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Entered as second-class matter, December 8, 1924, at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of March 3, 1879
Fight Between Bonhomme Richard and Serapis
DEAR MEMBERS AND FRIENDS:

When each hour of day and night brings to every family changes of misery and joy, parting and reunion, we may well feel that the foundations of our lives have given way; but let us never forget there is a Power guiding and directing these unbelievable frightful happenings, and we must hold firmly to our faith in Divine wisdom.

As we go to sleep at night may we not remember that precious childish prayer which many of our defenders continue to say in the lonely watches in the sky, on and under the sea, and on the war-torn land:

“Now I lay me down to sleep, I pray the Lord my soul to keep; And if I die before I wake, I pray the Lord my soul to take.”

In the last World War it was told that one soldier who was asked to lead a group in saying the Lord’s Prayer knew only this prayer which his mother had taught him when a baby, and most of the group knew the words.

Perhaps we, who now do so much to uphold the faith of our nation, will use these trusting words before repeating our beautiful Lord’s Prayer which, please God, shall never be changed from its present perfect form.

In another part of this magazine may be found the British Children’s Prayer which is heard in the rooms of our D. A. R. Nursery at Saconbe Park where the little ones take their daily naps.

Our minds naturally dwell upon the power of prayer when we find definite answers in our everyday experiences. The last week of August we were told by one of the National Officers of the Red Cross in charge of dispatching supplies to the Prisoners of War across the seas, that these lifesaving packages have reached and will reach those beloved men and women who have been starving on the meagre rations received from their captors. This news is comforting and true, and certainly is a direct answer to the prayers of thousands of anxious hearts.

Imagine how thankful we of the National Society should be that it has been possible, through the consent of the State Regents and the Curator General, to give added space for the clerks and executives directing this particular service.

The entire third floor in Memorial Continental Hall, in addition to the rooms on the main floor and some in the basement, are now being used by the Red Cross. More space has been given for the Day Nursery, and a pleasant playground and a room for daily rest give our stately buildings an added atmosphere of loving service, which is a joy to all.

Perhaps one of the greatest privileges and responsibilities before women today is the training and upbringing of these countless future American citizens, now just bundles of happiness. If a child is given the love of home, religion and country, there will be fewer delinquents in the years to come. We are forced to look into the future; for we must not dwell upon the past, the memories of which are too heart-breaking for most of us.

It is in our power to guide and direct the childish minds, and this duty is one of the most important tasks before our women who cannot go into the thick of war or war service. Our own, or helpless, homeless babies need us. Somewhere some little one is waiting for the tenderness of your Christian teaching. Won’t you find the child who is waiting for you?

With little children to lead us, and the memory of those words of King George VI of England, spoken four years ago in the extremity of his anguish for his country, still ringing in our ears may we continue to place our hands in those of the Lord and carry on our daily tasks, fearing no evil because He is with us.

Faithfully,

[Signature]

[611]
The United States Navy Carries On

BY VYLLA POE WILSON

The Alfred, our first warship

THE glorious history of the United States Navy, acts of courage and daring of its men and officers on the golden pages of naval history before and since the official founding of the Navy Department April 30th, 1798, is being upheld and many deathless new pages being written in the present war.

As the whole nation, led by the men and women of the Navy, celebrate Navy Day October 27th this year, the second year of the war, we can all feel enormous pride in the fact that our first line of defense is upholding every tradition of the Navy and the nation. It is adding new traditions every hour on the far seas, striking telling blows for the safeguarding of those ideals on which this nation was founded and which the Navy has always defended whenever they were challenged.

The United States Navy is proud that, despite the facts that we were woefully short of ships, personnel and materials, our naval experts considered it necessary to fight a war against ruthless enemies, when this war began, and because the men and women of this nation heard their country's call, we can now say with certainty that the United States Navy is the mightiest Navy in the history of the world.

That this is a fact, the officials who work and plan and spend many sleepless nights just now in the Navy Department freely and positively state.

Of course they are chary of facts and figures on account of war time conditions. But we have moved to the front line of naval strength and the clang of metal, the flaming of forges and the splash of launching ships all over this land give promise that our Navy will keep strong and free to take the part that it must take in the great victory and the still greater part that it must share in the post-war world. Those who have access to the swarming beehives of patriotic men and women working for and directing the building and operations of the United States Navy in Washington and other places, are impressed by the determination
and the great spirit of the Navy which these men and women put into their work.

They are frank in their expression of the necessity of naval preparedness in peace and war, these ranking, bright-eyed young officers, enlisted personnel and large numbers of the WAVES.

On this Navy Day the second of this world war, the Navy feels its responsibilities keenly that the great power it exercises through the strength and excellence of our Naval establishment shall be used for the common good of the world but also to keep alive those traditions and advantages which we as a nation enjoy under the Constitution of the United States.

When they are asked about the future responsibility of the United States Navy to this country and the world, these Navy men and women say they want to have a Navy for good will and a world of peace. They are very apt to point to one of the most illustrious examples of Naval strength in keeping the peace and good will. They will tell you that in 1907 when there was evidence of disquiet on the Pacific front and the ogre of Japanese aggression stirred in its sleep, President Theodore Roosevelt ordered the United States Fleet to the Pacific.

It was a good fleet in those days, just as it has always been a good fleet, with that morale and esprit de corps and love of the Navy on every ship from quarter-deck to far below decks.

There was no war, there was not even a ripple.

The proud fleet carried out its naval mission without incident and there was peace between Japan and the United States for more than a score and ten years. The hero of Manila Bay, in the Spanish-American War, the Admiral of the Navy, George Dewey, arranged and planned this naval mission to the Pacific at the request of the Commander-in-Chief, Theodore Roosevelt. Dewey expressed his approval of this type of Naval message, and a Navy efficient enough to drive home this type of message, up to the very hour of his death, just before the United States went into the first world war. The last Navy Day of Admiral Dewey's life he uttered a warning against the type of public overconfidence in our security which would prevent the building and maintaining of a proper Navy for defense and to preserve the honor of the United States in any circumstances.

Admiral Dewey paid many tributes to the American women in 1916, in aiding in securing the passage of the Navy Bill so necessary at that day. He especially mentioned the Woman's Naval Service, an organization he was instrumental in founding for the purpose of supporting naval measures, working for the Navy and awakening the men and women of the country to the necessity for national preparedness and for a Navy second to none in the world.

If that sailor chief could have been alive in the years between the first world war and this one and seen one element of the womanhood of this country opposing every preparedness measure, and naval building programs, he would have been very much disturbed.

But he also would have been pleased with the intrepid spirit with which such organizations as the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution carried on their determined campaigns for preparedness, and been most satisfied with the stirring resolutions and the real work for preparedness carried on by the organization in the years between the two wars. At hearings of Congress on preparedness measures, Navy Days and other such events, the D. A. R. was always present and accounted for in every section of this country.

