attendance is good.

Western Reserve Chapter, Cleveland, has about 175 girls in 16 different clubs covering every activity of domestic teaching, including buying, canning, millinery, crochet, paper-box making, besides the usual branches. They take orders for fine cakes and pastry, candy, mayonnaise dressing, jelly, marmalade, and favors and decorations for the table. They also can serve a meal beautifully and wait on table. They have given a number of plays remarkably well and two bazaars in which they had made every article on sale, as well as cooked the excellent supper which they served in connection with the bazaars. The advanced home makers become Girl Scouts and go on with their training in that way. Their enthusiasm in their work can hardly be described. Their vacation farm at Northfield, Ohio, with its beautiful and commodious buildings, the gift of Mr. W. J. Marshall, has been a most important feature in their training, as they are all foreign, of not less than 15 nationalities, very poor, and live in a greatly congested part of the city where not one blade of grass can grow.

The promise of a new settlement house in the near future, in which a model apartment will be built especially for the home makers, will mean greatly enlarged facilities for their training, which has proved itself sufficient to warrant such an equipment. Many of the first girls are now married and come back to visit the clubs and show their appreciation as well as their present interest.

The work is financed by the committee by means of a bridge party, which netted this year over \$400, enough to take care of the work for the year.

Pennsylvania reports, through Mrs. G. N. Reed, five chapters which have girl homemakers' clubs.

Mrs. C. F. Lewis, State chairman of patriotic education and Americanization in California, reports that the San Francisco chapters unite in supporting a club of 34 little girls in a foreign district at Paul Revere School. These girls range in age from 9 to 12 years. They are taught sewing and are told patriotic stories.

Texas reports through Mrs. B. S. Martin, chairman, five girl homemakers' clubs in the State and a scholarship paid for one girl in a domestic science course in an agricultural college. This is such a very good idea that it might be followed in every State. The chapters which can not have clubs themselves could contribute to the higher training of one girl who would later be able to teach domestic science to many girls. And the demand for such teachers is far in excess of the supply. Hoping for better work in future.

Respectfully submitted,

ELIZABETH H. NEFF,
Chairman Girl Homemakers

Report of Children and Sons of the Republic.

Mrs. ADIN T. HILLS, *Vice Chairman.*

Mrs. Hills spoke, in part, as follows:

It is not a light task that we have undertaken. It is much easier to furnish money to care for orphans in France, to send food to starving Russians, to clothe Armenians in Armenia, and Poles in Poland, than to take constructive thought for the alien in our midst. To relieve his physical distress is comparatively easy, but to give him ourselves, to create in him a puritan conscience by our actual contact with him, to teach him our customs, to live for him and with him, requires a degree of self-immolation of which few of us are capable.

The peculiar field of our Sons of the Republic Clubs is not occupied by any other organization. We give the boys the contact with clean patriotic American women. They not only receive patriotic training but a much-needed chivalrous attitude toward women is created by this contact. America's greatest need today is trained patriotic leaders who have learned respect for law and orderly government, and are actuated by unselfish motives. Such leaders are being trained in our clubs—leaders of every nationality, of every religion, and of every kind of home environment.

Too often immigrants settle in communities of their own nationality, which are absolutely closed to outside influences—so far as the adults are concerned. They are barred by lack of our language. The children are the doors through which we reach the lives of the parents. Think of the effect upon such a neighborhood, of 100 boys of the impressionable age that marks the dawn of manhood, fired with enthusiasm for self-improvement, dreaming the dream of greatness that is always the dream of youth, and adopting the slogan of one of our clubs, "Every boy's father a good American citizen." Imagine this influence multiplied by the number of hundreds we would have if each of the 1,847 chapters of our great National Society maintained one club of 10 members. But a club of 10 should be a minimum. If every State rivaled Michigan, and had 5,200 young men in training for leadership among their own kinsfolk, the next generation would not be a prey to seditious propagandists.

As to actual operations:

Fifteen State chairmen have reported, but in a somewhat casual way, so that a correct summary can not be made. The remaining chairmen have not reported, even on the special question, "Do you or do you not maintain Sons of Republic Clubs?" One chairman said she did not know she was expected to report to anyone but her State regent. So we repeat again the request. Please read all bulletins, rules, and letters of information—past, present, and future. Preserve them for your successor and report to your chairman. Next year we may be able to systematize the reports, and not only have interesting items for our encouragement, but also a tabulated report, including every State represented at this congress.

This year Pennsylvania reports 16 clubs, 11 of them supported by one chapter, and an expenditure of \$1,196. Texas reports 2 clubs; Illinois, 4; Massachusetts and California, each 1. In Tampa, Fla., there is a club of 400 boys, and Jacksonville, Fla., pays teachers' salaries to the amount of \$800. Maine instructs 500 boys. Ohio's largest two chapters maintain clubs, but have not reported number of clubs, members, or expenditure. Knowing the value of the work in Cleveland and the meager way in which it is reported to the State, I am sure that there are many more clubs to add to our list and many important events to record.

The report of Michigan is so interesting and full of suggestions that it deserves to be given in its entirety. It is as follows:

"While the gain in numbers to the Children and Sons of the Republic is not so large this year, the interest is deeper and more widespread than ever. Altogether more than 5,200 children in Michigan are working along definite lines for citizenship and Americanization, and this helps materially in solving the one big question. In most places representatives attend the Americanization meetings, at which aliens become naturalized and assist in the exercises.

"New clubs have been organized in Ypsilanti, Petoskey, and Ionia. Battle Creek has three new rural clubs, with a membership of 145, and Grand Rapids two new rural clubs, with a membership of 125.

"In the Upper Peninsula, where the class distinction is so strong that it has been impossible to have organizations of the children from different stations of life, interest in the clubs has been effected and we hope soon to report a definite organization. Talks have been given by the vice chairman, Mrs. Vennema, in Negaunee, Marquette, and several other towns. This feeling is largely overcome among the boys of Menominee, where the Sons of the Republic number 700, with a plant clubhouse, equipment, radio apparatus, etc., valued at \$40,000.

"Municipal government is studied in all clubs; citizenship contests have been entered by most all organized clubs and by schools in some towns where as yet no regular club has been formed, but thus the desire for them is being aroused.

"All patriotic days have been observed by the clubs over the State; and through the clubs of Kalamazoo, Battle Creek, and Grand Rapids \$45.50 was given to the Pilgrim Mothers' Memorial Fountain, one of the national causes.

"The American Legion is planning a memorial highway from Battle Creek to Camp Custer; each tree with a marker in honor of a local hero, to cost \$10. Many clubs have pledged trees for this highway.

"In one town the club publishes a weekly newspaper, the editorials of which are often exceptionally good.

"Sets of slides on the Constitution were sent to the clubs in September for Constitution day, and a study of the Short Constitution, by Wade and Russel, instituted in quite a number of them; books donated by your State chairman.

"In Grand Rapids the local chapter furnished a collection of 25 different articles of colonial times which were loaned to the different clubs for a few days each. This seemed to inspire an interest in and make history seem more real.

"Patriotic pageants have been given in several towns and mass meetings of the Children and Sons of the Republic were held in Kalamazoo, Battle Creek, and Grand Rapids.

"At the request of some of the directors for such a work and finding none in print, your Michigan State chairman has compiled a booklet of patriotic creeds and other helps. Three thousand five hundred copies have been given to the Sons and Children of the Republic, and a second edition has been issued."

* * * * *

The following is part of Ohio's report:

"The work of the Jared Mansfield Chapter in connection with the Friendly House at Cleveland, of the Urbana Chapter in close cooperation with the everyday civics course given by the public schools, and the Ursula Wolcott Chapter, of Toledo, which has secured splendid results among the Newsboys' Sisters, should be noted.

"The Cincinnati Chapter is supporting one club of the Children and Sons of the Republic. Because of the excellent results obtained and to show what can

be done with the proper effort, the report of the Western Reserve Chapter of Cleveland is herewith included:

"An important part of our work as Daughters of the American Revolution is the Americanization of the Italian boys in the vicinity of the Brownell School. We have five clubs consisting of about 125 members, ranging in age from 12 years to young men in business life. These clubs constitute the Sons of the Republic.

"The committee feels greatly indebted to the school board for their assistance in making Brownell School a community center. The activities of the clubs cover, besides the usual parliamentary proceedings, debates on the leading questions of the day, the teaching of patriotism, and story-telling for the younger groups; the older boys are studying civics and chorus singing. Through the kindness of the Fortnightly Society, an accompanist has been secured whose valuable services have been available during the winter. Two paid instructors have charge of the gymnasium and teach athletics, swimming, and basket ball. The growing library has received a gift of 75 well-chosen books, making about 300 on our shelves.

"The social element has been considered in three well-conducted dances and two delightful Christmas parties. The Christmas party for all the clubs was given at Brownell School, with a good musical program, Christmas tree, and refreshments. At our regent's invitation the Roosevelt Club was entertained in her home. Mr. Hills gave a talk on geology, using his interesting collection of specimens as illustrations; this was followed by games and an old-fashioned "sugaring off" party in the kitchen. Before leaving, each young man received as a Christmas gift a specially selected book from the chapter.

"A new departure has been made Wednesday evenings. Books from the public library will be placed upon the tables in the clubroom for the use of the boys of all the clubs. Later on we expect to have a larger room fitted for reading and games, with a directress in charge.

"A scholarship fund has been established for the benefit of the members of the Roosevelt Club. Any boy who is working his way through college may have the benefit of this fund. The members of the club took in \$34 singing Christmas carols, which was turned over to this fund."

* * * * *

"Several chapters report that the activities of the Boy Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, etc., render the continuation of the Children and Sons of the Republic Clubs unnecessary, and to these your chairman can only reply that there still remain the children under the age at which they are eligible for membership in these other organizations, and among them will be found the most fruitful field for the implanting of American ideas and ideals.

"Along these patriotic lines let us make our boys' work the shining example.

"MRS. ADIN T. HILLS,

"Vice Chairman, Children and Sons of the Republic."

Report of Committee on Americanization.

MISS ALICE LOUISE McDUFFEE, *Vice Chairman.*

AMERICANIZATION.

Some one has defined "Americanization" as "an educational process of unifying both the native and foreign born in perfect support of American principles." This can be accomplished only by personal contact of the finest type of our citizens with the foreign born. The alien can not be compelled to love America

or even to learn our language, important as that is as a gateway to opportunity and mutual understanding. His desire must be aroused, and only through genuine interest will he respond. The harm done by calling the Hungarian a "Hunkie," the Jew a "Sheenie," or the Italian a "Dago" can not be overcome merely by a change in phrasing. The withering glance of race prejudice or class scorn, if we are to have a real appreciation of American spirit and ideals, must be replaced by a sympathetic understanding on the part of the native born for the best that the foreign born has brought with him and the establishment of the truest kind of friendship.

Very remarkable work has been accomplished in 32 States in rendering assistance to the foreign born in naturalization courts. The following States, which excel in this work, are named in accordance with the number of chapters that have members present to help dignify the ceremony: Iowa, California, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Ohio, New York, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia. The State regent of Arkansas was present in naturalization court during the year when 300 foreign born were naturalized. One chapter in New Jersey has a committee some members of whom are always present once a month when the foreign born are made citizens, and a large committee from a chapter in Michigan attends the naturalization examination and ceremony twice a year. The wives are always invited to attend with their husbands as they become citizens. Each family is given a good-sized flag and an assortment of patriotic literature, including the Constitution, the flag salute, the flag code, and the American's creed, and refreshments are served to the entire family following the ceremony. In a number of States members visit the homes of the foreign born before and after citizenship is conferred.

Much has been done by the Daughters in adult education or extension schooling. Thirty States have helped to secure pupils for the night schools. Forty States are assisting in teaching foreign-born men and women. The District of Columbia, Idaho, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, Tennessee, Texas, Ohio, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, and Wyoming have chapters that are helping night schools or summer schools for the foreign born financially or are furnishing volunteer teachers from their membership. A chapter in Florida conducts a class in Americanization, whose pupils make a very high grade. Louisiana has classes in domestic science. A small chapter in Michigan has established and supports a night school, with 2 paid teachers and 62 foreign-born adults, and another chapter furnishes 12 teachers each week to a community school.

A teacher from one of the chapters in Minnesota gives many hours of which no account is made. She advises on health, goes with her pupils on errands of business, and is always ready with her friendship. Chapters in New York State are represented on Americanization councils throughout the State, which coordinate all agencies to promote attendance at night school and to secure volunteer teachers to supplement the staff furnished by the public schools. Pennsylvania specializes in cooking classes and in talks to mothers. One school for the foreign born in Vermont is managed wholly by a Daughter. A chapter in Washington furnishes a nurse while the mothers attend school.

California and Oregon lead in work for foreign-born women in their homes. California has classes for mothers, and nearly all chapters report that they have assisted in teaching foreign-born women. In Oregon we are pleased to note the employment of the home teacher, the first one in the State under the new law passed last year at the instigation of the State regent. Colorado, Connecticut, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Tennessee, and West Virginia have neighborhood classes or teach the women in their homes.

Much is done in cooperation with other organizations. Several chapters in Connecticut work with the Y. W. C. A. in international exhibits or cooperate with the chamber of commerce in pageants and with other organized work in various departments. Arizona reports that Daughters assist three times a week at Friendly House, teaching large classes of Mexicans. They also cooperate with parent-teachers' association, cutting garments for children and teaching mothers English. Florida cooperates with foreign-born women's clubs in assisting other women. Indiana has classes in English and domestic science in cooperation with welfare clinics, while Maine and Montana cooperate with the Y. W. C. A. and the Y. M. C. A. in their work in the homes and night schools.

Arizona, District of Columbia, Montana, New Mexico, New York, and Ohio cooperate with the community houses in the larger cities in their States both in night-school work and in their playtimes. Oklahoma and Oregon assist the American Legion in entertainments for the foreign born and in welcoming newly naturalized citizens. California has had eight entertainments during the year, furnishing excursions, assisting in receptions at night schools, and has beautified and made comfortable a clubroom for the foreign born. Wisconsin, Ohio, Florida, and Idaho report parties, entertainments, and receptions for the foreign born.

The District of Columbia assisted in arranging four Americanization programs. Indiana gave two parties in a high-school gymnasium for foreign-born men and women, there being between four and five hundred present upon each occasion. Monthly entertainments are furnished by the chapters of this State for the women and girls in the sewing classes, and frequent picnics are given in the local parks for members of these classes. Louisiana has monthly entertainments, with refreshments. Eleven nationalities were represented at a play given under the auspices of the Daughters of Kentucky, and seven chapters in Massachusetts have held community days.

A wonderful program was given in Minnesota, where the foreign born took part and did things as they would in their homelands, thus recognizing the contributions of each to America. In New Jersey stories of George Washington and historical events are told at afternoon parties, where women come with whole families of children, and refreshments are always served after the program. A chapter in New York has arranged entertainments of pictures or music for 10 minutes between periods of night school. This has been found to be much enjoyed and is helpful in maintaining regular attendance. A chapter in North Dakota has a banquet and program the day that aliens receive their citizenship. There is a splendid get-together spirit in these community meetings for the foreign born.

A chapter in Pennsylvania gives monthly receptions for foreign classes, with exhibitions of native fancy work. Another chapter finances a clubroom, providing books and magazines in abundance, with weekly talks on travel and other subjects. Tennessee had special slides run in motion-picture houses during education week to aid in Americanization. Vermont had two mass meetings in different localities. At these Americanization meetings addresses are given and slides are shown. The music is furnished by the foreign born or their children. West Virginia shows films to the foreign born that please and educate.

International exhibits are important both in discovering the skilled workers and also in promoting good-fellowship. Of the 15 States doing this work, Connecticut having had 4, Minnesota 3, and Florida and Michigan each 2, are deserving of special mention.

Illinois, Iowa, Texas, California, and Michigan lead in cottage industries, and Colorado, Connecticut, Georgia, Kansas, Montana, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, and West Virginia are all promoting the work.

Of the 10 States which are managing sales of foreign-born handicrafts, Illinois easily leads, with its New America shop. The sales have greatly increased, more than doubling in the last two years, when they amounted to over \$4,000.

Of the 20 States assisting in kindergartens for the children of the foreign born, Pennsylvania leads, with 8 chapters participating, while California, Michigan, Florida, Maine, Georgia, Texas, West Virginia, New Mexico, District of Columbia, and Iowa are on the honor list.

Forty-two States have cooperated in prize-essay contests on "What America means." Many of these contests are in the eighth grade, and children of the foreign born have participated in large numbers and have shared their information and inspiration in their homes. Besides medals over \$1,100 have been given in money prizes.

Thirty-four States are urging laws with the same qualifications for women citizens as for men, and the same number are working actively for the Towner-Sterling bill. In California all chapters have indorsed this bill. Missouri had an Americanization mass meeting, with the Towner-Sterling bill as its subject, and chapters in Texas and in other States have been especially active in emphasizing the fact that besides a separate department of education the bill carries national support for Americanization.

Twelve States report 263 Americanization programs based on the Americanization Bulletin sent out by the vice chairman in charge of this work, which contains a bibliography of books and pamphlets for programs and general reading on Americanization, with a list of approved speakers. One whole chapter in Arizona reports reading helpful books along Americanization lines.