It is a source of satisfaction to the D. A. R. in many states that in the last world war and in this when women were called upon to serve in the Army and Navy, the call was answered by many members of the organization and by their daughters. The list of D. A. R. and their daughters who served in the last war, and in this, is too long to print but will be bright pages in the history of womanhood of this country for all time to come:

The part that women played in our national defense and in winning the victory in every crisis in this country, is contained in the history of many of the women especially honored by the D. A. R.

It is interesting to trace the history of women officially in the Navy up to the present time of a WAVES Corps of over 30,000 women under the command of Lieutenant Commander Mildred McAfee, with 5,000 of these working in the Navy Department in Washington, so that the men who formerly filled these duties may go to
sea or to places for service where restrictions do not allow women.

The first women in the Navy were the indefatigable members of the Navy Nurse’s Corps. The corps was established by Congress in 1908, but at that time no provision was made for rank or rating comparable to the Navy’s male personnel. While they have never held actual rank, the Navy nurses have since been accorded privileges similar to those of officers.

Under a Congressional enactment approved by President Roosevelt on July 3, 1942, members of the Navy Nurse Corps were granted relative rank. This means that while they are not actually commissioned officers, they hold rank corresponding to that of officers in the Naval service.

Miss Sue S. Dauser, of Anaheim, Orange County, California, is the present Superintendent of the Navy Nurse Corps and has rank relative to that of a Lieutenant Commander. She has served in the Corps since 1917, and has been Superintendent since 1939.

The Navy need for clerical assistance in the First World War led to the establishment of the Yeoman F Corps.

Yeomen (F) were stationed at Guam, the Panama Canal zone and Hawaii, in addition to the United States and France. About 300 marinettes, as the feminine enlisted personnel of the Marine Corps was designated, were on duty during the war. Most of them were stationed at Marine Corps Headquarters.

"There was no appropriation to pay civilians for the work that was immediately necessary. Every bureau and naval establishment appealed for clerks and stenographers. How could they be secured at once? The Civil Service Commission could not furnish a tithe of the number required, even if there had been the money to pay them."

"Is there any law that says a yeoman must be a man?" I asked my legal advisers. The answer was that there was not, but that only men had heretofore been enlisted. The law did not say ‘male’.

"Then enroll women in the Naval Reserve as yeomen," I said, "and we will have the best clerical assistance the country can provide."

This was done under provisions of the Act of August 29, 1916, which established the Naval Reserve Force to be composed of six classes:

In addition to the purely clerical duties performed by the Yeomen (F), others served as translators, draftsmen, fingerprint-experts, camouflage designers and recruiting agents. Five Yeomen (F), enlisted in the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, served with Navy hospital units in France. One served in connection with the operations of the office of Naval Intelligence in Puerto Rico.

Immediately after the United States went to war against the Central Powers the enrollment of women was taken up on a large scale in order to release enlisted men for active service at sea. As a result a total of 11,275 Yeomen (F) were in service at the time the armistice was signed and most of the immense volume of clerical work at the Navy Department, in addition to many highly important special duties, was being handled by them.

This corps of the first World War, and the fact that these jaunty blue uniformed women proved their worth, proved to those who knew the value of the use of woman-power of the nation to victory that women could be of service to the Navy in this war.

So, July 30th, 1942, women anxious to serve their country listened over the radio with keen interest to the message that went out from the Navy Department announcing the plans of a Women’s Naval Reserve which we know now as WAVES.

First Miss Mildred H. McAfee was a member at large of an advisory committee but when the WAVES became a reality, signed and attested by Congress, she was given the command of this corps which has gone far and proven so useful in the service of their country under her direction.

Soon every one in Washington knew the smartly uniformed Commander McAfee as a woman who had a job to do and was doing it well. They had only known her as the president of Wellesley College who came to Washington for dinner or meetings occasionally.

But she is a naval officer now and is upholding all the naval traditions in the struggle for victory with the same naval spirit displayed by a captain on the quarter-deck of a battleship.

On the anniversary of the official establishment of the corps, July 27th, 1943, Secretary of the Navy Knox praised the patriotic promptness of the women of the coun-
COMMANDER MILDRED E. MCAFEE, HEAD OF THE WAVES

WAVES AT HUNTER COLLEGE
try in the call for women to become WAVES.

"Each of you had the courage to try the new, to leave the security of the known, and to face the unknown life of a woman in uniform. It was a step none of you took lightly," Secretary Knox said.

"Women were not being drafted in this country. There was nothing to prevent your staying where you were . . . as leaders in the professional and business world, as educators and secretaries, newspaper women and dieticians, students and personnel directors . . . in fact, as workers in hundreds of fields of endeavor throughout the United States," he declared.

"Instead, when the Navy called for your services, you came in thousands to answer that need," he said.

"I, for one, shall never forget the patriotic promptness of your response. It proved beyond the shadow of a doubt that thinking women in these United States recognized the stake they had in freedom. It proved to me that American women today have the same courage in fighting beside their men as their grandmothers and great-grandmothers who settled this country and made homes in a new wilderness called the 'land of the free.'

"Here, as nowhere else in the civilized world, women have known the advantages that are rightfully theirs: the rights of education, the choice of profession and line of work to follow, of travel, of a free choice in marriage; in short, the right to lead their own lives in a constructive fashion. Women of America have always valued these rights, and they have been willing to protect them," the secretary added.

"The entire Navy is proud that you are with us. We do not consider you, in any way, a separate corps, and by law, you are not. The general public sometimes talks of a WAVES Ensign or a WAVES yeoman, merely to designate your sex. But you are of the Navy and in the Navy, with the same right to your ratings and rank," he pointed out.

"For the future, we hope for even greater things from you—and we know you will not let us down! You have demonstrated your ability and the Navy feels you are ready for greater responsibilities in even wider fields. As more and more men of the Navy report for duty afloat, to man our many fleets, members of the Women's Reserve will be used in increasing numbers and in positions which call for higher rank," he concluded.

So as the more than 30,000 WAVES of this country face Navy Day of 1943 as part of a great war-time Navy they can be found doing many jobs which require intelligence and skill and sometimes meticulous technical ability.

When the Women's Reserve was established plans called for 1,000 officers and 10,000 enlisted women. Today, the 16 training schools for enlisted women and the Naval Reserve Midshipmen's School for officers have a combined capacity for training more than that number at one time. What was originally planned to be mostly an office force has expanded into gunnery and blind flying instruction, aerology, aviation ground crew work, navigation and other fields. In addition, there are large numbers serving in Navy communications, one of the first fields in which it was recognized that trained women could replace Navy men. Other large numbers are also doing office work and in time to come, they will probably replace all enlisted men serving in such billets at shore stations in continental United States.

In assignments to duty, all but a very small percentage of Women Reservists have either directly replaced male personnel or been given billets necessitated by the tremendous expansion of the Navy which would have had to have been filled by men. Less than 20 per cent of the officers and even fewer enlisted women are doing staff duties at Women's Reserve training schools or in barracks at shore stations. The rest have released enough officers and Bluejackets to man the ships of a major task force, including a battleship, two large aircraft carriers, two heavy cruisers, four light cruisers and 15 destroyers.

Groups of WAVES are on duty at Naval Aviation activities under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Aeronautics: Naval Air Primary Training Command—1,550; Naval Air Technical Training Command—225; Naval Air Operational Training Command—600; Naval Air Intermediate Training Command—1,000. These women are assigned to about 40 different air fields.

Two new training courses for officers of the Women's Reserve, U. S. Naval Reserve, and two for enlisted members of the
Women's Reserve have been established to meet demands for Naval personnel. Enlisted women will be trained for ratings as mail clerks and in aviation instrument maintenance. Officers will receive special instruction in ordnance and the aerology training program is being expanded.

A course of basic instruction in the design, manufacture and use of ordnance materials, the first of its kind for women officers, opened at the General Ordnance School, Navy Yard, Washington, D. C. Twenty-five officers reported for the first course. All women officers assigned to the Bureau of Ordnance will be required to complete the course. A few women from the Bureau of Ordnance are also being sent to the Aviation Gunnery Officers' School, Naval Air Technical Training Center, Jacksonville, Florida, for a two month advanced course in ordnance.

In the aerology training expansion, a new school opened at the University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, for women officers. Similar training is given at the University of California, Los Angeles, California, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, Massachusetts. The Massachusetts Institute of Technology graduated the first class of women aerologists on September 4 and both it and the new school at the University of Chicago enrolled new classes of 25 women each. The women aerologists upon completion of a nine months course serve on temporary duty as understudies at Naval Air Stations, then will take charge of aerological units at smaller Naval Air Stations or be appointed assistants at Weather Centrals.

The Navy's first school for mail clerks, both men and women, is opening at the Naval Training School, Sampson, New York. A class of 76 will enter every two weeks, with 40 per cent being enlisted women. Each enrollee will have nine weeks of training in the school, then two weeks of training in either the New York or San Francisco Fleet Post Office after which each will be assigned duty in the continental United States. Those completing the course at the Mail Clerks School will be rated as Specialist (M), Third Class.

New training for 120 enlisted women will also start September 23 at the Chicago School of Aircraft Instruments, Chicago, Illinois. The women will study the repair, upkeep and overhaul of aircraft precision instruments for 15 weeks, after which they will be assigned to air stations throughout the country.

The history of the United States Navy is the history of our country. Many of the great events of this nation, and famous slogans and mottoes, originated in the Navy.

Delving into the early Navy history it is discovered that the first fight afloat of the War of the Revolution occurred June 10th, 1772, four years before the writing of the Declaration of Independence, when the men of Providence, Rhode Island, mobbed the British armed schooner Gaspé, a revenue cutter, which was interfering with coastwise commerce in an unlawful fashion.

But it was after the Battle of Lexington, April 19th, 1775, that the people of the new world saw the necessity of building an American Navy. The Continental Congress met on May 10th and again on June 14th and a committee was appointed to consider, inquire, and report, with respect to organization of a naval force.

Joseph Hewes, of this committee, invited John Paul Jones, Master Mariner, and whom we know today as the father of the Navy, to come to Philadelphia to give the legislators the benefit of his advice. Jones came, and with Nicholas Biddle and three other merchant ship captains, were authorized to investigate a number of vessels at Philadelphia which might be used for warships. Congress finally purchased the Alfred and the Columbus and two brigs that were named Andre Doria and Cabot. So from this beginning of four converted merchantmen, the largest of which carried guns that could throw 126 pounds of shot at broadside, has grown the mightiest Navy in the history of the world, fighting for the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness today.

John Paul Jones went aboard the Alfred as the head of the list of Lieutenants December 22nd, 1775. In the presence of members of Congress he hoisted the first naval ensign bearing the motto "Don't Tread on Me." And no one has dared tread on the United States Navy since.

In 1776 the schooners Providence, Hornet, Fly, and the sloop Wasp joined the squadron. When we remember the heroism displayed on the Hornet and the Wasp,
airplane carriers of the modern Navy, we can know that Navy tradition endures in names as well as deeds.

On September 23rd, 1779, John Paul Jones, commander of the Bonhomme Richard, uttered his deathless defiance "Surrender? I have just begun to fight!" giving a slogan which has inspired the Navy ever since.

The Navy at Tripoli and the heroism of Stephen Decatur, its part in the War of 1812, would make a naval history in themselves.

One of the most treasured relics of our nation, Old Ironsides, the old ship Constitution which inspired the great American poet, Oliver Wendell Holmes, to write "Old Ironsides" has its own place in United States Naval History.

While cruising against British Commerce Captain Isaac Hull, August 19th, 1812, pitted his frigate Constitution against the British Frigate Guerriere about 700 miles out of Boston.

Because of the little damage done to the ship in the battle she was nicknamed Old Ironsides, a cognomen which has clung to her ever since.

In 1828 she was put out of commission and Oliver Wendell Holmes wrote his poem to the gallant craft. She was restored at the Navy Yard, Boston, July 1, 1833, and has been on cruises of ports on both coasts ever since as a symbol of the ever living invincible spirit of the American Navy.

"Don't give up the ship" was the slogan brave James Lawrence left to his countrymen and to the men of the Navy when his gun frigate Chesapeake at Boston engaged the British Navy Ship Shannon and Lawrence, mortally wounded and carried below, cried in the very face of defeat "not to give up the ship."

"We have met the enemy and they are ours, two ships, two brigs, one schooner and one sloop," the report Oliver H. Perry, after the Battle of Lake Erie, September 10th, 1813, wrote on the back of an old envelope, might well be compared with the terse, to the point, few-worded messages of great and heroic deeds which are being reported by our courageous Navy men in this war.

The heroes of the Spanish-American War who rallied to the battle cry "Remember the Maine" after that proud ship was sunk in Cuban waters sounded the rallying call for the modern Navy we possess today.

Captain Richmond Pearson Hobson, one of the heroes of the war, warned time and time the necessity of preparing to combat attack from the Far East.

Admiral Dewey foresaw the need of a powerful Navy from his experiences at Manila Bay.

The Navy has not only carried the Flag of the United States in battle but in humanity missions and in the discovery of new lands. The Navy claims both Commander Robert E. Peary who reached the North Pole April 6th, 1909, and Admiral Richard Evelyn Byrd, pioneer in naval aviation and who has made many expeditions to the South as well as the North Pole. In World War I the Navy more than did its part in winning the victory and a saga of Navy history could be written on the convoys of our men to France to join the Allies and make victory certain.

The Navy early saw the part that aviation would play in sea power and in national defense. The men who were the first to fly in the Navy should have particular niches in its Hall of Fame.

The Navy's history of aviation dates back definitely to 1908 or before. The first plane to be flown from a naval vessel and the instruction of naval officers was in 1910. Eugene Ely of the Glenn H. Curtiss Co. made the first landing of a plane on a ship on the U. S. S. Pennsylvania January 18th, 1911. Lieutenant John Rodgers made the first extensive flight to be made by a naval aviator in the autumn of the same year.

During the first World War the Navy established patrols to search for German submarines. These patrols were based in France, England and Canada and other places.