New York has appropriated \$250 for special books for the foreign born, to be placed in the public library. Michigan, Pennsylvania, and Louisiana have all contributed books to the new citizenship shelves in public libraries in their States.

Chapters in various States sometimes do work that is unusual or different, and a few examples of this original work may be of interest to all of us. Florida works among the children of the foreign born and maintains that the Ten Commandments are the basis of all patriotism, and prizes are offered for good works and kind deeds. Georgia has an Americanization column in one of the leading newspapers, a chapter works among the foreign born in the factories, and the State has given two four-year scholarships in Americanization—one at Mercer University and the other at Wesleyan College. Iowa has voted to give five scholarships to Schauffler Training School and five to the American International College.

An Americanization committee in one chapter in Michigan specializes on the Indian, keeping the morale of the Indian woman high by practical interest in her native art. The State offers medals for the best baskets made by young Indian women under 25 years of age. Another chapter in Michigan works among the foreign born in the hospitals. Montana is interested in the Neighbors' League of New York, and all chapters in the State receive helpful literature from this organization.

New Jersey chapters pay visiting nurses to go to expectant mothers and to very young children, the mothers being taught hygiene and proper care of their children. New York furnishes Americanization material for newspapers

and speakers for meetings, and a member of one of the New York City chapters took 140 foreign-born children to the historical museum. Oregon Daughters participated in a State-wide survey of the foreign born. They also contributed to the success of Americanization day at the State fair, maintaining a booth during the entire week to aid foreign exhibitors and to furnish information to the different foreign-born men and women who attended. A chapter in Pennsylvania distributed seeds and plants to every family in the district, and over 1,000 flags were distributed to a school where nearly all of them were of foreign parentage. Vermont organized a parent-teachers' association among foreign-born women.

With all of their practical work, the different States keep uppermost things of the spirit. Each State works out the program according to its own philosophy. The chapters in Arkansas have resolved to be part of the "Nation-wide movement for a better America," and "Americanization in all its phases" is its slogan. Colorado does much "neighboring" with the foreign-born women. Delaware is working for better domestic relations. The slogan of Georgia is "Americanize America."

Habana, Cuba, "keeps alive the spirit for home and country in a foreign land and maintains friendly relations with all." West Virginia reports that a few chapters work for almost every division of Americanization. The work in Wyoming for the year is largely along Americanization lines. Oregon is fortunate in having as a professor at Willamette University a man whose "Soul of the immigrant" was recommended in the bulletin. In lecturing before one of the chapters he emphasized the fact that Americanization should function as amalgamation rather than as assimilation, and he thinks that naturalization should be the result of a long process of Americanization rather than the first step. He was himself an immigrant.

New Jersey is convinced that personal contact accomplishes much. Massachusetts is trying to establish "friendly relations with its foreign-born neighbors." The State chairman urges each chapter regent to share the wealth of her opportunities with some foreign-born woman and "to find the road" that will bring the two together. Oregon, in submitting its report, says what might well be echoed by every State each year, "Our Americanization is largely along the lines of last year's endeavor, with an increased impetus of understanding and interest in the work."

I wish to express my appreciation at this time to the national chairman of patriotic education, Mrs. Edward Lansing Harris, who has been most inspiring and always helpful to the 48 State chairmen who have given their cooperation and to the nine experts in Americanization who were consulted in the preparation of the Americanization Bulletin.

To our two schools for the training of foreign-born teachers and leaders our society, through the different States, has contributed \$3,944.49 to Schauffler and \$11,697.55 to the American International College. Again this year Ohio has given the most to Schauffler, \$2,485.31, and Michigan is second with \$925. In contributions to American International College, Massachusetts stands first with \$4,080.60 and Connecticut second with \$970. Total amount given to all Americanization purposes, \$51,436.75.

The vice chairman asks that every chapter in every State again indorse the Towner-Sterling bill, which carries national appropriation for Americanization and a separate department of education, with experts in charge, and to write its Senators and Congressmen urging immediate passage of the bill. The vice chairman further requests you to concentrate on making better American homes, giving especial care to our sister, the foreign-born woman, and carrying

out the suggestion of ex-Secretary Lane when he said, "Every patriotic American should establish friendly relations with at least one foreign-born family."

* Respectfully submitted.

ALICE LOUISE McDUFFEE,

Vice Chairman of Patriotic Education, in Charge of Americanization.

The president general stated that the representatives of several schools in which the D. A. R. Society is interested were present and would give brief reports of their various institutions. The schools and their representatives on this occasion were as follows:

Tamassee D. A. R. School, Mrs. Fred H. H. Calhoun; Oxford College, Ohio, Mrs. Austin C. Brant; Berea College, Mrs. Elizabeth Ernberg; Maryville College, Miss Clemmie Henry; Southern Industrial Institute, Mrs. Benjamin D. Heath; Pine Mountain School, Mrs. C. A. Holton; Lincoln Memorial University, Doctor Hubbell.

The remainder of the afternoon was occupied by State regents' reports. The afternoon recess was taken at 5.50 o'clock.

The Wednesday night session was called to order at 8.05 o'clock. Invocation by the Rev. Charles Wood.

After the reading of several State regents' reports the president general presented Mrs. Edward McDowell, who gave a delightful account of the artists' colony at Peterborough, with which her husband, the American composer, was identified. At the close of her address Mrs. McDowell played several selections composed by her husband.

Mr. Henry Roe Cloud, principal of the Indian school at Wichita, Kans., was next introduced and spoke as follows:

Madam President General, Members of the National Board of Officers, and Members of the Thirty-first Continental Congress:

An Englishman not long ago was boasting that as he searched in the line of his ancestry he found that at one time Queen Victoria made his grandfather a lord by touching his head with a sword. His American friend said in characteristic Yankee fashion, "Why, that's nothing! In the wilds of America years ago one of those aborigines touched my grandfather on the head with his tomahawk and made him an angel." [Laughter and applause.]

I am greatly impressed with the importance of this moment. I am compelled to think of the life spent and the energy released by the statesmen and civilians who have lived and labored in the building of this great Nation, but I am conscious of the fact that they labored under the influence of some mother, a wife, or a sister. And I am also conscious of the fact that as the superstructure of this Nation to be built by the indirect influence of womankind, as shown in the building of the foundations, in these days when womankind has the ballot, the vote, how much greater that direct influence will be in the constructive work that is yet to be done by her in the days to come. [Applause.]

You as a body have gathered unto yourself the traditions of America. And by that alchemy of practice of your traditions have preserved to this generation and generations to come the finest fruits of civilization. I know of no body of people who have so successfully brought about such a solidarity of sentiment on one of the great vital things of to-day, namely, Americanism.

I mean by Americanism that spirit typified by Paul Revere, by Washington, by Abraham Lincoln; that spirit that has made a government by the consent of the governed; that gives equal opportunity to all; freedom under the law; and that fine balance of initiative with restraint.

Permit me to dwell for a few moments upon the question of the entrance into this Americanism of the red man and what distinct and unique contributions he may make toward it. The red man has brought with him a very interesting equipment and it is well worth considering. Let me first say in contrast that his white brother is characterized by a sort of restlessness in his make-up. He is more excitable; he is more nervous in his temperament; he rushes headlong into things; and he is subject sometimes in an alarming degree to nervous disorders. And in proof I need only refer to the political unrest and discontent and industrial disturbance throughout the whole Caucasian world in these days.

Now, in contrast to that, may I refer to that restfulness of temperament, that sort of equilibrium, that philosophical stoicism before suffering, and even before death, of the red man. Whereas his white brother had the instrumentality of the telescope to measure the great distance of the universe and comprehend something of space, and whereas he had science to aid him in judging of the age of the world in biological æons, the American Indian, unaided by these things, has shown by his language, his life and works, the greater elemental greatness in his conception of the wide sweep, both of time and space. Centuries of living under spacious skies, moving in and out of a trackless forest undisturbed, and living upon the sweeping prairies, have brought into his character that heritage of repose, of equilibrium, and of rest.

In this day and age of our national life we need that contribution to America. And the Indian is the one to make for the composite American that is to be.

He says that in the beginning when the Great Spirit created the universe, instinctively he grabbed a piece of his flesh and stretched it at arm's length and it became the sun. He did likewise, and there came into being the moon. And a third time out of his body he created what we now call the earth. And in that majesty of motion and nobility of conception of the Great Spirit and his works he has caught something of that in his own nature, of the Being he worshipped above. Not only is this contribution to be made by him but he should also enter this future Americanism that is in the making, bringing great enlargement to it by his art, his music, and his folklore.

And I could do no better than to quote the words of one of your members. In this quotation I am indebted to Mrs. Myra Patch and Mrs. John Trigg Moss.

"The arts of pottery and weaving, in their beauty of pigments and dyes, are conceded to be among the most artistic in the world.

"No other language is more full of picturesque metaphor, vivid simile, and concise expression. Oratory and story-telling are studied accomplishments.

"Their myths, legends, and folk stories, in beauty and interest, are at least the equal of those of the Greeks, Teutons, or British Druids, and for flowery language no other tales can compare.

"The music of the Indians is a distinct contribution to the music of the world. Indeed, it is the purest aboriginal music that has come down from the past. Indian themes are as much the heritage of America as the music of the barbaric hordes of Russia is the heritage of cultured Russia. One can not live in the great West without sensing it and thinking how it would sound in rhythm and melody. The composer feels the pulse of it in his contact with the awesome canyons, the snow-capped peaks, and in the voiceless and beautiful solitudes of the desert."

If the American Indian has inspired your parents in the past and has been the delight of your children, may he not continue by your help and solicitous consideration of him to inspire your present and future parents and delight your children and your children's children?

Now, how can he make this contribution to America? Let me suggest that he can do it by making him think and making him realize that he must carve his own destiny. You can not live my life, neither can I live your life. I have got to live my life and you have got to live your own. No people can live the lives of other people; no race can carve the destiny for another race. It remains with the Indian to come to a conscious realization of that basic principle of all human existence. And when he realizes that and begins work, one of the by-products of his life will be then that he will be a producer in America rather than continue to be a charge on the Government. He will be a taxpayer, contributing to the maintenance of public school, the highways, the political state, and adding honor to State and Nation along with his white brother.

The American Indian Institute came into being with the keen realization of this fact, and took up as its program the statesmanlike method that is being followed in all countries with a native population, namely, that of bringing this people to the modern standards of life by the leadership of their own people. It is remarkable how foreigners can come to another country and change their ways and customs and habits of thinking; but it is still true that that person who is foreign, no matter how skilled in human judgment, does not understand that people so well as one of their own understands his people. He understands their weaknesses and their strength and their hopes. He can appeal, therefore, to them with much greater power if he is gifted with knowledge, wisdom, and the power of the accomplishment in relation to other people. He will serve his people, to the honor of the State and Nation, as well as serve foreign people.

I have often tried to realize the feeling—if such a creature can have any feelings—what a young eaglet must have as it is sometimes rudely pushed out of its nest up in the crags by the mother eagle, rudely cast out of the nest into the air, and the little bird tries to begin to fly and suddenly begins to fall to that abyssmal depth, only to realize instantly that it is resting peacefully again on its mother's back in a rhythmic movement of an aerial flight. By and by that little eaglet is able to fly those vast stretches of space itself. It does not want its mother's help. It takes great delight and pride in going from peak to peak and becoming one of the kings of birds. So must the Government; so must this people; so must any people that have to deal with a race behind them in development assist those who are coming on.

In thus fashion the Indian will work out his own salvation and in thus fashion only can that salvation be permanent and be a contribution to the commonwealth of his Nation.

I remember one of the Indian boys out in Kansas telling me something of the history of his own people. And he said that in the old days when war parties were going from one end of the country to the other, a war party came upon what they supposed was a hostile band of Indians, and were making ready for their attack at night. They surrounded the tepee village and by the center of the fire within they could see the number of warriors and the number of women inside. And the word was about to be given by the war chief to attack when they heard this refrain from within the tepees:

(Sings "Nearer My God To Thee" in Indian.)

Those Indians, the attacking party, suddenly slunk away and there was no attack that night.

From the Indians' standpoint, civilization brings creature comforts, and it is a great thing that the white race has given to the rest of the world. What the Indian feels the greatest pride in is love of power. And these two combined are dangerous for the rest of humanity; and unless the spirit of the Nazarine is shown through and through this civilization, it can not abide permanently. And if it is, it will be the greatest blessing to his own people. And so, with that realization, the American Indian Institute purposes to train up a native leadership for the Indian tribes of America to bring them to modern standards of living, giving to each one, with patient care and toil, the sense of responsibility for the salvation of his own race. And when we shall have trained up many such of these young Indians into the forefront to take hold of this work, then you may know that the work will be done quickly.

Since the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, has taken an interest in the Indian and has put the American Indian Institute on its accredited list of schools there has been born in the Indian breast a new hope and faith. Oftentimes you have experienced this as well as I have: That in traveling on a dark night on the western plains you suddenly see up in the heavens a great light, and you realize that over the hills yonder, far away, there is approaching over a wide expanse of prairie a fire, and the effect is a celestial city in the heavens, bringing the sense of some one living in that wild neighborhood, and the comfort of companionship once again comes to you. As we realize and see this light in our darkness coming upon us, entering and sharing the burdens which others have borne heretofore, we feel new hope.

And I rejoice to be here to-night to bring this word of gratitude and word of rejoicing and new hope born in our hearts because of you. [Applause.]

The president general then introduced the Hon. Charles W. Burke, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who gave a spirited address on Indian character and work among the Indians.

At the close of this address, Mrs. Magna sang several selections. The next speaker was Capt. Arthur Guy Empey, who spoke forcefully regarding Americanism and the opportunities and responsibilities of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The program of the evening closed with singing by Mrs. Magna.

The Thursday morning session was called to order by the president general at 10.05 o'clock. The chaplain general read a Scripture lesson and offered prayer.

The chairman of the credentials committee reported as follows:

The credential committee reports the following additional members present as duly accredited delegates and registered:

Chapter regents.....	1
Delegates.....	8
	<hr/>
Total additional.....	9
Making the voting strength of Continental Congress at this time, viz:	
National officers.....	11
Vice presidents general.....	16
State regents.....	42

Chapter regents	884
Delegates.....	604
Total	1, 557

Respectfully submitted,

LILLIAN A. HUNTER,
Chairman of Credentials.

A number of items of miscellaneous business were presented and disposed of. Among them was the adoption of a resolution increasing the pension paid to real Daughters from \$8 to \$20 per month.

The proposed amendments to the by-laws were then taken up for consideration, as follows:

Article III, section 1, amended to read:

Any woman is eligible for membership in the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution who is not less than 18 years of age and is descended from a man or woman who, with unflinching loyalty to the cause of American independence, served as a sailor, or as a soldier or civil officer in one of the several Colonies or States, or in the United Colonies or States, or as a recognized patriot, or rendered material aid thereto, provided the applicant is personally acceptable to the society.

Article III, section 3, amended to read:

SEC. 3. *Chaplain general.*—The chaplain general shall open all meetings of the society with the reading of Scripture and prayer and shall conduct such religious service as occasion may require. She shall have direction of the compilation of the Remembrance Book.

Article III, section 6, first part, amended to read:

SEC. 6. *Organizing secretary general.*—The organizing secretary general shall receive through the State regents all applications for authority to organize chapters and appoint organizing regents, and shall present the same to the national board of management for its action, and shall notify the organizing regent of her appointment and send instructions. She shall, in connection with the respective State regents, have supervision of the organization of chapters. She shall receive from organizing chapters the report of organization, verify the same in conjunction with the State regent, and submit such report to the national board of management for its approval or rejection of the organization of the chapter, and shall notify such organizing chapters and the State regent of the board's action in this respect. It shall require a two-thirds vote at a regular meeting of the national board of management to reject a chapter.

The noonday recess was taken at 12.40 o'clock.

Thursday afternoon the usual annual pilgrimage to Mount Vernon was made.

The Thursday evening session was called to order at 8.05 o'clock and opened with invocation by the Rev. James E. Freeman. The remaining reports of State regents were presented.

Dr. L. S. Rowe, of the Pan American Union, was then introduced and gave a brief address. Dr. Henry L. Ryan brought greetings from the Sons of the American Revolution. Miss Ruth Kemper

played several selections on the violin, accompanied by Mr. Claude Warford.

The president general then introduced the speaker of the evening, the Hon. John Temple Graves, who spoke on some of the problems and tendencies of the present times.

At the close of Mr. Graves's address, Mrs. Duryea spoke briefly regarding the Near East Relief.

The remainder of the evening was devoted to nominations for vice presidents general and the confirmation of newly elected State regents.

The session closed at 11.05 o'clock.

The Friday morning session was called to order at 10.05 o'clock. Devotional services were conducted by the chaplain general. The chairman of the credentials committee reported as follows:

National officers.....	11
Vice presidents general.....	16
State regents.....	42
Chapter regents.....	897
Delegates.....	604
Total.....	1,570

Respectfully submitted.

LILLIAN A. HUNTER,
Chairman of Credentials.

After disposing of various resolutions, the remaining amendments to the by-laws were considered in order as follows:

Article V, section 8, amended to read:

SEC. 8. A member dropped for nonpayment of dues may be reinstated by the national board of management only upon the payment of the amount of the initiation fee of the national society and of her indebtedness to the chapter and through the chapter to the national society, or, if a member at large, to the national society.