In May, 1926, Admiral Byrd, then Commander Byrd, flew over the North Pole in his monoplane Josephine Ford, being the first to accomplish that feat. November 29th, 1929, he flew over the South Pole region and arrived at the South Pole.

The Navy made the first transatlantic flight May 27th, 1919, when the NC-4 piloted by Lieutenant Commander A. C. Read successfully completed the flight as leader of three flying boats from Newfoundland to Portugal, stopping at the Azores on route.

Those who have watched the develop-
ment of aviation in the United States Navy from the small gallant corps of men from the early aviation days and the first World War to its present first line place of the first line of defense cannot but turn their thoughts to some of the men who helped to develop this naval aviation superiority.

After the first World War civil military and naval authorities of this and other nations recognized the fact that the United States and the world were entering into an aviation era and that future wars and preparations for future wars must consider the aerial problems of all branches of the military establishment and, of course, of the Navy.

The Naval Aeronautics of the Navy Department did not have the dignity of a bureau when Rear Admiral William A. Moffett was assigned as head of Naval Aviation.

He was a captain then and had come from two years of sea duty as captain of the Mississippi and had been the World War commandant and developer of the Great Lakes Naval Training Station at Great Lakes, Illinois, whose sons gave as good an account of themselves in the First World War as they do in this.

Captain Moffett had fixed his eyes on the stars of aviation and looked far into the future. He believed in action, as his many medals, including the coveted Congressional Medal of Honor won at Vera Cruz and his World War distinguished service medals testified.

Soon the division was the Bureau of Aeronautics, and the Anacostia Naval Air Station near Washington and other air stations throughout the country began to buzz with life and accomplishment and the trying out of and developing every phase of aviation.

Admiral Moffett as captain of the Mississippi and Commandant of the Great Lakes Naval Training Station, had been a supporter, a developer and exploiter of Naval aviation and brought with him to the Bureau great visions and knowledge of what could be done.

“For the good of the ship” was the slogan placed over the archway at Great Lakes Station during the First World War and this naval slogan was an incentive to the first Chief of the Bureau of Naval Aeronautics and the air minded officers who surrounded him. They talked hard to prove their points to the less air minded.

Many of the men who aided in the plans for the establishment of Naval Aeronautics on a firm basis were the men whose names appear on the lists of the first to fly, among them Admiral Byrd, and Admiral George Murray, then a lieutenant who, in this war, was in command of the invincible aircraft carrier Enterprise until he was called to the important task of directing the work at Pensacola. The first Assistant Chief of the Bureau was Captain Henry C. Mustin, ace naval flyer, who knew more about Naval Aviation than most of his fellows.

To say that their faith in Naval aviation has been justified, is proven by the fact that two of Admiral Moffett's sons, Lieutenant Commander William A. Moffett, Jr., and Lieutenant Charles Moffett, are serving on aircraft carriers with the fleet in battle zones, and have won honors, and Lieutenant Lloyd Mustin, son of Captain Mustin, has also won flying and battle honors.

On Navy Day, when the newspapers and radio will be full of naval exploits and victories in this war, as is bound to happen, a thought must be given to the enormous mission the Navy has in peace time as a harbinger of good will and an aid to stricken peoples and supporter of our foreign policies. In national disasters it has always been the Navy which has been the first to report to offer assistance to populations of stricken areas within the reach of the ships and stations, and in these days airplanes.

We wonder if the Japanese remember another visit from the United States Navy, when the Navy played such an important part in supplying base and assistance for the U. S. planes that bombed Tokyo. If the Japanese memory is long enough to remember acts of generosity and kindness, they will recall that it was the U. S. Asiatic Fleet that was the first to arrive to assist the sick and wounded in the Japanese earthquake. The Navy in all situations of distress have acted as convoy of supplies and medicines and a refuge for refugees. Also it has its purposes in protection of civilian life.

In times of peace the Navy plays an important part in American diplomacy and American ideas in international politics; and of course it will have a great part in the post war world we are facing.
President Theodore Roosevelt once said “The United States Navy is the best guar-
anty the Nation has that its honor and in-
terest will not be neglected; and in addition
it offers by far the best insurance for peace
that human ingenuity has devised.”

In this period of world history it is fortu-
tune for the United States that the Presi-
dent of the United States in this war is
Navy minded. This tendency was engen-
dered in Franklin D. Roosevelt through his
love of ships and the Navy in his early
boyhood and made still more apparent
during his service as Assistant Secretary
of the Navy in the First World War.

Probably the most interesting collection
of pictures of all kinds of Naval vessels
hangs in the President’s study and other of
the private dwelling rooms at the White
House and his collection of ship models is
very extensive.

The Navy, besides being the first line of
defense and the first battle line and the
bulwark of the Ship of State, is notable
for its part in the development of aviation
of all kinds, radio communication, short
methods of navigation, radio direction find-
ers, many implements and accessories of
aircraft, and parts of and designs of ships
and aircraft, deep sea diving and countless
other things to add to the efficiency of liv-
ing in, working for and protecting our
nation. Its maps, marine surveys, weather
statistics and methods, contributions to in-
dustry and science, are boundless.

Not the least of the contribution of the
Navy to the United States and the people
is the part it plays in forming character
and usefulness in the personnel.

A man who has served in the Navy car-
ries his naval efficiency into civilian life.

Calvin Coolidge once said that “All the
money that has ever been spent on the
Navy has been returned to the community
several times over in direct stimulus to in-
dustrial development.”

From the early days through the years
the United States Navy has protected our
international policies even though they con-
flicted with the ideas of other nations.

To the Navy we owe the maintenance of
the Monroe Doctrine, which protects the
American continent from European coloni-
(Continued on page 633)
State Regents' Pages

MRS. HARRISON GARDNER, STATE REGENT OF MISSISSIPPI

MRS. WILLIAM STARK THOMPKINS, STATE REGENT OF PENNSYLVANIA

PENNSYLVANIA

PENNSYLVANIA has loyally carried on the committee work of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, together with all War projects. Hundreds of our members are in uniform, in Red Cross, in defense plants, and are selling War Bonds and stamps—one chapter made $596.00 selling corsages made of stamps.

Pennsylvania gave the second Mobile Blood Plasma Procurement Ambulance to the Red Cross, and expects to reach the goal of one dollar per member for Blood Plasma; many are blood donors.

Nearly three million dollars worth of bonds and stamps have been purchased by Pennsylvania Daughters, and large amounts have been contributed to Red Cross and other War Work. 300,000 Penny Pines have been planted in Pennsylvania's Memorial Forest.

A new class room given in honor of the State Regent, and the Service Wing at Kate Duncan Smith School have been completed.

The Special committee appointed to assist in raising funds to complete the Memorial Bell Tower at Valley Forge have pledged their support to raise $10,000 in Pennsylvania in the present administration.

ELISABETH THOMPKINS, State Regent.

MISSISSIPPI

WAR work colors every effort of the Mississippi Society D. A. R., but the regular objects of the organization are not neglected.

Looking backward to the historical past the Mississippi Society placed a Revolutionary soldier's marker at the grave of Samuel Emory Davis (father of Jefferson Davis), last March; also the Gulf Coast chapter has purchased and is ready to place a Real Daughter's marker at the grave of a former member, Mary Thompson, for whose father, David Thompson, Centre- ville's chapter is named.

In line with the preservation of historic spots is the maintenance of Rosalie, Mis-
Mississippi’s D. A. R. Shrine. A tour of this historic place is offered as a courtesy to those who wear our country’s uniform, and thousands of these from all parts of the nation have passed through its stately rooms, seeing a true picture of the Southern way of life in what we call Ante-Bellum days.

Mississippi Society has adopted the blood plasma program of the National Society as its major project, and September has been designated as the time for a concerted drive in the state for funds to be used for this vital purpose through the American Red Cross for the benefit of our armed forces. The State Regent asks that a goal of $4,000 be set for this special effort.

Under the leadership of State Historian, Mrs. Walter Sillers, chapters are making careful records of the individual war service of members, and the D. A. R. is giving a good account of itself in the many activities in which women are doing their part toward winning the war. Mississippi reported over $328,913 worth of war bonds purchased by D. A. R. up to last March.

During this administration the time of the election of State officers, and the length of term of office have been changed by revision of by-laws to conform to that of the National Society, beginning in 1944. The State Regent recommends that chapters consider bringing their elections into conformity with State and National.

Mississippi Society takes pride in endorsing one of its most charming younger members, Dixie Cotton Herrin, of Clarksdale and New York City, for the office of First Vice President General on the ticket of Mrs. Samuel James Campbell. Mrs. Herrin is a former National officer, and is Honorary State Regent of her home state Society.

With confidence in our organization as a sound patriotic body, we are looking to the future by fostering the C. A. R. It is a matter of pride to us that Louise Mosely Heaton of Rosannah Waters chapter of Charkesdale, is giving such excellent service as National President of this important body. Mississippi also furnished leadership for the C. A. R. when Aylett Quinn of Natchez served as National President, and again when the late beloved Myra Hazard; of La Salle chapter, Corinth, filled the office of National Vice President. Again looking to the future, Edna Whitfield Alexander is doing fine practical work as state chairman of Junior membership.

In closing, we hope this brief sketch will show that Mississippi seeks to preserve a fair balance of interest in the purpose of our organization as it touches the past and the present, looking forward into the future.

MRS. HANUN GARDNER,
State Regent.

D. A. R. Staff Members Mark Helen Pouch Day

HELEN POUCH DAY in honor of Mrs. William H. Pouch, President General, N. S. D. A. R., was observed by the Staff of the Society at the Administration Building, September 22, 1943.

The program was supervised by a committee of the Staff members with Mrs. Tennie Selby Burk as Chairman, assisted by Mrs. Maude B. Goll and Mrs. Ada R. Walker.

The program was opened with a service and song, the song leader being Miss Eva Bright.

A tea in honor of Mrs. Pouch was held at 3 o’clock in the President General’s Reception Room in Constitution Hall, which was a complete surprise to her.

At this time Mrs. Goll, on behalf of the Staff, presented to Mrs. Pouch a monetary gift to the Helen Pouch Scholarship Fund, designated in honor of Mrs. Pouch’s only child who died in girlhood.

A Service Flag containing thirty-six blue stars and one of gold representing close relatives of the Staff Members in the Armed Forces was presented to Mrs. Pouch by Miss Ruth Dutton who dedicated it. This now hangs in the Administration Building Assembly Room.
What Price Peace?

MRS. VINTON EARL SISSON
Adviser—National Defense Committee

American citizens are today faced with an all-absorbing question, because upon it hangs the future of this representative form of government and the highly prized freedom of the American way of life. An informed public opinion is essential to the preservation of democratic processes everywhere in the world. The Constitution of the United States has been the pattern upon which many struggling republics have planned their governments and to which they pinned their faith as they attempted a new experiment in a people’s government of freedom and justice under law. Civilization itself awaits the decision of the United States in the plans for post war reconstruction and peace. Advocates of world federation in a Super State to rule over national governments are so absorbed in their Utopian dreams that they neglect to say what will happen to the United States’ form of government under their planning. It is obvious that they think only of the goal they hope to attain, “a just and durable peace.”

There are more than two hundred groups and organizations of various sizes and ideologies in this country that are planning the post war peace. The government sponsors a number of these for the purpose of preparing data upon which to build the nation’s peace-time activities before and after victory is won, and to present to the peace conference when it is called. On the one extreme among these organizations one finds radicals who would sell out the independent sovereignty of the United States by scrapping the Constitution in the interest of internationalism. At the other extreme are the irreconcilable isolationists who refuse to acknowledge that the peace and welfare of this nation are in any way dependent upon the peace and welfare of the rest of the world, or to recognize that there cannot be security for this nation if other leading nations are threatened by dictatorship from within or aggressive enemies from without. Between these two extremes lies the way to international cooperation and peace. No human being can predict the future or know what is the best formula for maintaining peace when the war is over, but among the many plans being offered can be found material for serious study. From these the individual can, if he will, shift the obviously undesirable from the potentially good and be able to formulate his own convictions as to what course he wishes his government to pursue.

World Federation Program

The program of world federation groups, by whatever name they may be known, calls for definite sacrifice of national sovereignty on the part of those member nations that now enjoy a democratic form of government in which the voice of the people is heard. Their demands are based upon suspicion of the good intentions of governments in general and, in trying to remedy the evils that cause wars, they would punish the innocent with the guilty. They are willing to pin their hopes and faith on the good behavior of a super-government to be controlled by supposed supermen elected from all parts of the world, over whom the government of the United States has no jurisdiction, men of all races, creeds and ideologies. Their assurance that there will be no interference with the internal affairs of this nation can offer no guarantee in the face of proposals to take away from the Congress of the United States certain rights and duties as specified in Article One, Section Eight, of the Constitution, among these the powers “to provide for the common defense and general welfare . . . to regulate commerce with foreign nations . . . to establish an uniform rule of naturalization . . . to declare war . . . to raise and support armies . . . to provide and maintain a navy . . . to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces.” If the elected representatives of the people are to have no control over the relations of their government with the other governments of the world they will subsequently lose control over internal conditions that are bound to be influenced by conditions in other parts of the world. How could the economic
and social welfare of the citizens of the United States be safeguarded, for instance, if there were to be a free-for-all migration of peoples from all parts of the earth's surface? To be "citizens of the world" is small satisfaction under such circumstances.

Federal Union, Inc., is the best known of the groups that ask sacrifices of this kind in the interest of world peace. The slogan "Union Now" originally applied to the union of fifteen so-called democracies, such a union to be augmented when and if other nations found themselves free and were willing to enter the federation. Clarence Streit and his followers claim to have won millions of converts to an idealistic scheme of world government through the publication and distribution of great quantities of literature, innumerable platform and radio appearances, and the organization of hundreds of study groups throughout the United States and the British Empire. From this elaborate and expansive foundation the field has broadened and, to all appearances, has taken in groups that operate under different names, no doubt with organizational help from the now strong and influential pioneers. The writer has listened to so-called debates between representatives of organizations that may differ on a few minor points only to find that in fundamentals they were as one.