Article IX, section 2, amended by adding the following paragraph:

No chapter by reason of a meeting held for the purpose of organizing a chapter under any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed to be legally organized or entitled to any of the rights of a duly organized chapter until a written report, in duplicate, of such organization meeting, on forms to be furnished by the national society, containing the date of such organization meeting, the proposed name of the chapter, the names and signatures of the organizing members and of the officers thereof who shall be selected from the organizing members, and showing by the certificate of some officer of the proposed chapter that a majority of the organizing members were present at the organization meeting, shall have been sent to and verified by the organizing secretary general in conjunction with the State regent, and the organization of the chapter approved by the national board of management.

Article IX, section 8, amended by adding the following sentence:

No chapter whose dues are in arrears to its State conference shall be entitled to representation at any meeting of the national society.

Article IX, section 9, amended by striking out the last two sentences and substituting therefor the following paragraph:

No member shall be entitled to more than one transfer in a year. Members at large uniting to form a chapter shall not be regarded as a transfer. The transfer card of a member at large to a chapter, or of a member of one chapter to another chapter, shall be presented by the member desiring to be transferred to the chapter with which she wishes to unite. If she is accepted by the chapter, the transfer shall become effective upon the receipt by the treasurer general of a statement from the chapter receiving the member to that effect. A transfer of a member of a chapter to a member at large shall at once be reported by the chapter to the treasurer general, and shall become effective upon its receipt.

Transfer cards must be accompanied by a copy of the membership application paper. If the copy is made by the national society, a fee of \$1 shall be charged the member for each copy.

Article IX, section 14, amended by adding the following sentence:

A chapter desiring a certain name shall present it to the organizing secretary general, who shall submit it to the national board of management for approval or rejection. After a name has been officially granted, it shall not be changed by the chapter unless permission is granted by the national board of management, which shall require a two-thirds vote.

Article IX, section 16, amended by striking out the present section and substituting the following:

Chapters shall send annually to their State regent or State historian, as each State conference may decide, such reports as said State officers may request for their use in making their report to the reporter general to the Smithsonian Institution, these reports being obligatory under the charter of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Article XI, amended by adding section 4, which shall read as follows:

Any chapter willfully violating the rules of the national society or conducting itself so as to be discreditable to the organization, may be reprimanded, suspended, or disbanded by the national board of management by a two-thirds vote, provided the rules of the parliamentary authority adopted by the society for the trial of members are observed.

Article XI, section 2 (c), amended to read as follows:

(c) In a locality where there is already a chapter an additional chapter may be organized, provided the existing chapter or chapters has reached a membership of at least 50 and provided the organization of the chapter is approved by the State regent and the national board of management, and provided such additional chapter shall contain at least 25 members who have not previously belonged to any chapter.

The noonday recess was taken at 12.55 o'clock.

The Friday afternoon session was brief and was occupied mainly with the presentation of gifts to the museum.

The Friday evening session was called to order at 8.07 o'clock. The chairman of the tellers, Mrs. Charles H. Bissell, reported the

result of the election and the newly elected vice presidents general were invited to the rostrum and presented to the audience.

Mrs. Daniel Lothrop was introduced by the president general, and after a brief introductory address, announced a pageant, which was charmingly enacted by members of the Children of the American Revolution.

After the pageant, Miss Hermine Schwed spoke on "the conversion of the parlor socialist," and Mr. Alvin M. Owsley, director of the Americanization work of the American Legion, spoke briefly on "Favorites of the mother country." Mrs. Magna sang two selections and the evening session closed at 11.05 o'clock.

The Saturday morning session was called to order at 10.05 o'clock. Devotional services were conducted by the chaplain general.

The session was occupied with miscellaneous business and the presentation of gifts. The most notable gift was that of Miss Anna Klumpke, American artist and pupil and heir of Rosa Bonheur, the celebrated animal painter. The gift is described in the following communications from Miss Klumpke to the president general:

LA MAISON DE ROSA BONHEUR BY-THOMERY,
February 1, 1922.

Mrs. GEORGE MAYNARD MINOR,

*President General, National Society, D. A. R.,
Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.*

MY DEAR MRS. MINOR: I wish to acknowledge your welcome letter of January 6, 1922. In regard to the Rosa Bonheur Home, I am and my sisters are willing, and we are still of the opinion, that no society is better qualified to receive this trust, when the time arrives for us to depart, than the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. I hereby officially announce to you, Madame President General, that I should like to make arrangements at an early date for the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, to enter into possession of part of the estate even now.

You ask me to give you, if possible, the amount of money it would entail for upkeep and other practical and financial details. As soon as I have time to figure out these details I shall send them to you. It would certainly give me great pleasure to have you, dear Madam President General, present this matter before your organization and during your administration.

You have seen the Rosa Bonheur Home, and Mrs. Roy Gould Harris and other members of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, have visited the ground and its beautiful woods bordering the forest of Fontainebleau. The studio, with its pictures and relics, is to remain a permanent memorial to Rosa Bonheur and the home and grounds for the practical use of professional women of the present day.

If the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, takes up this project Mrs. William Thaw, from Pittsburgh, Pa., will help you. She writes to me, in a letter dated January 3, these lines, which I hope will interest you:

"MY DEAR MISS KLUMPKE: Your idea of making the chateau into a memorial for Rosa Bonheur interested me greatly, and I wrote at once to the lady whose name you gave in Boston to find whether she and her friends would be taking up the project, and if so, I would contribute toward it."

In reference to the American flag that protected the Rosa Bonheur Home in the early part of the war before the great victory of the Marne in September, 1914, and until America officially entered the war in 1917, I shall be pleased to offer the flag to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, this sacred emblem to remain, as you so kindly suggest, in your collection in Memorial Continental Hall and be preserved there for all time. These stripes were made of red on white awning canvas, the blue field was cut from a blue working blouse of Rosa Bonheur, upon which I painted our 48 white stars.

You know we were unable to find the necessary material and so we used whatever was available, much as Betsy Ross did at another time. The flag became a charm unto the hamlet of By and who knows, perhaps, also contributed to protect Paris. We were only a few hours from the Battle of the Marne in September, 1914.

Please let me know whether you wish me to send this flag to your address, Beechwood, Waterford, Conn., or to Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C. My mother, my sisters, and I would all highly appreciate the honor of having this flag presented by you, Madam President General, in our names, to your society and at the next congress in April.

With cordial regards and our best wishes for 1922, believe me,

Very sincerely yours,

ANNA E. KLUMPKE.

A reply was sent that the flag would be accepted. Whereupon the president general received a cablegram two days ago from Miss Klumpke, dated April 20, as follows: "Greetings! Flag sent." Unfortunately, it has not arrived yet.

THOMERY, April 20, 1922.

MAYNARD MINOR,

President General, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington:

Greetings. Flag sent. Willing to donate, with certain restrictions, Rosa Bonheur Home if your society guarantees yearly income \$15,000 and raises capital within two years.

ANNA KLUMPKE.

On motion it was voted that the proposition regarding the Rosa Bonheur Chateau be referred to the national board of management.

The midday recess was taken at 12.25 o'clock.

The Saturday afternoon session was devoted to miscellaneous business, and congress adjourned at 4 p. m., sine die.

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

Founder, Mrs. Daniel Lothrop.
President, Mrs. Frank W. Mondell.
Vice president presiding, Mrs. E. W. S. Howard.
Recording secretary, Mrs. Frank S. Ray.
Corresponding secretary, Miss Aimee Powell.
Organizing secretary, Mrs. Clayton E. Emig.
Registrar, _____.
Treasurer, Mrs. V. Blair Janin.
Historian, Miss Anne Cummins.
Chaplain, Mrs. Percy M. Bailey.

Vice Presidents.

Mrs. Horace M. Towner,	Mrs. Jesse Ramsbaugh,
Mrs. Lawrence Quirollo,	Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey,
Mrs. Henry C. Wallace,	Mrs. Fred T. Dubois,
Mrs. Henry W. Keyes,	Mrs. Robinson Downey,
Miss Dorinda Rogers,	Mrs. Charles S. Groves.

Past Presidents.

Mrs. George M. Sternberg.	Mrs. Julius C. Burrows (deceased).
Mrs. Fred T. Dubois,	Mrs. Albert B. Cummins (deceased).

The National Society, Children of the American Revolution, has been growing and developing during the year just past at a rate which is a source of the greatest pride and gratification to the board of management, and to every officer and member of the organization as well.

The number of members admitted during the year was 2,040 from the various States as follows:

Alabama 10, Arkansas 10, California 3, Connecticut 96, Delaware 26, District of Columbia 112, Florida 37, Georgia 29, Illinois 17, Indiana 136, Iowa 45, Kansas 5, Louisiana 5, Maine 18, Maryland 32, Massachusetts 115, Michigan 28, Mississippi 21, Missouri 29, Nebraska 147, New Jersey 12, New Mexico 3, New York, 165, North Carolina 46, Ohio 185, Oklahoma 7, Oregon 23, Pennsylvania 188, South Carolina 27, South Dakota 46, Tennessee 40, Texas 52, Virginia 144, West Virginia 31, Wisconsin 6, Wyoming 22.

The State gaining the most new members during the year was Pennsylvania, with 188, and Ohio was a close second with 185 new members.

The society gaining the most new members during the year was the Omalden society, at Omaha, Nebr., with 137, and a new society just organized at Akron, Ohio, with 126 new members, stands second.

Our campaign is now on for 5,000 new members during the present year, and we feel very confident of securing that number or more.

We have upward of 200 societies scattered throughout 32 States, and aside from their Americanization and patriotic work these societies have raised and expended hundreds of dollars in educational and charitable work in all parts of the country. The children of these societies earn their own money for all their charitable and philanthropic work, and give many scholarships to boys and girls who could not otherwise have the benefit of the good schools throughout the country; many of these scholarships are in the southern mountain schools.

They contribute always to every cause for the benefit of children less fortunately situated than themselves, and childrens' hospitals are large beneficiaries of their charitable and kindly thought and care, one society alone contributing \$100 to the Crippled Children's Guild, another \$92 to patriotic and charitable work, and if space permitted I might mention numberless instances of the most interesting work done by the children in our various societies.

The National Society, Children of the American Revolution, publishes a magazine each quarter which is a real, live magazine devoted to the interests and activities of the various societies, and is of the greatest influence and benefit in the growth of the organization. It has a very good circulation among the members of the different societies, more than one society reporting at our last annual convention that 100 per cent of their members were subscribers to the magazine.

We are working very hard to complete our War Service Record this year, and hope very much to be able to report next year that the work is all completed and transferred to our beautiful Memorial Book which we have all ready for the record as soon as the data is all in hand. Many of our societies have sent in a complete record of all members who were in the service, but a few still remain unfinished.

The National Society, Children of the American Revolution, has been allotted a room in the new administration building of the Daughters of the American Revolution, which is now nearing completion, and we have enough money pledged by our various societies not only to pay for the 10-year lease but for the complete furnishing of the room, which is to be used for an office room, for the filing of all papers and books belonging to the national society, and in which we hope to have a complete record of all our societies and their members, accessible for reference at any time by any properly authorized person.

The National Society, Children of the American Revolution, makes constant and steadily increasing effort to give the children a thoroughly good patriotic training, which is surely an essential in the making of a good citizenship, as is also scholastic and religious training. The value of this work seems to be appreciated more and more as time goes on, for the children are coming into the society in far greater numbers than ever before in the history of the organization, the national number now being in the neighborhood of 20,000.

In these days, when there is an increased tendency to disparage the ways and things of the past, we should find real inspiration in the fact that there still remains—that there is, indeed—an increased interest in the study of the lives and the philosophy of the founders of our Republic. Notwithstanding the growth and spread and seeming popularity of extraordinary social and political doctrines, we should be gratified as well as thankful to remember that the growth and progress of the National Society, Children of the American Revolution, bear witness that among the young people of the land there is a growing and increasing interest in the story and the lessons of the steady habits and the sane philosophy of our Revolutionary ancestors.

It is perhaps inevitable that the tremendous upheavals which have recently rocked the very foundations of the world, the profound and far-reaching changes which have been wrought, should have their effect on conditions and tendencies, some of which give us grave concern for the future; but, on the other hand, the growth of societies like ours and the increased interest manifested in them give us courage and a hope that there has also come out of the experiences of the Great War an increased patriotism, a wider interest in those things which contribute to the people's welfare and to the best and highest growth and development of our beloved country.

Our Nation must look to the children of the present for the leaders of the future, and the work accomplished by the National Society, Children of the American Revolution, in training these children to be earnest, to be true to the highest ideals, to be thoughtful of others, always ready to lend a helping hand where needed, and to love God and country above all else must surely make for the best citizenship, ready to lead or to follow the right leadership, and which shall be distinguished, as in the years past, for lofty ideals and patriotic devotion to duty.

Respectfully submitted.

ANNE CUMMINS,
*Historian, National Society,
Children of the American Revolution.*

NOVEMBER 6, 1922.

PATRIOTIC AND PHILANTHROPIC WORK OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

[The committee reports referred to in the following pages are the reports presented at the Thirty-first Continental Congress and appearing in the foregoing summary of the proceedings of that Congress.]

The year covered by this report has been one of unusual growth for the Daughters of the American Revolution. With this growth there has been an extension of the fields of work into which the society has entered. Chapters generally have been alert in recognizing the needs and opportunities for service in their communities and have been prompt in meeting them. The nature of the work done by the society is, therefore, becoming so varied that only its more prominent features can be sketched in the following summary:

NEW CHAPTERS FORMED.

Alabama.....	1	New Jersey.....	2
California.....	5	New York.....	4
Connecticut.....	2	North Carolina.....	3
Georgia.....	8	North Dakota.....	2
Idaho.....	1	Ohio.....	6
Illinois.....	6	Oklahoma.....	2
Indiana.....	4	Oregon.....	1
Iowa.....	6	Pennsylvania.....	5
Kansas.....	3	Rhode Island.....	1
Kentucky.....	1	Tennessee.....	1
Maryland.....	1	Virginia.....	7
Massachusetts.....	3	West Virginia.....	9
Michigan.....	8	Wyoming.....	1
Minnesota.....	2		
Nebraska.....	2	Total.....	97

AMERICANIZATION.

The work of Americanizing our foreign population is carried on through two main channels: First, the work of local chapters among the foreign population of their immediate communities.

For this work night schools and afternoon classes for foreign-born mothers are reported for Connecticut, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, Oregon, Washington, and West Virginia. Michigan Daughters also assist in maintaining settlement houses for foreigners and in conducting classes in home-craft work, and one chapter fur-

nishes 12 teachers to a community school. Louisiana Daughters furnish one teacher for Shreveport Federal School for Immigrants. Nebraska reports night-school work done by 40 chapters in the State; also encouragement of handcraft work by means of exhibits of the work of foreign women. Arizona and Kansas Daughters are doing special work among the Mexican immigrants.

Systematic arrangements for visiting naturalization courts and welcoming the newly made citizens are reported by the District of Columbia, Louisiana, Michigan, Montana, North Dakota, and Washington.

Work of various kinds among foreigners is reported by Colorado, Florida, Idaho, and Texas. New Mexico assists in maintaining a community house which is open to Spanish-American citizens. Also, one chapter cooperates with the public schools in maintaining a primary school for children who hear no English spoken at home.

Illinois Daughters spent \$8,000 in various forms of Americanization work; and Michigan reports an expenditure of \$1,941.60; New York, \$1,764.79; and the Western Reserve Chapter in Ohio, \$3,146.09.

The second channel for Americanization work is through schools established and maintained for the training of workers among immigrants. Two schools are particularly prominent in this work—first, the International College at Springfield, Mass.

Contributions to this college were made by Arkansas, California, Kentucky, New Hampshire, New Jersey, South Dakota, and Wyoming. Massachusetts gave \$4,020.60; Maryland is supporting an American girl at this college; Michigan, New York, Oregon, and Vermont gave scholarships during the year.

The second school for Americanization work is the Schaufler Training School, of Cleveland, Ohio; Arizona and Massachusetts contributed to this school; Ohio Daughters gave \$2,185.31.

(For further details of Americanization work, see report of vice chairman of Americanization.)

THE FLAG.

Proper respect for the flag and the correct use of it have always been insistently taught by the Daughters of the American Revolution as a part of good citizenship.

Flag Day is generally observed by the Daughters with appropriate ceremonies, and practically every State reports the distributing of flag codes and leaflets and the presentation of flags to schools and other organizations, particularly those of young people.

In Arizona, Arkansas, and Idaho the Daughters have corrected the misuse of the flag in public buildings and at public celebrations.

In Kansas, Oregon, Rhode Island, and South Carolina the Daughters have in numerous instances caused the use of the flag for advertising purposes to be discontinued.

New York Daughters called the attention of a prominent periodical to the impropriety of using the flag as a part of a costume, for which the periodical had, in one of its issues, given directions.

District of Columbia, Florida, Iowa, Pennsylvania, and Washington report the correction of numerous misuses of the flag.

The observance of Flag Day, 1921, by the Sally Lincoln Chapter of Charleston, Ill., was an unusual one. Services were held at the grave of Thomas Lincoln, father of Abraham Lincoln, in Gordon graveyard, near Janesville.

PATRIOTIC EDUCATION.