The world federation groups seem to be agreed upon the following "benefits": 1. Common citizenship in the world state for citizens of all member nations; 2. International armed force to take the place of national armies, navies, and air forces, leaving only police forces to keep order within national boundaries; 3. No nation to have the right to treat separately with foreign governments, or make war or peace with them; 4. Unrestrained migration of the citizens of the world from one member state to the others; 5. International control of commerce and raw materials; 6. Common postal and currency systems; 7. World government control of non-self-governing territories (India, Puerto Rico, Dutch East Indies, etc.). All the foregoing and others are to be found under the title "Rights of the Union and the States" in Article Three of the model constitution for this world-government set up. The constitution further states "The Union shall have the sole right to govern any district The Union may acquire for its seat of government or for forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful Union plant."

The Humber Resolution, which has already been passed by the legislatures of several of the United States, asks that any such chosen territory be ceded to The Federation of the World for its capital, and that "the nation in which said territory is located be requested to withdraw its jurisdiction over this area." Incidentally, it has been suggested many times that a state in the middle west of the United States would be an ideal location for this international capital.

Comparison with American Union

In the proposed outline for a Federal Union (Union Now, pages 201-211), the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Departments of the world government are patterned somewhat after the governmental plan of the United States. Executive power is to be placed in the hands of a Board of five "citizens," three of them to be elected directly by the world citizens, and one each by the Senate and by the House of Deputies. A premier and a cabinet of his choice shall be appointed by the Board of five to exercise such executive power as the Board does not expressly retain to itself. The Senate and House members are to be elected directly by the citizens of the member nations, according to population as follows: "There shall be two Senators, from each state (i.e., nation) of less than 25,000,000 population, and two more for each additional 25,000,000 population or major fraction thereof. . . . The number of Deputies . . . shall not exceed one for every 1,000,000 inhabitants or major fraction thereof, though each state (nation) shall have at least one. . . . The judicial power is vested in a High Court, and in . . . lower courts. All Union judges shall be appointed for life."

The world government sponsors make further comparisons with the United States form of government by saying that the member nations of the proposed World Federation would be like the forty-eight states in the American union, and the "Union," or supreme council of the world state, is like the federal government of the United States. "Therefore," they ask, "since the thirteen colonies were willing to trust one another and join together
in a Federal Union, why not trust individual nations to join together into one World Union?” What these persons do not seem to understand or appreciate is the fact that the American colonies did not trust one another, as is evidenced by the safeguards written into the Constitution. Small states were jealous of the larger ones, and large states doubted the ability of the small to carry their share of governmental responsibility. Unlike the nations comprising this proposed World Federation, the American colonies were joined together by ties of race, religion, and tradition. They had practiced self-government for one hundred and seventy years on these shores before they decided to join their political and economic institutions, and operate under one large democratic union instead of under thirteen small but equally democratic states.

The important thing to bear in mind is this: The colonies did not change the form of government to which they had been accustomed in any of the basic principles, nor did they entrust the reins of the new government to men who were different from themselves, rulers of perhaps widely divergent political, social and spiritual viewpoints, divided by language, race and color, and from widely scattered areas of the globe. Norman Thomas, who believes that there can be no successful cooperation among nations except through socialist principles, says of this proposal: “To establish a world government over these contending peoples, with powers anything like those of the government at Washington over the various states of our union, would merely change the nature and scene of controversies and disputes; it would not abolish them.”

The world government groups insist that non-self-governing territories must cease to be colonies of individual nations, and must be ruled by the Congress of the world state. A standard of literacy and stability of government must supposedly be attained before the present non-self-governing territories may be admitted to membership in the world state. To quote Mr. Streit: “One can hardly conceive of a federal union in which member states instead of the Union itself governs colonies. The Union Constitution should make clear that its policy is to prepare all non-self-governing territories for full membership as rapidly as present experiment justifies.” That there may be exceptions to the rule is indicated in these words of Streit: “It would be for the Union Congress to decide whether those with a very high rate of illiteracy and instability of government should wait until they gave better guarantees of democracy, or whether their standards could be raised more rapidly by admission into the union.”

World Citizenship

The danger that threatens the security of this nation and others who boast of liberty and progressive standards of living is apparent in the two contradictions quoted above. The first statement of policy indicates a sympathetic interest in the welfare of backward peoples, and a promise of assistance on the part of more advanced nations. The second, however, gives an indication of what could, and likely would, happen to the minority should the overwhelming majority, now represented by the non-self-governing territories, gain control of the world government machinery. If all citizens of member nations are to have equal voice in the new super state as “citizens of the world,” whether prepared for the democratic processes or not, the rulers who would be elected by direct vote of these same citizens would not always be to the liking of the people of this nation. These rulers would have control of the armed forces of the world, would dictate the immigration and naturalization policies, have sole right to govern matters relating to commerce and distribution of raw materials, and would rule over a number of other policies of vital interest to nations. In short, they would rule this world government after their own pattern and it would then be too late to do anything about it, for a nation with only one hundred and thirty millions of people would have little voice in the affairs of a world of nearly two billion inhabitants, representing more than seventy national political creeds. The united strength of all the progressive peoples of the world would not be able to stem the onrush of barbarism, once the backward races became aware of the power that common citizenry would give them.

More than twenty years ago Lothrop Stoddard warned in his book “The Rising Tide of Color” that “the subjugation of white lands by colored armies may occur,
especially if the white world continues to rend itself with internecine wars.” “However,” he wrote, “such colored triumphs of arms are less to be dreaded than more enduring conquests like migrations which would swamp whole populations and turn countries now white into colored man’s lands irretrievably lost to the white world.” The world government agitators apparently plan to make these migrations one of the benefits to be derived from world citizenship, and they seem to be perfectly indifferent to the survival of the white race in this world of predominantly brown, black and yellow races of which the non-self-governing territories are largely made up.

A Just and Durable Peace

The United States government spokesman for post war peace plans is the Secretary of State, the Honorable Cordell Hull, who has outlined certain basic principles upon which he believes a “just and durable peace” must be founded. During an armistice, a “cooling off” period of from three to five years, the world will need to be policed by the United Nations, and armies of occupation must prevent revolutions in conquered territories. He is reported to have said that nations who wish to become members of the “Better World Order” must guarantee to their citizens the same fundamental rights that the citizens of the United States enjoy. He acknowledges, however, that there are many national groups that are not yet ready for citizen privileges, who have not had sufficient training in popular government to be able to carry out the responsibilities of successful democracy and could not, therefore, be expected to accept or understand the principles of the form of government of the United States or the American way of life. These peoples must be educated toward that goal, he says, but any nation may become a member of the Better World Order if it can prove its willingness to live a decent and orderly life, and will cooperate by living at peace with other nations.

According to press reports, government spokesmen have said that there must be international control of vital points such as the Suez Canal, Singapore and Gibraltar. Politically, they ask for independence for India, the return of Hong Kong to China, and more home rule for the Dutch East Indies. If the United States insists upon these concessions, is it not likely that Great Britain and The Netherlands will ask the United States to relinquish control of the Panama Canal and cease its mandate over the Philippines, Puerto Rico and Hawaii? One cannot conceive of Prime Minister Churchill’s agreement with any such proposals, for he has stated his case bluntly and with refreshing frankness: “I have not become the King’s Minister in order to preside over the liquidation of the British Empire.” Nor of The Netherlands’ ready acquiescence if her Ambassador, Dr. Alexander Loudon, spoke with authority when he said: “The acid test for the success of any system of international security is that such a system be based on the self-interest of all the participating partners.” Dr. Loudon was referring specifically to the Dutch colonial possessions when he made this plea in behalf of national self-interest and declared that, because of the far-flung possessions of his country, The Netherlands could not agree to being a part of any Federation of Europe in the post war regional set up, and would not expect any other nation with similar scattered interests to be so limited by continental boundaries.

Great Britain, Russia and The Netherlands have always been outspoken as to their determination to maintain the status quo of their foreign policy. According to some historians and commentators, the United States has no definite foreign policy except for its continued determination not to allow foreign encroachment on American soil. One may well ask, “What might follow the establishment of a Super State with control over the armed forces of the Western Hemisphere, and the sole power to deal with foreign governments? What, then, of the Monroe Doctrine and the ability of the twenty-one American republics to enforce it?”

Wanted: A United States Foreign Policy

Secretary Hull has expressed disappointment that hopes for post war planning have already met with serious obstacles. Chief of these are the indifference of the American people, and the failure of other United Nations to make known their definite terms for the solution of post war problems. This has given official peace planners some concern and they have seemed to conclude that under the circumstances the best that can
be done is to state this government's hopes and wishes, and leave the rest to diplomacy for a satisfactory solution. Mr. Hull is said to have suggested that this nation may be willing to consider cancellation of a large part of the allies' indebtedness to the United States in return for their support of this nation's post war plans which would undoubtedly mean economic and political sacrifices on the part of some allied nations particularly through the open trade agreements and non-discrimination in commercial relations, a fairer distribution of raw materials, more home rule for dependencies, and international control of the vital points mentioned elsewhere in this article.

He believes that they must be persuaded now before victory is won and before Axis threats to their security shall cease. In any event, all officialdom seems agreed that this nation will be called upon to finance, almost alone, plans for rehabilitation of conquered territories because no other nation will be able or willing to carry its share of the burden. It is quite likely, too, that the victor nations will look to Uncle Sam to help set their own houses in order by a continuation of Lease-Lend agreements for an indefinite period of time. What of conditions in the United States after the war? Who is to finance the tremendous task of providing jobs for the returned soldiers, and of restoring the peace-time activity of American industry? The American taxpayer does not ask, for he knows all too well! Economists warn that one hundred and thirty million people of this country will be in no position to provide "freedom from want" for a billion people scattered over the globe. Every resource of this country will have been subjected to a tremendous drain, and the huge public debt arising from the war will be saddled upon generations yet unborn. If economic disturbances within make it impossible to maintain the boasted American standard of living, ask the critics, how can the United States guarantee freedom from want for primitive peoples as the international idealists insist must be done as a part of the peace planning?

A Revised League of Nations

Former President Hoover discusses post war peace plans in his recent book "Problems of Lasting Peace," in the writing of which former Ambassador Hugh Gibson collaborated. In this excellent study of the causes of war and possible remedies one is reminded of the fallacy of too much optimism with too little purposeful planning. Much attention is devoted to the successes and failures of the League of Nations as an attempt to keep the peace after the last war. The successes were such, according to the authors, as to encourage one to believe that a real peace could be constructed upon that part of the foundation that still remains, provided that the "will to peace", and not revenge and hate, prevail. They do not agree with apologists in this country who claim that the United States' non-entrance into the League was the reason for its collapse. "The old power diplomacy would in any event have dominated Europe", they declare, "because of the fundamental determination of Britain and France to maintain military domination and to settle the important European policies outside the League. . . . The United States cooperated fully with the League . . . the United States participated in the disarmament and many other international conferences with a full will to succeed."

In spite of its failures, Mr. Hoover believes that the League of Nations "represents the greatest and most comprehensive experiment in all history in deliberate organization of nations to bring lasting peace. . . . Indeed," he says, "we can grasp the value of this experiment only if we realize that the world has to learn its lessons in preservation of peace by trial and error. The League failed to preserve peace, yet it was by no means wholly a failure."

Will a revised Covenant of the League of Nations be the peace plan most likely to be acceptable to the majority of nations, and particularly to the United States? Men and women who bitterly opposed the United States entrance into the League are beginning to question if, after all, this may not be the safest and sanest plan yet offered. Within the past few months several very prominent citizens among the former objectors have voiced this sentiment. Mr. Hoover suggests that "A continuously sitting Council of Nations, each nation to be represented by the highest caliber of men of more than ambassadorial rank" would have a far better chance to succeed than the old League set up offered. This type of League "would be a radical departure from the practice of the League, which was sel-
dom to convene the nations until after a crisis had arisen." This proposed revision of the League covenant does not include military and economic sanctions, but would preserve peace solely by pacific settlements and by building international cooperation. "It would tend to hold the heads of states and their Foreign Ministers more directly in the picture of responsibility instead of in a stand-off attitude negotiating with a separate body, as the League was regarded," says the author. Force measures to preserve international order when peaceful negotiations fail should be separately erected elsewhere by the Allied Nations because "the two functions of force and pacific settlement are incompatible and mutually destructive when exercised by the same organizations, and ultimate hope must be in the growth of pacific methods," according to arguments of the sponsors of this peace plan as quoted in the Hoover-Gibson book.

The Price of Peace

Whatever post war plans for peace are adopted there can be no doubt that the sacrifice to the people of the United States will be far greater than most of them will be willing to bear. They must be prepared to feed the world, to house the world, and to educate the world, if some of the peace planners have their way. Whether they must do all this alone depends upon the skill with which American diplomats present their case at the peace conference. After the last war the United States was asked to lead the way toward world disarmament—and this nation soon found itself the whole procession! This time reconstruction burdens will be shared by the United Nations, else the people of this nation will lose their long-enduring patience. There is one sacrifice they will not make under any circumstance, however, and that is the sacrifice of independent sovereignty as a nation. They may have to lower their standard of living for years to come and merely dream of the old American Way of Life, but they will not tolerate any changes in their constitutional form of government under this oldest of all republics—that is, not if they know what is happening to them!

Victory Menu Contest

A VICTORY MENU CONTEST has been adopted by the Girl Home Makers Committee of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, as its current national project in nutrition. This contest is to be based upon war standards of nutrition.

It will be presented by the contestants in the form of a day's menu. This menu is to include breakfast, luncheon and dinner. It must conform with the nutritive yardstick of recommended daily allowance of the essential elements in the diet of a 'teen-age girl. The luncheon must have been actually prepared and served to four people. Recipes for all the dishes served for each meal will accompany the menus.