Under this heading comes a large amount of splendid work for the purpose of maintaining a high standard of patriotism and intelligent citizenship among all classes, but especially among young people, both native and foreign born.

Practically every State reports numerous prizes offered to school and college students for proficiency in American history and for papers on historical subjects; also the distribution of thousands of copies of the American's Creed and other patriotic literature.

The chapters generally observe patriotic anniversaries and holidays and make them occasions for emphasizing the duty of patriotism. Many chapters during the past year have provided lecture courses on historical and patriotic subjects.

Recently interest has been aroused in our international relations, and in one State alone (Michigan) 28 chapters are promoting the study of this subject.

(See report of chairman of committee on patriotic education.)

GENERAL WELFARE WORK.

Local charities and philanthropies.—The nature of the work coming under this heading depends upon local conditions and needs.

A great amount of individual relief work is done by the Daughters, and in addition practically every State reports assistance, both of money and personal service, to such institutions and organizations as settlement houses, hospitals, day nurseries, visiting nurses' associations, associated charities, homes for the aged, orphanages, Salvation Army, Red Cross, National Child Labor Bureau, etc.

In many places the Daughters have organized the work of furnishing milk to little children of poor families and to undernourished school children.

Mississippi Daughters have been active in supplying books for rural schools. A large item of Missouri's philanthropic work has

been the supplying of dairy products to the Ozark Mountain School at Hollister, Mo.

Maryland has the past year endowed a bed in the maternity ward of the Maryland University Hospital; 29 chapters in Michigan are working actively for better moving pictures.

Relief for World War victims.—Contributions of money, supplies, magazine subscriptions, etc., have been given to hospitals for disabled soldiers and sailors by Arizona, District of Columbia, Illinois, Louisiana, Michigan, New Jersey, Texas, and Washington. Missouri continues to work for her soldiers' loan fund, a fund established immediately after the close of the war, from which loans are made to enable soldiers to fit themselves to be self-supporting.

South Dakota contributed \$987 for a State endowment fund for the children of soldiers, sailors, and marines in the World War.

West Virginia gave a scholarship in the State university to a wounded soldier.

Foreign relief work.—Continued support of French war orphans is reported by California, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Ohio, and South Carolina. Doubtless the Daughters of other States are continuing this work, but have failed to report it. One chapter in Minnesota has worked exclusively for devastated France and has sent \$310 to the Joffre Institute and nine boxes of clothing to the devastated region.

Contributions to one or more of the foreign relief funds—the Near East, the Serbian, Armenian, Russian, and Chinese funds—have been reported by the District of Columbia, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Montana, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Utah.

The States reporting the largest amounts expended for all forms of philanthropy are:

California, over	\$2,000.00
Connecticut	4,957.80
District of Columbia	1,224.50
Illinois	1,671.65
Iowa	1,682.17
Maryland	2,657.66
Michigan	3,072.89
Minnesota	2,869.63
New York	7,935.89
Ohio	2,699.59
Pennsylvania	4,467.47
Rhode Island	1,500.00

CHILDREN AND SONS OF THE REPUBLIC.

(For the objects of this organization see report of the vice chairman.)

Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Ohio, and Texas report flourishing clubs. In Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh alone has 11 clubs. Michigan has 71 clubs, with a total membership of 5,200. One club owns its clubhouse and publishes a weekly paper, with editorials written by members. In Illinois the club sponsored by the Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter has as a member a boy who has marked talent as an artist, and he is being given opportunity to develop it.

GENERAL EDUCATION.

Under this caption is reported contributions to schools other than the Schauffler School and the International College (see "Americanization") and Southern Mountain Schools q. v.

Alabama.—The Daughters have centered their efforts on the Kate Duncan Smith School; to be opened in the fall of 1922.

Delaware.—A regular annual contribution made to the Woman's College of Delaware for the purchase of books.

Maryland.—Four scholarships maintained in schools in the State; contributions made to schools in other States.

Massachusetts.—A contribution of \$365 to Hillsdale School, Greenwich Village, Mass.

Michigan.—Four hundred and sixty-eight magazine subscriptions and \$3,430.15 given to various schools.

North Dakota.—Careful statistics of the illiteracy in two counties have been prepared and the D. A. R. chapters in those counties have organized night schools to combat this illiteracy.

Ohio.—Western Reserve Chapter has established a permanent fund amounting at present to \$2,000, the interest of which is to be used for educational purposes.

Tennessee.—A scholarship (\$1,000) in the State university has been completed and several \$50 and \$100 scholarships given to other colleges in the State.

Texas.—A scholarship in honor of the first State regent given to the University of Texas.

Contributions for various educational purposes were made by Idaho, Illinois, and Rhode Island. Washington Daughters have opened a chapter house at the State university.

SOUTHERN MOUNTAIN SCHOOLS.

The education of southern mountain whites was one of the earliest philanthropies undertaken by the Daughters of the American Revo-

lution, and the records of each year show an increasing interest in these schools.

This year Tennessee heads the list with \$16,296.47 given to its own Lincoln Memorial University, and contributions also made to other mountain schools.

South Carolina comes next with over \$11,000 given to Tennessee and \$3,500 to Georgetown.

Connecticut.—Gave two foundations to Tamassee and memorial scholarships to the Martha Berry School and Maryville College.

Maryland.—Gave a scholarship to Hindman School, Kentucky, and made contributions to other schools, amounting in all to \$980.

Massachusetts.—Gave nearly \$1,000 to various southern schools, the largest item being \$604 to the Martha Berry School.

New York.—Raised a fund of \$6,000 for the New York Cottage at Tamassee and 45 chapters expended \$1,589.70 on nine other mountain schools.

Large gifts were made by other States, as follows:

Pennsylvania, \$7,602; Iowa, \$4,627; Illinois, \$4,311; Ohio, \$2,389; Kentucky, \$1,700, besides scholarships; Indiana, \$1,529 (for Southern Mountain and other schools); Georgia, \$1,310; Michigan, \$1,109.30; District of Columbia, \$580. Twenty-one other States report contributions of smaller amounts, making 36 States in all which gave support to these schools during the past year.

THE THREE NATIONAL ENTERPRISES.

The three special new enterprises undertaken at the beginning of the present administration were (1) a painting of a troopship to be presented to the War Museum of France, (2) a memorial fountain to the Pilgrim Mothers, (3) a manual for emigrants. Sufficient funds have been raised to defray the expenses of the first two enterprises (see report of chairman of committee on Pilgrim Mothers' fountain and painting for France, also latter part of treasurer general's report). The Manual for Immigrants has already been published in three languages—English, Spanish, and Italian—and it has been found so useful and is so highly commended by welfare workers among immigrants that editions in other languages are being urgently called for. Nearly 35,000 copies were distributed during the year. (See report of vice chairman on Manual for Immigrants, also report of treasurer general.)

CHAPTER PROPERTY.

Under this heading is reported the real property acquired by chapters during the year. In addition to what is here reported, many chapters own personal property such as shares of stock, Lib-

erty bonds, books, and articles of historic interest. Some are raising funds for the purchase of property, and an unusual amount of property has been actually acquired during the past year.

Maine.—Halifax Chapter has acquired the Old Fort schoolhouse, built in 1819. The Koussinoc Chapter, Augusta, has purchased a cemetery lot. The General Knox Chapter, of Thomaston, has purchased a lot in the center of the town for the location of the Knox memorial.

Michigan.—Battle Creek Chapter has purchased a city lot.

Minnesota.—State Chapter has acquired the old Sibley House. The chapter at Winona owns the cemetery lot on which is the grave of Stephen Taylor, a Revolutionary soldier.

New Mexico.—Jacob Bennett Chapter, of Silver City, has purchased a block of ground which is used as a public park.

North Carolina.—The Cabarrus Black Boys and the Mecklenburg Chapters have each purchased a lot. Elizabeth Montford Ashe Chapter has acquired the Old Constitution House. (See under "Historic sites and objects.")

Rhode Island.—Col. William Barton Chapter, of Portsmouth, has purchased a chapter house.

Tennessee.—Two chapters have acquired historic houses and will use them as chapter houses.

Vermont.—Ottauquechee Chapter has purchased the historic Sayward House and will use it for a chapter house.

Washington.—Rainier Chapter, Seattle, has purchased two lots on which to build a chapter house.

Wisconsin.—Waubun Chapter, of Portage, has purchased a tract of land near old Fort Winnebago on which a marker is to be placed.

PRESERVATION OF RECORDS AND HISTORICAL RESEARCH.

The return of peace and fairly normal conditions of life have made it possible this year for the Daughters to devote more time and effort to the cultural side of their work than was done during the troubled years through which we have so recently passed.

In the preservation of records Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Iowa, Kentucky, North Dakota, Rhode Island, and Texas report the completion of their war records.

Papers and sketches of local history have been prepared by chapters in Arizona, Connecticut, Idaho, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Michigan, Ohio, Oregon, and Washington. In addition to collecting sketches of local history, a county history has been compiled by Wisconsin Daughters, and in Wyoming a local history, "The Early History of Tub Town," by A. M. Nelson.

California Daughters have compiled sketches of the lives of those commemorated by Victory Memorial Grove Tablet, Los Angeles.

The State historian of the District of Columbia has compiled and published an "Historical Directory" of the District.

Georgia has published a brochure of Meadow Garden.

Idaho Daughters have found and copied an old tracing of the old Lolo Indian trail which was a part of the route taken by Lewis and Clark in 1805-6. This trail is now being reconstructed as the Lewis and Clark Highway.

In Illinois the Chicago chapter has prepared a catalogue of all the bronze tablets and mural paintings in Chicago buildings commemorating historical events. Other valuable compilations are in progress.

In Kentucky 12 sets of valuable Bible records were found and given to the State historical society. Six of them belonged to Revolutionary soldiers and the first entries were in their handwriting.

Several valuable pictures and portraits were also found and included in the above gift. Among them were an autograph portrait of Samuel Clemens (Mark Twain) and a group picture of his mother, sister, niece, and great-niece.

Maine Daughters have collected and published in Sprague's Journal of History 150 epitaphs of Revolutionary soldiers.

Maryland reports the compilation of a list of valuable historical paintings. Also a list of names and services of 13,000 Revolutionary soldiers, all of which were hitherto unpublished.

Five historical pamphlets have been published by Michigan Daughters, and one chapter assisted the State commission by compiling the records of 3,412 soldiers, sailors, and marines in its county.

In Nebraska a traveling genealogical library and a reference library of towns and counties have been started.

New York Daughters have compiled and published about 3,000 grave records of Revolutionary soldiers, and also have compiled 148 family Bible records. Washington Daughters have made a collection of valuable manuscripts and letters.

THE INDIANS.

Your mountains build their monuments
While ye destroy their dust.

This has been too true of Americans in the past, but little by little the Daughters of the American Revolution are refuting the accusation. Though no specific committee has been appointed for work among the Indians, there is a growing interest on the part of the Daughters in Indian schools, in the preservation of Indian relics, and in memorializing events in our history in which Indians participated. True, these events are not always of pleasant memory.

These activities during the past year seem to justify their being given a separate section in this report.

For welfare work among the Indians, Connecticut reports a contribution to the American Indian Institute at Wichita, Kans. Michigan Daughters expended \$489 in work among the Indians and held an exhibit and sale of Indian baskets. California furnished a teacher and gave a loom to an Indian school. New Jersey made a contribution to the Roe Indian Institute.

In the work of preserving relics, mention has already been made of the work of Montana Daughters in preserving photographs of Indian paintings on cliffs. (See latter part of report of chairman of committee on preservation of historic spots.)

The State historian of Arkansas is having the pupils in rural schools collect bits of Indian pottery and arrowheads in localities in the State which are rich in these relics.¹

Michigan Daughters celebrated the centenary of the ceding of the southern part of Michigan by three Indian tribes, the Ottawas, Chippewas, and Pottawattamies. The Ann Frisby Fitzhugh Chapter is making research regarding an old Indian battle ground and is collecting Indian legends. Steven Thomas Mason Chapter has marked the grave of Okemos, a Chippewa Indian chief.

In Mississippi, Cotton Gin Port Chapter has marked "Council Tree," a meeting place of Chickasaw and Choctaw Indians. The Mary Stewart Chapter is compiling Indian legends.

Chickamauga Chapter, of Tennessee, has placed a marker at an old Cherokee Indian mission.

Wisconsin Daughters placed markers as follows: At the site of an Indian village near Green Bay; at an Indian burial ground, and at the burial place of Waubeaugua, an Indian princess. The chapters of the State are raising a fund to save the remarkable Indian mounds at an ancient Indian village known as Aztalan, in Jefferson County. These mounds are on privately owned property and the owner was on the point of demolishing them when the Daughters came to their rescue.

Camp Varner Chapter, of Douglasville, Ga., has located the dwelling place of a prominent Indian chief near Austell; and the Joseph Habersham Chapter, of Atlanta, has located an Indian mound near the city.

HISTORIC SITES AND OBJECTS.

There exists in America no organization which is so active memorializing the events of history and preserving to future generations the landmarks of the past as is the society of the Daughters of the

¹Arkansas also reports a memorial window placed in a local Roman Catholic Church in memory of Saracen, a Quapaw Indian squaw, who was an early settler.

American Revolution. The great national object on which attention was focused the past year was the preservation of Yorktown. (See report of chairman of committee on preservation of historic spots.)

But, in addition to this work, local chapters have been more than usually active in locating, preserving, and marking historic sites. In all, over 70 instances of this sort of work have been reported, and while many of the sites are mainly of local interest, the Daughters have rendered an invaluable service to their communities in preserving these relics of the past.

Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Georgia, Idaho, Kentucky, Minnesota, Oregon, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Texas, and Wisconsin report the location and marking of old forts (or their sites) erected for defense against Indians; of stations and points of interest on the old national highways; the preservation of pioneer and other historic houses and buildings, and the caring for old cemeteries. In a few instances springs and trees which have a part in some interesting event of the past have been located and marked. Markers have been placed on the first schoolhouse, courthouse, or post office (or their sites) in various towns.

Connecticut Daughters raised \$4,979.60 for the upkeep of the Oliver Ellsworth homestead, and have also repaired another historic house and marked still another one.

The Daughters of the District of Columbia have been locating the four milestones, marking the original boundary of the District, which were laid under the direction of George Washington. Two of these stones were publicly dedicated the past year.

Florida Daughters were instrumental in inducing the War Department to withhold from sale Fort Marion, the old historic Spanish fort in St. Augustine.

Idaho Daughters selected the site of Lapwai Mission as the most historic spot in the State. At this mission, founded by the Rev. Henry Harmon Spalding and his wife, the first home, school, and church in Idaho were established, the first mill erected, the first printing press set up, the first orchard planted, and the first white child born. The graves of Mr. and Mrs. Spalding are on this site.

Illinois.—A granite marker has been placed in each of the 17 county seats in which Abraham Lincoln held court. Numerous places of interest also marked.

Iowa.—In Onawa County, the site of the second camp of the Lewis and Clark Expedition has been marked. The site was fully established by notes of the late Mitchell Vincent, a pioneer engineer of Onawa.

Maine.—A tablet erected commemorating the battle at Porpoise Cape August 8, 1787.

Maryland reports the expenditure of \$1,645.

Massachusetts.—A marker placed on "Old Pascommuck" school-house, which is named from its location near the site of the Pascommuck Indian massacre in 1704. In all \$5,475 were expended in preserving historic sites and buildings.

Michigan daughters have marked the traditional spot where Pere Marquette died. Also several sites and buildings of local interest.

New York.—Nine historic houses are being cared for and markers placed during the year on the site of two forts and a cemetery.

North Carolina.—Elizabeth Montford Ashe Chapter has restored the Old Constitution House in which the constitution of the State was framed and will use it as a chapter house.

Ohio.—A tablet has been placed on Campus Martius House, which was built by General Rufus Putnam, and is the oldest house in the northwest territory and the only one remaining in Campus Martius.

Oregon.—Camping places of Lewis and Clarke Expedition and sites of pioneer Methodist and Roman Catholic missions located.

Pennsylvania.—A tablet was placed at Wolfe Chapel Cemetery to mark the site of "Lower Fort" erected in 1776.

South Carolina.—The historic "Old Exchange" of Charleston, now the property of the State D. A. R., has been restored at an expense of \$1,200.

Texas.—The site of Benjamin Liddon's home on Dixie Highway, near Murfreesboro, Tenn., marked by the Texas Chapter which bears his name.

OLD TRAILS ROADS.

Under this caption is included the report of work done on historic trails and highways, as well as on the "National Old Trails Road."

Arkansas.—The St. Genevieve and Fulton Trail located.

California.—A map of the Kearney Trail has been made and a marker set up at end of the trail in San Diego.

Georgia.—Markers placed at historic sites on Blackshear and General Jackson Trails.

Iowa.—Portions of the old Mormon Trail located.

Michigan.—One Indian trail traced, another one marked, and portions of an old Territorial road located.

Minnesota.—The sum of \$1,566.91 expended on old historic trails and highways.

Mississippi.—A boulder placed on the Natchez Trace near the spot where Aaron Burr was captured.

New Hampshire.—Crown Point Road marked from Connecticut River to Crown Point.

New York.—An old stage route, the Mohawk Turnpike, an Indian trail, and two other trails located. Maps made of other historic roads.

North Carolina.—Markers placed along the road leading to Kings Mountain battle ground.

Ohio.—The Old National Highway restored to original width and completely repaired from Wheeling, where it enters the State, to Brandt.

Texas.—An old Spanish trail near Loreda traced.

West Virginia.—Sixteen miles of the National Old Trails Road marked by five bronze markers.

Wisconsin.—Maps made showing location of historic trails in 13 counties.

SPECIAL MEMORIALS.

Arizona.—A portrait of Governor Safford, founder of the public-school system of the State, presented to Safford School.

Arkansas.—Hot Springs Chapter gave a memorial scholarship to Helen Dunlop School in memory of Eliza Whittington, organizing regent of the chapter.

California.—San Diego Chapter erected a tablet in memory of Cabrillo, the discoverer of California.

Connecticut.—Marana Norton Brooks Chapter gave a fountain to the town of Torrington in memory of Mrs. Brooks, for whom the chapter is named.

Indiana.—A fire place in the public library of Warsaw in memory of the first white child born in the county. A bronze tablet placed in the courthouse at Delphi in memory of William Wilson, who gave part of the land on which the town stands.

Iowa.—Martha Washington Chapter, of Sioux City, has placed in the courthouse a tablet in memory of soldiers and sailors who gave their lives in the Spanish-American War. The tablet was cast from metal recovered from the United States cruiser *Maine*.

Maryland.—Janet Montgomery Chapter, of Rockville, has unveiled a tablet in memory of the founders of the town.

Massachusetts.—The payment of \$2,000 completed for the Paul Revere bell to be hung in the memorial chapel at Valley Forge.

Michigan.—A scholarship given to the State university in memory of Sarah Caswell Angel, wife of an early president of the university. Contributions made to other memorial funds; the total for all memorials being \$4,679.17.

New York.—St. Johnsville Chapter gave a beautiful stone gateway to Soldiers and Sailors' Memorial Park, and contributed to other memorials, the total amount being \$2,088.31.

Ohio.—The sum of \$7,674 raised for the Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial; also a memorial arch erected in Pioneer Cemetery, at Fulton, near site of landing of first pioneers.

Oregon.—A monument erected near Phoenix in memory of 15 pioneers, the "trail blazers."

Tennessee.—A monument placed on the spot where the first settler in Tennessee located.

MEMORIALS TO WORLD WAR SOLDIERS.

At the going down of the sun and in the morning
We will remember them.

Memorial bronze tablets have been unveiled by Pomona and Oakland Chapters, of California; the Philip Perry Chapter, of Titusville, Fla.; the Belleville Chapter, of Illinois; Waucoma Chapter, of Iowa; the Governor William Paca Chapter, of Bel Air, Md.; the chapter at Winona, Minn.; and the Lagonda Chapter, of Springfield, Ohio.

The Liberty Hall Chapter, of North Carolina, also unveiled a tablet in the courthouse in memory of Mechenburg County men who gave their lives in the World War. The courthouse stands on the site of Liberty Hall Academy of Revolutionary times.

The Lake City Chapter, Minnesota, unveiled a tablet in memory of the soldiers of Lake City in three wars—Civil, Spanish-American, and World War.

Other memorials are as follows:

Arkansas.—A mural painting placed in Washington County courthouse.

Florida.—The chapter at De Land furnished a memorial room in a hospital.

Georgia.—A memorial scholarship in the State Normal School given by John Huston Chapter, of Thomaston, in memory of Upson County soldiers: A \$5,000 memorial loan scholarship established by the Daughters of the State.

Maryland.—Major William Thomas Chapter contributed \$800 to the war memorial monument in St. Marys County.

Massachusetts.—Ausotunnoog Chapter expended \$4,000 for a memorial to the men of Lee.

Oklahoma.—A monument erected in memory of the Grant County boys.

Pennsylvania.—Eighteen chapters have established memorials of some sort to World War soldiers.

Texas.—A bronze urn and cenotaph erected in Market Square, Houston; contributions made to the Belleau Wood fund and to a memorial fountain fund.

Vermont.—A bowlder placed in Rutland in memory of 36 Rutland men who fell in the World War.

REAL DAUGHTERS.

One hundred and thirty-nine years have passed since the treaty of Paris was signed which officially terminated the Revolutionary War, and yet there were still left on March 1, 1922, 31 daughters of the men who took part in that struggle—our “Real Daughters,” whom it is the privilege of the Daughters of the American Revolution to honor and, if need be, care for.

Their names are as follows:

LIVING REAL DAUGHTERS, MARCH 25, 1922.

- Connecticut.*—Bradway, Mrs. Sarah B.; Avery, Mrs. Angeline L.
Illinois.—Bovee, Mrs. Orpha Z. P.; Porter, Mrs. Lucinda; Wodeski, Mrs. Josephine V. D.
Indiana.—Hassey, Mrs. Adelaide; Johnson, Mrs. Eliza; Newkirk, Mrs. Jane B.; Simmons, Mrs. Lydia A. C.
Iowa.—Andrews, Mrs. Sophia M. D.
Kansas.—Loveland, Mrs. Frances B. Died April 1; was reported at congress 1922.
Massachusetts.—Gilbert, Miss Harriet M.; Hatch, Mrs. Adelia C.; Judd, Mrs. Sarah H.; Morse, Mrs. Elizabeth B.; Scott, Mrs. Mary A. C.
Michigan.—Barrett, Mrs. Helen M.
Mississippi.—Thompson, Miss Mary A. Died June, 1922.
New Hampshire.—Flagg, Mrs. Sophronia A. S.; Randall, Mrs. Caroline P.
New York.—Dean, Mrs. Jane S.; Henry, Mrs. Melissa P.; Strong, Mrs. Abigail.
Ohio.—Allen, Mrs. Mariah S.; Flint, Mrs. Samantha M.
Oklahoma.—Ellis, Mrs. Sarah.
Pennsylvania.—Gregory, Mrs. Annie K.; Hurlburt, Mrs. Sarah C.
Texas.—Nery, Mrs. Margaret F.; Skidmore, Mrs. Mary J. F.
Wisconsin.—Thiers, Mrs. Louisa K. C.

Alabama Daughters are providing a monthly allowance for a real granddaughter.

Arkansas, Connecticut, Kansas, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, and Texas report the marking of graves of real daughters.

MEMORIALS TO SOLDIERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

Connecticut.—Oxford Chapter gave a memorial granite drinking fountain to the town of Manchester.

Georgia.—A marker placed at the grave of Charles Smith, a Revolutionary soldier buried at Gardi, Ga.

Illinois.—Toussaint Dubois Chapter placed a tablet in the courthouse in memory of the Revolutionary soldiers buried in Lawrence County. The tablet was unveiled by Mrs. Lucinda Milton Parker, a

real daughter, whose father and grandfather were among those commemorated by the tablet.

Isaac Hull Chapter, of Salem, marked the grave of William Gaston.

Chicago Chapter has located in Lincoln Park the grave of David Kenniston, the last survivor of the Boston Tea Party.

Springfield Chapter has prepared a map showing the location of the graves of 25 Revolutionary soldiers and 8 real daughters buried in Sangamon County.

Maine.—Mary Dillingham Chapter unveiled a tablet in honor of 361 Revolutionary soldiers buried in Androscoggin County. Rachel Farnsworth Chapter erected a slab in memory of seven soldiers buried in Evergreen County whose graves were unmarked. Colonel Dummer Sewel Chapter marked the graves of seven soldiers.

Michigan.—The following graves marked: Eli Ball, born 1766; died 1857; buried at Whig Center, Branch County. Jonathan Ingalls, born May 14, 1762; died October 2, 1843; buried at Sabena. Another grave was marked by the Lansing Chapter.

New York.—Eighteen chapters marked 229 graves. A bowlder was erected in memory of 16 Revolutionary soldiers buried in Franklin County. In all, 927 graves have been located in the State.

Vermont.—Four soldiers' graves marked.

GRAVES OF REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS LOCATED.

- ADAMS, AARON. Aged 82 years. Died July 24, 1843. Buried, Temple Hill Cemetery, Geneseo, Livingston County, N. Y. Grave located by Kanaghsaws Chapter.
- ADAMS, NATHAN. Born, Framingham, Mass., 1760; died, Dummerston, Vt., June 5, 1835. Enlisted from Barre and Rutland, Mass. Buried, Dummerston Center. Grave located by Brattleboro Chapter.
- ALBEE, JONATHAN. Buried at Kingsfield, Me. Grave located by Colonel Asa Whitcomb Chapter, Kingsfield.
- ALBRIGHT, JOSEPH. Born 1762; died December 25, 1819. Buried at Schoenersville, Northampton County, Pa.; "Christ Union Church, Lutheran and Reformed." Grave located by Liberty Bell Chapter.
- ALLEN, JAMES. Born 1750; died 1835. Burke County Regt. Buried Old Sapp Place near Waynesboro, Burke County, Ga. Grave located by Major General Samuel Elbert Chapter, Tennille.
- ANEWALT, VALENTINE. Born January 12, 1732; died February 8, 1812. Buried at Stone Church, Kreidersville, Northampton County, Pa. Grave located by Liberty Bell Chapter.
- AVERY, ABEL. Born 1760; died April 30, 1846. Private. Connecticut Men in Revolution, page 664. Buried, S. E. Cemetery, Cornwall, Conn. Grave located by Mary Clap Wooster Chapter, New Haven.
- BACKUS, Capt. TIMOTHY. Born 1717; died 1790. Buried in Cleveland Yard, Canterbury Township, Conn. Grave located by Deborah Avery Putman Chapter, Plainfield.

- BACON, Col. BENJAMIN. Buried in Cleveland Yard, Canterbury Township, Conn. Grave located by Deborah Avery Putman Chapter, Plainfield.
- BALL, ELI. Born 1766; died 1857. Served as private, June 8, 1782, to 1783. Buried in Whig Center Cemetery, Branch County, Mich. Grave located by Charity Cook Chapter.
- BECK, JOHN HEINRICH. Born April 7, 1758; died June 8, 1822. Buried at Dryland Church, Hecktown, Northampton County, Pa. Grave located by Liberty Bell Chapter.
- BEISEL, JOHN P. Born September 6, 1754; died October 10, 1829. Buried at Schoenersville, Northampton County; "Christ Union Church, Lutheran and Reformed." Grave located by Liberty Bell Chapter.
- BENDER, DAVID. Buried, Hellers Church, Lancaster County, Pa. Grave located by Donegal Chapter.
- BIEBER, MICHAEL. Born February 11, 1740; died October 26, 1832. Buried at Schoenersville, Northampton County, Pa.; "Christ Union Church, Lutheran and Reformed." Grave located by Liberty Bell Chapter.
- BLAKESLEY, Col. SAMUEL. Died July 12, 1834. Buried in Avon Cemetery, Avon, Livingston County, N. Y. Grave located by Kanaghsaws Chapter.
- BLOOD, ABEL. Born 1758; died August 19, 1852. Buried at Goshen, N. H. Grave located by Asquamchumauka Chapter, Plymouth, N. H.
- BORING, ISAAC. Buried at Ebenezer Church, Jackson County, Ga. Grave located by John Clark Chapter Social Circle.
- BOYER, MICHAEL. Born December 29, 1746; died August 3, 1820. Buried at Dryland Church, Hecktown, Northampton County, Pa. Grave located by Liberty Bell Chapter.
- BRADY, Capt. JAMES. Buried at Gilgal Church, Indiana County, Pa. "Suitably marked." Grave located by Indiana County Chapter.
- BRADY, Capt. SAMUEL. Buried at Gilgal Church, Indiana County, Pa. "Suitably marked." Grave located by Indiana County Chapter.
- BRANDON, Col. THOMAS. S. C. Buried in Davidson family cemetery, Jasper County, Ga. Grave located by Sergeant Jasper Chapter, Monticello.
- BROOKS, JAMES. Buried in Pioneer Cemetery, Wellington, Ohio. Grave located by Western Reserve Chapter.
- BROUSE, M. Buried at Wadsworth, Medina County, Ohio. Grave located by Cuyahoga Portage Chapter.
- BUNNELL, JOSEPH. Born 1720; died May 12, 1807. Private. Connecticut Men in Revolution, pp. 480, 572, 615. Buried in Cornwall Cemetery, Cornwall, Conn. Grave located by Mary Clapp Wooster Chapter.
- BUSWELL, Capt. THOMAS. Born 1744; died 1803. Buried in Cleveland Yard, Canterbury Township, Conn. Grave located by Deborah Avery Putman Chapter.
- CAMPBELL, Capt. CHARLES. Buried at Bethel Church, Indiana County, Pa. Grave located by Indiana County Chapter.
- CARR, WILLIAM. Aged 91; died August 19, 1837. Buried in Temple Hill Cemetery, Geneseo, Livingston County, N. Y. Grave located by Kanaghsaws Chapter.
- CHAMBERLAIN, AARON. Born January 9, 1758; died August 26, 1825. Served under Captain Allen, of Connecticut, from May, 1777, to 1780. Buried in Sheridan, Calhoun County, Mich. Grave located by Battle Creek Chapter.
- CHAPMAN, NATHANIEL. Buried at Kingsfield, Me. Grave located by the Colonel Asa Whitcomb Chapter, Kingsfield.
- CHURCH, WILLARD. Born September 7, 1758; died September 17, 1846. Enlisted December, 1775, in Capt. John Keys Company; Col. John Durkee's Regiment. Discharged January, 1777. Enlisted May 12, 1777. Discharged

CHURCH, WILLARD—Continued.

- January, 1780. Shortly after second discharge he joined the privateer brig *Dean*; was captured and imprisoned on the notorious prison ship *Jersey* till after Yorktown. Buried in Hodge Cemetery, Hartland Township, Livingston County, Mich. Grave located by Philip Livingston Chapter.
- CLARK, GEORGE. Born at Milford June 13, 1752; died at Cornwall November 21, 1841. Private. Pension papers show him to have been a corporal. Buried in Milton Cemetery, Litchfield, Conn. Grave located by Mary Clapp Wooster Chapter.
- CLEVELAND, Capt. JOSIAH. Born 1712, died 1793. Buried in Cleveland yard, Canterbury Township; Conn. Grave located by Deborah Avery Putman Chapter.
- CLEVELAND, Lieut. MOSES. Born 1754, died 1856. Buried in Cleveland yard, Canterbury Township, Conn. Grave located by Deborah Avery Putman Chapter.
- CLEVELAND, TIMOTHY. Born 1730, died 1804. Buried in Cleveland yard, Canterbury Township, Conn. Grave located by Deborah Avery Putman Chapter.
- CLIFFORD, JAMES. Buried at Wadsworth, Medina County, Ohio. Grave located by Cuyahoga Portage Chapter.
- COLE, NATHANIEL. Enlisted Warren, R. I., 1775. Served under Josiah Martingale. Buried Akeley Cemetery, Guilford, Vt. Grave located by Brattleboro Chapter.
- COMINGORE, HENRY, Sr. Pennsylvania Militia. Buried at Mud Meeting House, Mercer County, Ky. Grave located by McAfee Chapter, Harrodsburg, Ky.
- COMINGORE, JOHN, Sr. Died 1820. Buried at Mud Meeting House, Mercer County, Ky. Grave located by McAfee Chapter, Harrodsburg, Ky.
- DANIEL, JOSEPH. Born January 25, 1749; died September 4, 1830. Buried at Schoenersville, Northampton County, Pa.; "Christ Union Church, Lutheran and Reformed." Grave located by Liberty Bell Chapter.
- DAVIDSON, JOHN. Born 1761, died 1856. Buried in Davidson family cemetery, Jasper County, Ga. Grave located by Sergeant Jasper Chapter, Monticello.
- DEAN, JOHN. Died December 24, 1823. Private. Connecticut Men in Revolution. Pages 562-653. Buried in Cornwall Cemetery, Cornwall, Conn. Grave located by Mary Clapp Wooster Chapter.
- DECH, JACOB. Born January 26, 1746; died February 26, 1833. Buried at Schoenersville, Northampton County, Pa.; "Christ Union Church, Lutheran and Reformed." Grave located by Liberty Bell Chapter.
- DEMING, ANDRUS (ANDREW). Aged 67 years. Died November 15, 1827. Buried in South Avon Cemetery, Livingston County, N. Y. Grave located by Kanaghsaws Chapter.
- DESCHLER, PETER. Born March 17, 1743; died September 28, 1800. Buried at Schoenersville, Northampton County, Pa.; "Christ Union Church, Lutheran and Reformed." Grave located by Liberty Bell Chapter.
- DIBBLE, GEORGE. Born November 22, 1755; died June 27, 1833. Private. Cornwall Library Historical Collection. Buried in Cornwall Cemetery, Cornwall, Conn. Grave located by Mary Clapp Wooster Chapter.
- DIBBLE, JOHN, 2d. Born October 4 —; died November 7, 1791. Private. Record of Connecticut Men in Revolution, pp. 63, 420, 562. Buried in Cornwall Cemetery, Cornwall, Conn. Grave located by Mary Clapp Wooster Chapter.
- DOLBIER, BENJAMIN. Buried at Kingsfield, Me. Grave located by the Colonel Asa Whitcomb Chapter, of Kingsfield.
- DRIESBACH (TRIESBACH?), PETER. Born November 3, 1757; died August 16, 1810. Buried at Dryland Church, Hecktown, Northampton County, Pa. Grave located by Liberty Bell Chapter.

- DRUMM, PHILIP. Born September 7, 1721; died November 14, 1788. Buried at Stone Church, Kreidersville, Northampton County, Pa. Grave located by Liberty Bell Chapter.
- DURKEE, Maj. NATHANIEL. Born —; died October, 1825. Buried in Old Redwine Church Cemetery, Jasper County, Ga. Grave located by John Benson Chapter, Hartwell.
- EBERHARD, MICHAEL. Born February 14, 1763; died July 3, 1817. Buried at Schoenersville, Northampton County, Pa.; "Christ Union Church, Lutheran and Reformed." Grave located by Liberty Bell Chapter.
- EDELMAN, GEORGE. Born October 22, 1738; died March 5, 1797. Buried at Schoenersville, Northampton County, Pa.; "Christ Union Church, Lutheran and Reformed." Grave located by Liberty Bell Chapter.
- ELMENDORF, CORNELIUS. Aged 80 years. Died March 10, 1833. Quartermaster Northern Regiment Minutemen. Dutchess Militia L. B. R. Six. Associator Kingston precinct. Rank, colonel. Buried at town of Red Hook, Upper Red Hook village, St. John's Reformed Church, N. Y. Grave located by Chancellor Livingston Chapter, Rhinebeck, N. Y.
- ELMENDORF, JACOB, Jr. Born August 10, 1729; died November 8, 1851. Dutchess Militia L. B. R., Sixth. Buried at town of Red Hook, Upper Red Hook village, St. John's Reformed Church, N. Y. Grave located by Chancellor Livingston Chapter, Rhinebeck, N. Y.
- ELSWORTH, JOHN. Aged 71 years 11 months 19 days; died March 9, 1832. N. Y. line, Second, Fourth, Regiments, Weissenfels Levies, Graham Dutchess Militia, Seventh Regiment. Buried at town of Red Hook, village of Madalin, N. Y. Old Red Church. Grave located by Chancellor Livingston Chapter.
- EVODAN, MARTIN. Buried in Lancaster Cemetery, Pa. Grave located by Donegal Chapter.
- EZELL, HARTWELL. Born 1764; died 1836. Buried Ezell family cemetery, Jasper County, Ga. Grave located by Sergeant Jasper Chapter, Monticello.
- FATZINGER, HENRY. Born November 1, 1752; died April 4, 1836. Buried at Schoenersville, Northampton County, Pa.; "Christ Union Church, Lutheran and Reformed." Grave located by Liberty Bell Chapter.
- FELTON, JOHN. Aged 92 years 4 months 20 days; died January 20, 1832. Associator Northeast precinct, Line Regiments Second and Fourth, Dutchess Militia L. B. R., Sixth. Buried at town of Red Hook, Upper Red Hook village, St. John's Reformed Church, N. Y. Grave located by Chancellor Livingston Chapter, Rhinebeck, N. Y.
- FINLEY, SAMUEL. Aged 57 years; died October 6, 1806. Buried in Temple Hill Cemetery, Geneseo, Livingston County, N. Y. Grave located by Kanaghsaws Chapter.
- FISHER, ADAM. Buried in Mud Brook Cemetery, McDonaldsville, Stark County, Ohio. Grave located by Canton Chapter.
- FRANCIS, JUSTUS. Born January 28, 1762; died February 14, 1819. Gave service as private and artificer. Buried in Fairview Cemetery, New Britain, Conn. Grave located by Menominee Chapter, Michigan.
- FRANKENFIELD, PHILIP PETER. Born November 18, 1735; died March 3, 1815. Buried at Dryland Church, Hecktown, Northampton County, Pa. Grave located by Liberty Bell Chapter.
- FRENCH, NATHANIEL. Born in Massachusetts February 2, 1721; died June 8, 1801, Brattleboro, Vt. Served Captain Duncan's company. Member of correspondence committee. Buried in Locust Ridge Cemetery, Brattleboro, Vt. Grave located by Brattleboro Chapter.

- FULLER, ELIJAH. Aged 85 years; died January 18, 1835. Buried in South Avon Cemetery, Livingston County, N. Y. Grave located by Kanaghsaws Chapter.
- FULTON, CAPTAIN JAMES. Buried at Oxford, Chester County, Pa. Grave located by Donegal Chapter.
- GERMOND, SILAS. Aged 86 years. Died March 22, 1849. Dutchess Militia L. B. R. Sixth. Buried in community ground, Dutchess County, N. Y. Grave located by Chancellor Livingston Chapter, Rhinebeck, N. Y.
- GREEN, JOHN. Aged 69 years. Died September 21, 1830. Various enlistments line and levies. Dutchess Militia, Second Regiment, L. B. R. Fourth. Buried at town of Red Hook, village of Madalin, Old Red Church, New York. Grave located by Chancellor Livingston Chapter.
- GRIFFING, Capt. DANIEL. Born May 12, 1736; died June 22, 1822, page 363, Refugees of Long Island. He commanded a full company of volunteers enlisted on Long Island; Third Regiment New York Line, Col. James Clinton. In 1775 marched to Ticonderoga; at Fort Montgomery in 1777; commanded armed vessel *Revenge* near New York in 1778; his private sloop later captured vessels carrying British supplies. Vessel destroyed with others when Arnold captured New London. Buried in Clinton Cemetery, Clinton, Conn. Grave located by Eve Lear Chapter, New Haven.
- GRISWOLD, A. Buried at Western Star, Ohio. Grave located by Cuyahoga Portage Chapter.
- GROSS, ABRAHAM. Born April 7, 1755; died April 18, 1828. Buried at Schoenersville, Northampton County, Pa.; "Christ Union Church, Lutheran and Reformed." Grave located by Liberty Bell Chapter.
- GROSS, PETER. Born January 1, 1761, died May 28, 1846. Buried in Jordan Reformed Cemetery, Walters Station, Lehigh County, Pa. Grave located by Liberty Bell Chapter.
- HARRIS, JOHN. Aged 70. Died September 15, 1833. Private. Served Con. lines. Pension granted March 4, 1831. Buried at Newfane village, Vt. Grave located by Brattleboro Chapter.
- HARRIS, JOHN. Aged 89 years. Died November 27, 1814. Same regiment New York line Second, etc. Buried in community ground, Dutchess County, N. Y. Grave located by Chancellor Livingston Chapter, Rhinebeck, N. Y.
- HARRIS, SETH. Aged 80 years. Died February 2, 1842. Dutchess Militia, L. B. R. Sixth. Buried in community ground, Dutchess County, N. Y. Grave located by Chancellor Livingston Chapter, Rhinebeck, N. Y.
- HELDENBRAND, MICHAEL. Buried in Mud Brook Cemetery, McDonaldsville, Stark County, Ohio. Grave located by Canton Chapter.
- HELLER, JOSEPH. Born March 19, 1756. died March 26, 1836. Buried at Schoenersville, Northampton County, Pa.; "Christ Union Church, Lutheran and Reformed." Grave located by Liberty Bell Chapter.
- HENDERSON, ? Buried at Bethel Church, Indiana County, Pa. Grave located by Indiana County Chapter.
- HERMANC, ANDREW. Aged 40 years. Died March 19, 1798. Buried at town of Red Hook, Upper Red Hook village, St. John's Reformed Church, New York. Grave located by Chancellor Livingston Chapter, Rhinebeck, N. Y.
- HERMANC, ANDREW G. Born January 1, 1758. Died January 24, 1804. Dutchess Militia L. B. R. Sixth. Buried at town of Red Hook, Upper Red Hook village, St. John's Reformed Church, New York. Grave located by Chancellor Livingston Chapter, Rhinebeck, N. Y.
- HERMANC, PETER. Born May 21, 1807. Aged 80 years. Associator Rhinebeck precinct, Dutchess Militia L. B. R. Sixth. Buried at town of Red Hook, Upper Red Hook village, St. John's Reformed Church, New York. Grave located by Chancellor Livingston Chapter Rhinebeck, N. Y.

- HERMANCÉ, RYER. Aged 55 years. Died November 1, 1804. Associator Rhinebeck precinct. Buried at town of Red Hook, Upper Red Hook village, St. John's Reformed Church, New York. Grave located by Chancellor Livingston Chapter, Rhinebeck, N. Y.
- HERMANCÉ, SIMON. Aged 73 years. Died June (?) 25, 1836. Dutchess Militia, L. B. R. Sixth. Buried at town of Red Hook, Upper Red Hook village, St. John's Reformed Church, New York. Grave located by Chancellor Livingston Chapter, Rhinebeck, N. Y.
- HIBSHMANS, Major WENDELL. Buried at Ephrata, Pa. Grave located by Donegal Chapter.
- HICKS, JOHN. Aged 73 years. Dutchess Militia, Second Regiment. Weissenfels Levies. Unidentified line or levies. Buried in Youmans family ground, Dutchess County, N. Y. Grave located by Chancellor Livingston Chapter, Rhinebeck, N. Y.
- HINSDALE, ELISHA. Buried at Wadsworth, Medina County, Ohio. Grave located by Cuyahoga Portage Chapter.
- HOFFMAN, NICHOLAS. Aged 76. Died July 22, 1824. Dutchess Militia, Sixth Regiment. Buried at town of Red Hook, village of Madalin, N. Y., Old Red Church. Grave located by Chancellor Livingston Chapter.
- HOFFMAN, ZACHERIAS. Dutchess Militia, L. B. R. Fourth and Sixth. Buried at town of Red Hook, village of Madalin, N. Y., Old Red Church. Grave located by Chancellor Livingston Chapter.
- HOPKINS, JAMES. Aged 82 years. Died August 6, 1832. Buried at Wells, Vt. Grave located by Lake St. Catherine Chapter.
- HOSMER, TIMOTHY, M. D. Aged 70 years. Died November, 1815. Buried in Avon Cemetery, Avon, Livingston County, N. Y. Grave located by Kanaghsaws Chapter.
- HUBER, MICHAEL. June 23, 1743; died October 29, 1822. Buried at Schoenersville, Northampton County, Pa.; "Christ Union Church, Lutheran and Reformed." Grave located by Liberty Bell Chapter.
- HUMMEL, MATTHEWS. Born February 23, 1746; died November 29, 1828. Buried at Schoenersville, Northampton County, Pa.; "Christ Union Church, Lutheran and Reformed." Grave located by Liberty Bell Chapter.
- HUMPHERY, SIMON. Buried at Western Star, Ohio. Grave located by Cuyahoga Portage Chapter.
- HUSTED, Maj. EBENEZER. Aged 75. Died November 16, 1810. Dutchess Militia L. B. R. Sixth. Buried in community ground, Dutchess County, N. Y. Grave located by Chancellor Livingston Chapter, Rhinebeck, N. Y.
- HUSTED, EBENEZER. Aged 42 years. Died November 8, 1810. Dutchess Militia L. B. R. Sixth. Buried in community ground, Dutchess County, N. Y. Grave located by Chancellor Livingston Chapter, Rhinebeck, N. Y.
- HUSTED, GERMOND. Aged 42. Died November 8 (18), 1806. Dutchess Militia L. B. R. Sixth. Buried in community ground, Dutchess County, N. Y. Grave located by Chancellor Livingston Chapter, Rhinebeck, N. Y.
- HUSTED, PETER. Aged 47 years. Died August 15, 1808. Dutchess Militia Sixth Regiment. Buried in community ground, Dutchess County, N. Y. Grave located by Chancellor Livingston Chapter, Rhinebeck, N. Y.
- HUTCHINSON, ABLJAH. Born July 4, 1756; died February 11, 1843. Buried in Temple Hill Cemetery, Geneseo, Livingston County, N. Y. Grave located by Kanaghsaws Chapter.
- HUTCHINS, SAMUEL. Buried at Kingsfield, Me. Grave located by Colonel Asa Whitcomb Chapter, Kingsfield.

- JANSEN, WILUM. (Johnson, William.) Born March —, 1730; died January 17, 1804. Buried at Dryland Church, Hecktown, Northampton County, Pa. Grave located by Liberty Bell Chapter.
- JENNINGS, BURRITT. Cavalryman, Milford town records of soldiers. Buried in Milton Cemetery, Litchfield, Conn. Grave located by Mary Floyd Tallmage Chapter, Litchfield, Conn.
- JOHNSON, Col. OBADIAH. Buried in Cary Cemetery, Canterbury Township, Conn. Grave located by Deborah Avery Putman Chapter.
- JOHNSON, Dr. TIMOTHY. Born May 11, 1762; died July 4, 1830. Private. Connecticut Men in Revolution. Pages 397-562. Buried in Cornwall Cemetery, Cornwall, Conn. Grave located by Mary Clapp Wooster Chapter.
- JOHNSON, WILLIAM. (See "Jansen, Wilum.")
- JOHNSTON, LITTLETON. Born 1756; died 1842. Third Maryland Independent Company. Buried in Johnston family cemetery, Jasper County, Ga. Grave located by Sergeant Jasper Chapter, Monticello.
- JONES, HORATIO. Aged 72 years, 9 months. Died August 18, 1836. Buried in Temple Hill Cemetery, Geneseo, Livingston County, N. Y. Grave located by Kanaghsaws Chapter.
- JONES, PAUL. Born October 4, 1737; died September 16, 1821. Buried at Lower Merion Friends Meeting, near Merion, Pa. Grave located by Valley Forge Chapter.
- KEIM, JOHN. Born July 20, 1754; died August 9, 1815. Buried at Schoenersville, Northampton County, Pa.; "Christ Union Church, Lutheran and Reformed." Grave located by Liberty Bell Chapter.
- KEIPER, JOHN. Born May 24, 1758; died December 28, 1825. Buried at Schoenersville, Northampton County, Pa.; "Christ Union Church, Lutheran and Reformed." Grave located by Liberty Bell Chapter.
- KEIPER, LUTHING. Born December 15, 1737; died October 19, 1815. Buried at Schoenersville, Northampton County, Pa.; "Christ Union Church, Lutheran and Reformed." Grave located by Liberty Bell Chapter.
- KELCHNER, MICHAEL. Born January 1, 1734; died April 22, 1820. Buried at Schoenersville, Northampton County, Pa.; "Christ Union Church, Lutheran and Reformed." Grave located by Liberty Bell Chapter.
- KEMERER, JOHN NICHOLAS. Born March 17, 1750; died August 7, 1820. Buried at Dryland Church, Hecktown, Northampton County, Pa. Grave located by Liberty Bell Chapter.
- KENNEDY, THOMAS. Buried in Linden Grove Cemetery. Grave located by Elizabeth Kenton Chapter, Newport, Ky.
- KIDD, JOSEPH. Born 1750; died March 29, 1827. Buried at Schoenersville, Northampton County, Pa.; "Christ Church, Lutheran and Reformed." Grave located by Liberty Bell Chapter.
- KINTER, Capt. JOHN. Buried at Washington Church, Indiana County, Pa. Grave located by Liberty Bell Chapter.
- KIP, ABRAM R. Aged 91 years. Died February 11, 1830. Dutchess Militia L. B. R. sixth. Buried at town of Red Hook, Upper Red Hook village, St. John's Reformed Church, New York. Grave located by Chancellor Livingston Chapter, Rhinebeck, N. Y.
- KIP, JOHN A. Dutchess Militia L. B. R. Sixth. Buried at town of Red Hook, Upper Red Hook village, St. John's Reformed Church, New York. Grave located by Chancellor Livingston Chapter, Rhinebeck, N. Y.
- KIRKEN, PHILEMEN. Buried at Wadsworth, Medina County, Ohio. Grave located by Cuyahoga Portage Chapter

- KLUM, Capt. JOHN I. Born 1836, died 1816. Tivoli. Government marker. New York Militia, First. Dutchess Fifth Regiment. Buried at town of Red Hook, village of Madalin, N. Y. Old Red Church. Grave located by Chancellor Livingston Chapter.
- KNAPP, JOSEPH. Buried at Kingsfield, Me. Grave located by the Colonel Asa Whitcomb Chapter, Kingsfield.
- KNICKERBACKER, ANDRIES. Private, Dutchess Militia L. B. R. Sixth. Buried in Knickerbacker grounds, 2 miles east of Pine Plains, N. Y. Grave located by Chancellor Livingston Chapter.
- KNICKERBACKER, BENJAMIN. Aged 77 years 4 months 14 days. Died September 28, 1805. Dutchess Militia L. B. R. Sixth. Asc. north precinct. Buried in Knickerbacker grounds, 2 miles east of Pine Plains, N. Y. Grave located by Chancellor Livingston Chapter.
- KNICKERBACKER, BENJAMIN, Jr. Aged 73 years. Died October 27, 1826. Asc. northeast precinct, Dutchess Militia L. B. R. Sixth Regiment. Buried in Knickerbacker grounds, 2 miles east of Pine Plains, N. Y. Grave located by Chancellor Livingston Chapter.
- KNICKERBACKER, HARMON J. Aged 77 years. Died August 19, 1805. Comm. of prisoners, Grahams Regiment, Dutchess L. B. R. Sixth Regiment. Stone destroyed. Buried in family ground on Belden place, Dover Road. Dutchess County, N. Y. Grave located by Chancellor Livingston Chapter.
- KNICKERBACKER, JOHN C. Aged 64 years. Died August 13, 1816. Asc. northeast precinct, Dutchess Militia, Sixth Regiment. Buried in Knickerbacker grounds, 2 miles east of Pine Plains, N. Y. Grave located by Chancellor Livingston Chapter.
- KNICKERBACKER, LAWRENCE. Aged 91 years 10 months. Died March 20, 1809. Asc. northeast precinct, Dutchess Militia, Sixth Regiment Dutchess Militia L. B. R. Sixth. Buried in Knickerbacker grounds, 2 miles east of Pine Plains, N. Y. Grave located by Chancellor Livingston Chapter.
- KRIEDER, CONRAD. Born September 7, 1736; died September 7, 1828. Buried at Stone Church, Kriedersville, Northampton County, Pa. Grave located by Liberty Bell Chapter.
- KURTZ, JOHN. Born October 19, 1767; died April 14, 1835. Buried at Schoenersville, Northampton County Pa.; "Christ Union Church, Lutheran and Reformed." Grave located by Liberty Bell Chapter.
- KYLE, Rev. THOMAS. Born 1757; died 1846. Buried on W. Riker Kyle farm, Perryville Pike, Mercer County, Ky. Grave located by McAfee Chapter, Harrodsburg, Ky.
- LAMPSON, WILLIAM. Buried at Western Star, Ohio. Grave located by Cuyahoga Portage Chapter.
- LAWRENCE, JOHN. Buried in Pioneer Cemetery, Wellington, Ohio. Grave located by Western Reserve Chapter.
- LAWRENCE, THOMAS. Aged 68 years. Died June 9, 1803. Lieutenant Colonel John Lasher's Company. Miscellaneous Organizations. Buried at town of Red Hook, Upper Red Hook village, St. John's Reformed Church, N. Y. Grave located by Chancellor Livingston Chapter, Rhinebeck, N. Y.
- LEWIS, JACOB. Aged 82 years. Died August 14, 1852. Associator Rhinebeck precinct. Private Grahams Levies, Dutchess Militia L. B. R. Sixth. Buried at town of Red Hook, Red Hook village, St. Paul's Lutheran Church, New York. Grave located by Chancellor Livingston Chapter, Rhinebeck, N. Y.
- LEWIS, NEHEMIAH. Born 1740. Died March 12, 1812. Rolls and Lists, page 227. Buried in Calhoun Cemetery, Cornwall, Conn. Grave located by Mary Clapp Wooster Chapter.

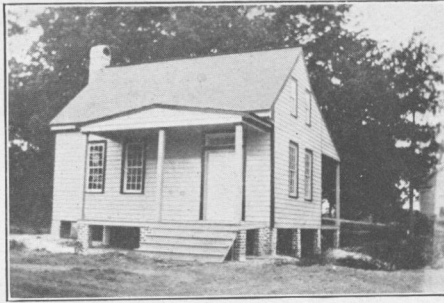
- LEWIS, THOMAS. Dutchess Militia Minutemen. Quartermaster Dutchess Militia L. B. R. Fourth. Buried at town of Red Hook, Red Hook village, St. Paul's Lutheran Church, New York. Grave located by Chancellor Livingston Chapter, Rhinebeck, N. Y.
- LINES, ABEL. Born 1757; died April 28, 1823. Private, Connecticut Men in Revolution, page 408. Buried in Christ Church Cemetery, Bethany, Conn. Grave located by Mary Clapp Wooster Chapter.
- LOVE, DAVID. Asc. Northeast precinct, Dutchess Militia L. B. R. Fifth. Buried on farm of late John Herrick. Gravestone found at foot of cellar stairs. Located by Chancellor Livingston Chapter.
- LYDICK, JOHN. Buried at Indiana, Pa. Grave located by Indiana County Chapter.
- MCCCLIMANS, JOHN. Buried in McClimans Cemetery, Madison County, Ohio. Grave located by Mount Sterling Chapter.
- MCCOMBS, ———. Buried at Bethel Church, Indiana County, Pa. Grave located by Indiana County Chapter.
- MCKINNEY, JOHN. Born April 2, 1757; died August 24, 1837. Buried in Versailles, Ky., Cemetery. Reported by Mrs. Alexander of Paris, Ky.
- MCMURTRY, CAPT. JOHN. Buried at Shakertown, Mercer County, Ky. Grave located by McAfee Chapter, Harrodsburg, Ky.
- MAURER, PETER. Buried in Lancaster Cemetery, Pa. Grave located by Donegal Chapter.
- MECK, PHILLY. Buried on Mylin farm, West Lampeter Township, Lancaster, Pa. Grave located by Donegal Chapter.
- MESERVE, Capt. WILLIAM. Born 1754; died March 28, 1824. Buried at Goshen, N. H. Grave located by Asquamchumauka Chapter, Plymouth, N. H.
- MEYER, JOHN CASPER. Born September 25, 1767; died April 21, 1852. Buried at Schoenersville, Northampton County, Pa.; "Christ Union Church, Lutheran and Reformed." Grave located by Liberty Bell Chapter.
- MEYER, MICHAEL. Born February 11, 1742; died 1817. Buried at Schoenersville, Northampton County, Pa.; "Christ Union Church, Lutheran and Reformed." Grave located by Liberty Bell Chapter.
- MILLER, DANIEL. Buried in Miller graveyard. "Mason and Dixon" is the name of a village in the vicinity of the old Miller graveyard, half way between Greencastle, Pa., and Hagerstown, Md., on the Mason and Dixon line. Grave located by Franklin County Chapter.
- MILLER, MICHAEL. Born January 14, 1760; died September 7, 1823. Buried at Schoenersville, Northampton County, Pa.; "Christ Union Church, Lutheran and Reformed." Grave located by Liberty Bell Chapter.
- MONRO, JOSIAH. Aged 83 years. Died November 9, 1846. Buried at Wells, Vt. Grave located by Lake St. Catherine Chapter.
- MOORE, PETRUS. Aged 89 years 6 months and 29 days. Died May 29, 1833. Dutchess Militia L. B. R. Sixth. Buried at town of Red Hook, Red Hook Village, St. Paul's Lutheran Church, New York. Grave located by Chancellor Livingston Chapter, Rhinebeck, N. Y.
- MOSSER, JOHN. Born April 16, 1741; died October 11, 1810. Buried in Jordan Reformed Cemetery, Walters Station, Lehigh County, Pa. Grave located by Liberty Bell Chapter.
- ORVIS, WAITSTILL. Born in Northfield, Mass., December 2, 1755; died in Brattleboro, Vt., October 11, 1823. Ensign, August 18, 1778, under Col. Eleazer Patterson, Lieut. Col. John Sergeant. Buried at West Brattleboro, Vt. Grave located by Brattleboro Chapter.
- PAGE, BENJAMIN. Buried in West Lawn Cemetery, Canton, Stark County, Ohio. Grave located by Canton Chapter.

- PARKS, AARON. Born February 2, 1758. Marched to Concord at 17, April 19, 1775. Captain Smith's company, Capt. Abijah Pierce's Regiment; also Nathan Fuller's company, General Gardner's regiment. Served in General Lee's Life Guard. (Called by the Indians, "Boiling Water.") Pensioned May 7, 1818. Massachusetts Continental Line. Buried in Forest Hill Cemetery, Charlestown, N. H. Grave located by "Old 4 Chapter."
- PATTERSON, HENRY. Born June 14, 1756; died October 24, 1819. Buried at Schoenersville, Northampton County, Pa.; "Christ Union Church, Lutheran and Reformed." Grave located by Liberty Bell Chapter.
- PAYNE, DAVID. Born 1729; died 1805. Buried in Cleveland yard, Canterbury Township, Conn. Grave located by Deborah Avery Putman Chapter.
- PELTON, SAMUEL. Buried in Pioneer Cemetery, Wellington, Ohio. Grave located by Western Reserve Chapter.
- PHARIS, Capt. ROBERT. Buried in Davidson family cemetery, Jasper County, Ga. Grave located by Sergeant Jasper Chapter, Monticello.
- PHILLIPS, ABRAHAM. Aged 77 years. Died June 5, 1829. Buried in Temple Hill Cemetery, Geneseo, Livingston County, N. Y. Grave located by Kanaghsaws Chapter.
- POST, J. Died 1794. Dutchess Militia, First Regiment. Buried at town of Red Hook, N. Y. Abandoned cemetery. Fragment of a stone. Grave located by Chancellor Livingston Chapter.
- PULVER, PETER. Aged 61 years. Died May 20, 1828. Dutchess Militia, L. B. R. Sixth. See Pider Polfer on roster. Buried in Knickerbacker grounds, 2 miles east of Pine Plains, N. Y. Grave located by Chancellor Livingston Chapter.
- PULVER, WANDLE. Aged 87 years. Died August 13, 1826. Lieutenant Albany M. Tenth Regiment; Albany M. L. B. R., Tenth. Buried in Knickerbacker grounds, 2 miles east of Pine Plains, N. Y. Grave located by Chancellor Livingston Chapter.
- REICHARD, MICHAEL. Born November 8, 1756; died January 20, 1842. Buried at Schoenersville, Northampton County, Pa. "Christ Union Church, Lutheran and Reformed." Grave located by Liberty Bell Chapter.
- RICHARDS, JEDEDREAH. Buried at Western Star, Ohio. Grave located by Cuyahoga Portage Chapter.
- RICHARDSON, AMOS. Born, 1764, in Virginia; died 1847, in Georgia. Buried in Sardis Cemetery, Hart County, Ga. Grave located by John Benson Chapter, Hartwell.
- RIGHTER, WILLIAM. Aged 73 years. Died January 4, 1820. Dutchess M. L. B. R., Sixth. Buried in Knickerbacker grounds, 2 miles east of Pine Plains, N. Y. Grave located by Chancellor Livingston Chapter.
- RITTER, CASPER. Born July 24, 1747; died May 2, 1824. Buried at Schoenersville, Northampton County, Pa. "Christ Union Church, Lutheran and Reformed." Grave located by Liberty Bell Chapter.
- RITTER, DANIEL. Born August 1, 1758; died August 29, 1836. Buried at Dryland Church, Hecktown, Northampton County, Pa. Grave located by Liberty Bell Chapter.
- ROBINSON, RICHARD. Aged 75 years. Died December 15, 1838. Buried at Wells, Vt. Grave located by Lake St. Catherine Chapter.
- ROCKEL, JOHN. Born March 23, 1749; died June 4, 1838. Buried at Schoenersville, Northampton County, Pa. "Christ Union Church, Lutheran and Reformed." Grave located by Liberty Bell Chapter.
- ROGER, FREDERICK. Born April 26, 1759; died March 10, 1839. Buried at Schoenersville, Northampton County, Pa. "Christ Union Church, Lutheran and Reformed." Grave located by Liberty Bell Chapter.

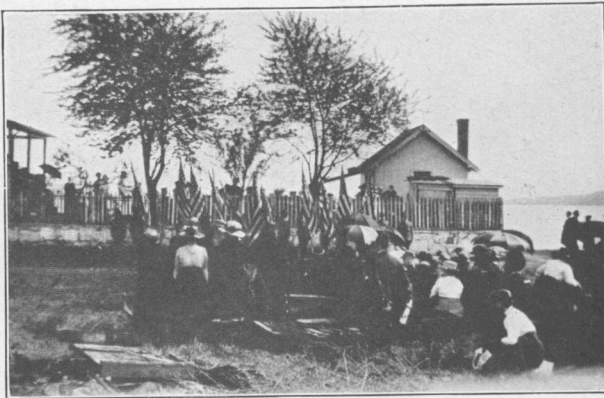
- ROWE, BASTIAN. Aged 89. Died September 15, 1843. Dutchess Militia L. B. R. Sixth. Buried in Rowe family ground, town of Milan, N. Y. Grave located by Chancellor Livingston Chapter, Rhinebeck, N. Y.
- ROWE, JOHN. Aged 59 years. Died December 19, 1810. Dutchess Militia L. B. R. Sixth. Buried in Rowe family ground, town of Milan, N. Y. Grave located by Chancellor Livingston Chapter., Rhinebeck, N. Y.
- RUSSELL, RIVERIUS. Born in New Haven, Conn., March, 1756; died York, N. Y., March 7, 1834. Private Colonel Mosley's regiment, Capt. Robert Martin's company, 1778. Buried in a small rural cemetery at York, N. Y., near Linwood, Livingston County, N. Y. Grave located by Mary Clapp Wooster Chapter.
- RUTTER, JOSEPH. Buried in Yost Cemetery, New Holland, Pa. Grave located by Donegal Chapter.
- SCHOONMAKER, DAVID. Aged 63 years. Died February 11, 1813. Ulster Militia, First Regiment. Buried at town of Red Hook, village of Madalin, N. Y. Old Red Church. Grave located by Chancellor Livingston Chapter.
- SEXTON, EZRA. Buried in Pioneer Cemetery, Wellington, Ohio. Grave located by Western Reserve Chapter.
- SHARBORN, DAVID. Born in 1740; died March 10, 1814. Buried at Goshen, N. H. Grave located by Asquamchumauka Chapter, Plymouth, N. H.
- SHIELDS, JOHN (Capt.). Buried at Washington Church, Indiana County, Pa. Grave located by Indiana County Chapter.
- SIMMONS, DAVID. Aged 86 years. Died February 3, 1854. Dutchess Militia L. B. R. Sixth. Buried at town of Pine Plains, Knickerbacker grounds, 2 miles east of Pine Plains, N. Y. Grave located by Chancellor Livingston Chapter.
- SIMMONS, HENRY. Died in 1805. Stone marked "H. S." Dutchess Militia L. B. R. Sixth. Buried in Knickerbacker grounds, 2 miles east of Pine Plains, N. Y. Grave located by Chancellor Livingston Chapter.
- SIMMONS, ICHABOD. Buried at Kingsfield, Me. Grave located by the Col. Asa Whitcomb Chapter, Kingsfield.
- SIMMONS, AMOS. Died in 1805. Stone marked "A. S." Dutchess Militia L. B. R. Sixth. Buried in Knickerbacker grounds, 2 miles east of Pine Plains, N. Y. Grave located by Chancellor Livingston Chapter.
- SKILTON, DR. HENRY. Born in St. Michael's, Coventry, England, November 19, 1718. Died at Watertown, June 7, 1842. A commissioned officer stationed at Roxbury Neck, Mass. Cothren's "History Woodbury," pages 396, 711, 786. Daughters American Revolution Lineage Bks. Nat. Nos. 10096, 178082, and 25917. Buried in "Old Towne Cemetery," Watertown, Conn. Grave located by Sarah Whitman Trumboull Chapter.
- SKINNER, DEACON DAVID. Aged 71 years. Died February 3, 1814. Buried in Temple Hill Cemetery, Genesee, Livingston County, N. Y. Grave located by Kanaghsaws Chapter.
- SLAPPEY, Sergt. HENRY. Born 1758; died 1820. Capt. William Alexander's Troops, Wade Hampton's Regiment, South Carolina. Buried in Slappey family cemetery, Monticello, Ga. Grave located by Sargeant Jasper Chapter, Monticello.
- SMITH, JOHANNES. Aged 71 years. Died April 18, 1815. Associator Rhinebeck precinct. Buried at town of Red Hook, Red Hook Village, St. Paul's Lutheran Church, N. Y. Grave located by Chancellor Livingston Chapter, Rhinebeck, N. Y.
- SNIDER, GEORGE (JURY). Aged 65 years. Died October 20, 1828. Dutchess Militia, Second Regiment. Buried at town of Red Hook, Red Hook Village, St. Paul's Lutheran Church, N. Y. Grave located by Chancellor Livingston Chapter, Rhinebeck, N. Y.

- STAGG, Capt. JAMES. Born 1738; died 1826. Buried at Mount Pleasant Church, Mercer County, Vt. Grave located by McAfee Chapter, Harrodsburg, Ky.
- STERN, JOHN. Born November 12, 1760; died March 17, 1843. Buried at Schoenersville, Northampton County, Pa. "Christ Union Church, Lutheran and Reformed." Grave located by Liberty Bell Chapter.
- STEVENS, ELIAS. Born September 22, 1764; died June 6, 1852. Engaged for three months June, 1778, Captain Beebe's Company; in Second Regiment, Connecticut line, Captain Billing's Company, 1781-1783; later, Third Regiment, Connecticut line; discharged at West Point December, 1783. See document filed at Hartford, with application for pension, 1818. Buried in Clinton Cemetery, Clinton, Conn. Grave located by Eve Lear Chapter.
- STEWART, Col. HENRY. Aged 70 years, 11 months, 26 days. Died August 31, 1840. Dutchess Militia L. B. R. Sixth Regiment. Buried in Rowe family ground, town of Milan, N. Y. Grave located by Chancellor Livingston Chapter, Rhinebeck, N. Y.
- STEWART, Capt. JAMES. Aged 48 years. Died July 6, 1800. Ensign 1778, April 4. Dutchess Militia L. B. R. 6. Buried in Rowe family ground, town of Milan, N. Y. Grave located by Chancellor Livingston Chapter, Rhinebeck, N. Y.
- STEWART, WILLIAM. Aged 49 (59). Died March 10, 1788. Adjutant in First Rhinebeck and North East Regiment, 1776, September 10. Buried in Rowe family ground, town of Milan, N. Y. Grave located by Chancellor Livingston Chapter, Rhinebeck, N. Y.
- STICKLE, JOHN. Aged 72 years. Died October 3, 1816. Dutchess Militia L. B. R. Sixth. Buried at town of Red Hook, Red Hook Village, St. Paul's Lutheran Church, N. Y. Grave located by Chancellor Livingston Chapter, Rhinebeck, N. Y.
- STICKLES, ANDRIES. Aged 57 years. Died August 17, 1805. Dutchess Militia L. B. R. Sixth. Buried in Knickerbacker Grounds, 2 miles east of Pine Plains, N. Y. Grave located by Chancellor Livingston Chapter.
- STRAAT, ANTHONY. Aged 80 years. Died January 11, 1813. Dutchess Militia L. B. R. Sixth. Buried at town of Red Hook, Red Hook Village, St. Paul's Lutheran Church, N. Y. Grave located by Chancellor Livingston Chapter, Rhinebeck, N. Y.
- SWART, THOMAS. Aged 59 years. Died February 26, 1823. Private First Ulster Militia. Private Willetts Levies. Buried at town of Red Hook, Upper Red Hook Village, St. John's Reformed Church, N. Y. Grave located by Chancellor Livingston Chapter, Rhinebeck, N. Y.
- TAFT, WILLIAM. Aged 75 years. Died September 24, 1832. Served in Massachusetts Militia. Pension granted March 4, 1831. Buried in Townshend, Vt. Grave located by Brattleboro Chapter.
- TEEPLE, ANDREW. Aged 62 years. Died April 20, 1841. Buried Temple Hill Cemetery, Geneseo, Livingston County, N. Y. Grave located by Kanaghsaws Chapter.
- TURNER, GILBERT. Aged 72 years. Died September 2, 1813. Albany Militia Eighth and Tenth. Buried at town of Pine Plains, Knickerbacker Grounds, 2 miles east of Pine Plains, N. Y. Grave located by Chancellor Livingston Chapter.
- TYLER, WILLIAM. Aged 79 years. Died December 31, 1843. Buried Temple Hill Cemetery, Geneseo, Livingston County, N. Y. Grave located by Kanaghsaws Chapter.
- VAN ALLEN, PETER. Aged 72 years. Died December 29, 1821. Associator Rhinebeck precinct, Albany Militia, Seventh Regiment. Buried at town of Red Hook, Upper Red Hook Village, St. John's Reformed Church, N. Y. Grave located by Chancellor Livingston Chapter, Rhinebeck, N. Y.

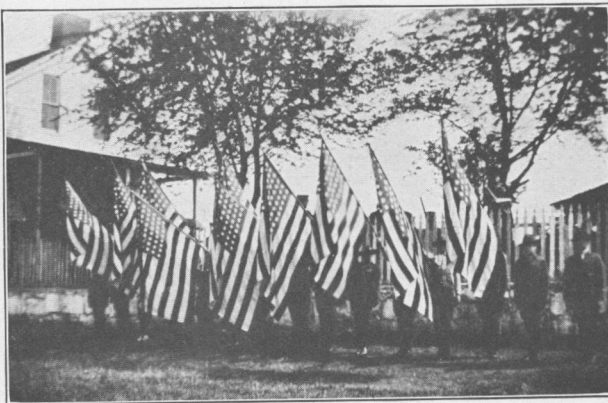
- VAN KEUREN, TOBIAS. Associator Rhinebeck precinct. Dutchess Militia L. B. R. Sixth. Buried at town of Red Hook, Red Hook Village, St. Paul's Lutheran Church, N. Y. Grave located by Chancellor Livingston Chapter, Rhinebeck, N. Y.
- VOSBURG, MARTIN. Aged 62 years, 9 months, 22 days. Died May 6, 1801. Dutchess M. L. B. R. Sixth. Buried at town of Red Hook, village of Madalin, N. Y. Old Red Church. Grave located by Chancellor Livingston Chapter.
- VREDENBERG, WILLIAM. Name appears constantly in Rhinebeck records. Associator Rhinebeck precinct, Dutchess Militia L. B. R. Sixth. Buried at town of Red Hook, Upper Red Hook Village, St. John's Reform Church. Grave located by Chancellor Livingston Chapter, Rhinebeck, N. Y.
- WEBB, CLAIRBORN. Buried Grove Level Church, 3 miles east of Marysville, Jackson County, Ga. Grave located by Hannah Clark Chapter, Quitman.
- WEBER, JACOB. Born 1727. Died June 30, 1790. Buried at Schoenersville, Northampton County, Pa. "Christ Union Church, Lutheran and Reformed." Grave located by Liberty Bell Chapter.
- WHITBECK, HARMAN. Aged 59 years 9 months. Died February 4, 1814. Dutchess Militia L. B. R., Sixth. Associator, Rhinebeck precinct. Buried at town of Red Hook, village of Madalin, N. Y. Old Red Church. Grave located by Chancellor Livingston Chapter.
- WHITE, Capt. JOHN. Born June, 1743. Died February, 1833. Buried at White burial ground, Hart County, Ga. Grave located by John Benson Chapter, Hartwell.
- WHITEMAN, JACOB. Aged 86 years. Albany Militia, Third Regiment. Buried at town of Red Hook, Red Hook village, St. Paul's Lutheran Church, N. Y. Grave located by Chancellor Livingston Chapter, Rhinebeck, N. Y.
- WICKWIRE, GRANT. Buried in Footville Cemetery, Litchfield. Grave located by Mary Floyd Tallmage Chapter, Litchfield, Conn.
- WINCH, (?). Buried at Kingsfield, Me. Grave located by Col. Asa Whitcomb Chapter, Kingsfield.
- WISE, PETER. Buried in Marlborough Cemetery, Marlborough, Stark County, Ohio. Grave located by Canton Chapter.
- WOLF, CHRISTIAN. Born November 27, 1741; died November, 1803. Buried at Schoenersville, Northampton County, Pa.; "Christ Union Church, Lutheran and Reformed." Grave located by Liberty Bell Chapter.
- WOLF, GEORGE. Born March 19, 1737; died November 5, 1808. Buried at Schoenersville, Northampton County, Pa.; "Christ Union Church, Lutheran and Reformed." Grave located by Liberty Bell Chapter.
- WORTHING, BARNARD. Born at Amesburg, Mass., September 25, 1744; died at Brooklyn, Pa., July 13, 1820. Buried in Brooklyn, Pa., Old Cemetery. Grave located by Montrose Chapter.
- WRIGHT, JAMES. Born 1754; died 1831. Answered Lexington call; served 6 days. In Continental troops, 1775; Connecticut Line, 1777-1781; enlisted for the war January 10, 1777; discharged May 1, 1780; rejoined June, 1780; on list of prisoners as drummer, ship *Warren*, page 638, Connecticut Men, in Revolution. Buried in Clinton Cemetery, Clinton, Conn. (formerly Killingworth). Copied from tombstone, "He was in the War of the Rev. from commencement to termination." Grave located by Eva Lear Chapter, New Haven, Conn.
- YOUNG, JOHN. Born February 2, 1757; died August 10, 1828. Buried at Schoenersville, Northampton County, Pa.; "Christ Union Church, Lutheran and Reformed." Grave located by Liberty Bell Chapter.



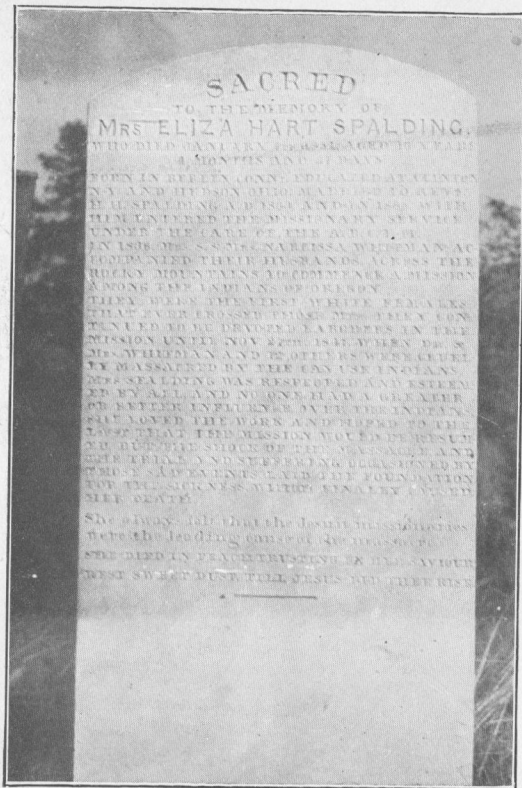
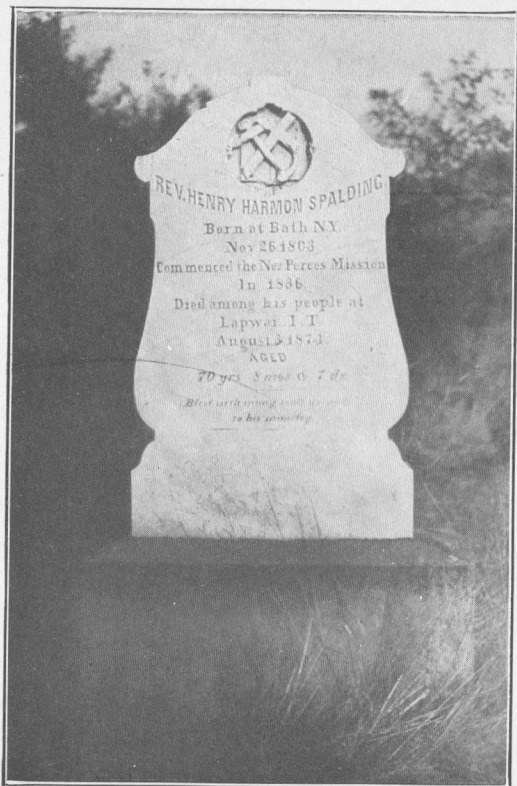
"Old Constitution House." Restored by the North Carolina Daughters. (See page 102.)



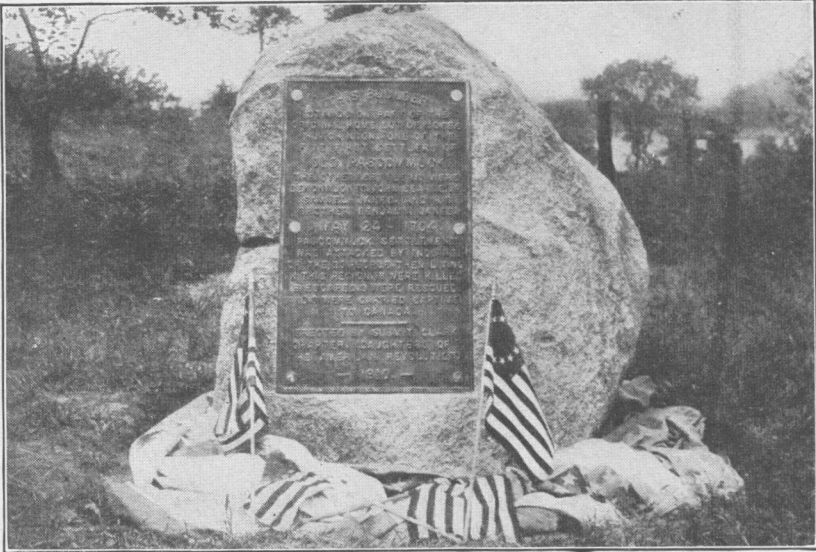
The 300th anniversary of the laying of the first corner stone of the District of Columbia at Jones Point, Alexandria, Va. (See page 105.)



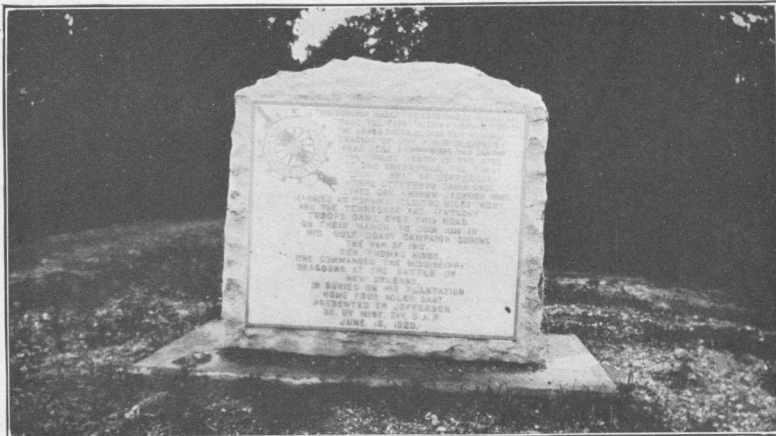
Boy Scouts with flags presented by the D. A. R. at 300th anniversary of laying of first corner stone of District of Columbia. (See page 105.)



Gravestones of the Rev. and Mrs. Henry Harmon Spalding, who founded the Lapwai Mission, Idaho's "Most historic spot." (See page 105.)



Boulder erected by Massachusetts Daughters to commemorate history of Old Pascommuck Settlement. (See page 106.)



A boulder placed by the Mississippi Daughters on a historic site on Natchez Trace in Jefferson County. (See page 106.)

THIS HOUSE WAS ONE OF THE DWELLINGS IN
CAMPUS MARTIUS, THE FORTIFICATION ER-
ECTED BY THE OHIO COMPANY WHEN THE
FIRST SETTLEMENT IN THE NORTHWEST
TERRITORY WAS MADE AT MARIETTA IN 1788.
IT STOOD NEXT TO THE SOUTHEAST BLOCK-
HOUSE AND WAS BUILT BY
GENERAL RUFUS PUTNAM
WHO MADE IT HIS HOME UNTIL HIS DEATH
IN 1824. IT THEN BECAME THE PROPERTY OF
JUDGE ARIUS NYE FROM WHOSE DAUGHTER,
MINERVA TUPPER NYE IT WAS PURCHASED
IN 1919 BY THE STATE OF OHIO.



ERECTED BY THE OHIO DAUGHTERS OF
THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION IN 1921.

Tablet on Campus Martius House, Marietta, Ohio. Unveiled September 28, 1921.
(See page 106.)



Memorial fountain at Manchester, Conn., erected by Oxford Parish Chapter, D. A. R. (See page 109.)



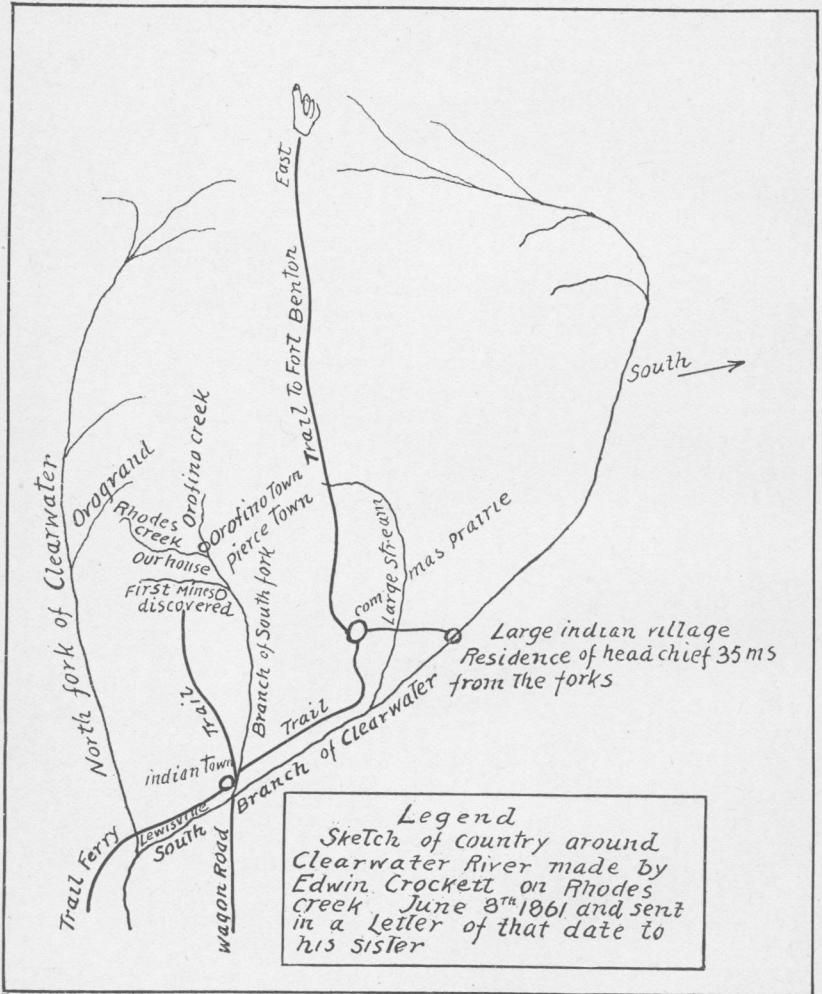
Marker placed at the grave of Mrs. Hannah Eades, a Real Daughter, by the David Reese Chapter of Mississippi.



A tablet erected by the Mary Dillingham Chapter in memory of Revolutionary soldiers buried in Androscoggin County, Maine. (See page 110.)



A boulder erected by the Mary Isham Keith Chapter on the site of the original military post, Camp Worth, Texas.



Sketch map found by Alice Whitman Chapter, Idaho.

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