The contestants will prepare short stories giving the reasons for the choice of the menu presented, explanation of its nutritional value, local availability of foodstuffs used, appeal to eye and taste and the cost of the meals will be included.

Mrs. William H. Pouch, President General, Daughters of the American Revolution, announced that under the chairmanship of Mrs. Alexander W. Keller, of Summit, N. J., the committee has prepared and published a Girl Home Makers Cook Book. This booklet contains over 100 recipes submitted by members from all sections of the country through competitive groups in the various states. The recipes were specially chosen from more than 3,000 submitted.
ANOTHER unit of the Blood-Plasma Project which had its incentive and growth under the leadership of Mrs. William H. Pouch, President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution, came into existence at San Diego, California, August 15th, 1943.

At the presentation of the gift to the San Diego Red Cross Chapter, Mrs. Frank E. Lee, State Regent, California D. A. R., said:

"The Blood Plasma Unit and equipment in this Blood Donor Center are given by the 144,000 members of the D. A. R. Each one has her tiny share in the material structure but immeasurable is one's part in the real gift, the love, gratitude and prayers for our Service Men.

As State Regent of the California Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, I present to the San Diego Chapter of the American Red Cross this gift. May Almighty God bless those who receive it, those who so unselfishly work with it, and above all, the dear boys who are the real beneficiaries."

In acceptance on behalf of the Blood Donor Service, Major General Charles H. Lyman, Chairman of the San Diego Red Cross Chapter, replied in part: "I thank you for this generous and appropriate gift to a vital service for the Army and Navy. Appropriate because your organization symbolizes the true spirit of patriotism and cooperation needed to win this war.

"This, I wish you women to remember; that in all history, we can find nowhere, that a woman has invented weapons of destruction; their work has been that of prevention of war, the saving of lives and ameliorating the sufferings of mankind. Thru the ages man has created greater and mightier weapons of destruction, yet..."

Science has kept pace with war, and today Blood Plasma is a great discovery for saving of lives in this war of nations."

Among the D. A. R. members present at the ceremonies were: Miss Elizabeth Mitchell, State Chairman Press Relations; Mrs. Meinard A. Schur, State Chairman of Conservation; Mrs. Minita Banks, State Chairman of Programs; Mrs. Edith Ward Berwyn, State Vice Chairman of Historical Research; Mrs. Nancy H. W. Sperry, San Diego, Chairman State Genealogical Records.

Other guests invited included Red Cross officials of the Red Cross Chapter and Blood Donor Center; Commanding officers of the Army and Navy personnel in the San Diego area, and the five regents of San Diego County, Mrs. J. Wm. Fisher, San Diego Chapter; Mrs. Arthur H. Bretz, Linares Chapter; Mrs. L. R. Thomasson, Oliver Wetherbee Chapter; Mrs. A. Watson Brown, San Miguel Chapter; Miss Rena Martin, Oceanside Chapter.

After the ceremonies the public was invited to view the Blood Center and Mobile Unit. A moving picture was shown of the taking of blood and its transition into plasma powder. Large crowds thronged the building all day.
NEW YORK.—"Once we've convinced a man that weaving and crocheting isn't sissy work, we've hurdled the biggest stumbling block in starting him on the road to rehabilitation," therapist Eloise Parker explained. She proudly displayed a set of tea towels hand-loomed by disabled merchant seamen and Coast Guardsmen at the United States Marine Hospital on Ellis Island, in New York Bay.

At first the patients, veterans of torpedoings and bombings, just sit around and disdainfully watch the others modeling clay, hooking rugs or tooling leather. "Their worst moments are when they see their own ship sail past the tip of Manhattan across the bay and out to sea," Mrs. Parker admitted.

Before long, though, they want to try their hands at something. First thing you know, their enthusiasm is aroused and then the problem is to convince them that working too long on a plane model or at the loom will tax their strength.

Occupational therapy is a scientific prescription of specific manual work that will strengthen injured limbs and restore a normal mental state in neurological cases. One elderly merchant seaman, for instance, was persuaded to learn to crochet when it was decided that working a loom was too strenuous.

"Just look at this beautiful white bedspread he's made," a volunteer DAR member pointed out to me over his shoulder. Blushing at the compliment, the veteran shrugged his shoulders deprecatingly, passing it off with, "Oh, it was just something to help kill time."

But it's bound to bring a fancy price when he sells it. Because this workshop, started 10 years ago by the Daughters of the American Revolution, is maintained through five-cents-a-year contributions by each DAR member, the men can keep whatever they make.

As Mrs. M. D. Farrar, chairman of the Ellis Island Committee, pointed out, it's really the box of rayon bindings sent in by one chapter, the carton of scrap leather donated by another, the hundred skeins of wool and the looms contributed by other Daughters, that keep the men supplied with everything they need.

Occupational therapy is one of the greatest morale-builders, doctors insist. Only when a man is doing something useful, does he feel important, whether it be knitting a scarf for a buddy, making a hot-plate mat for his wife or finger-painting from memory a storm at sea, they say. And knowing he is useful gives him a reason for making an effort to get well.

One blind patient, who has learned to weave the material and finish the frames for the bags he makes, hopes to save enough from their sale to buy a Seeing-Eye dog so that he can get out and around, and once more become self-supporting.

Making belts is easiest for them to learn the instructors find, because working with ropes and tying knots is second nature to a sailor. Weaving, though, is the most popular pastime. Many men have been so taken with the work, that once recovered and returned to their jobs, they buy a loom of their own.

"I've just had a hand-painted postcard from a lighthouse keeper who left here several weeks ago," Mrs. Parker recalled, "saying he now has his own loom, has taught his three helpers how to weave, and to watch out for a package." There's hardly a week passes that some gift doesn't arrive for one of the instructors from a former patient, now rehabilitated, who takes this touching way of saying "you don't know how wonderful it was to have something to do while waiting to get well."
WAC's Twenty Majors Have Varied Backgrounds

Educational, professional, and vocational backgrounds of the twenty women named as the first majors in the recently established Women's Army Corps range from collegiate degrees in music to management of a 2600-acre farm and its tenants. As with their masculine prototypes, these twenty women having the highest rank yet promoted under Colonel Oveta Culp Hobby, head of the WAC, find their wide variety of pre-military training and working experience highly adaptable to Army assignments.

Three-fourths of the group graduated from the First Officers' Training Class of the former Women's Army Auxiliary Corps in August, 1942. At that time they were commissioned as Third Officers, the equivalent of Second Lieutenant in the Army of the United States. The five of them who finished in the Second Officers' Class were in the ranks of the Second Lieutenants just a year ago.

Nine of the new majors came from teaching or supervisory posts in the educational field. Eight of them filled positions in the business world, either as administrators, secretaries, or office managers. Two of them were newspaper reporters, or editors, and one was a nationally known attorney.

The following short biographical sketches give a cross-section glimpse into the prewar histories of the WAC's first twenty majors:

Major Betty Bandel, music degree from University of Arizona in 1933, later on the editorial staff of Arizona Daily Star, Tucson, and active member of the Tucson Symphony Orchestra.

Major Emily C. Davis, attended the University of Southern California and the University of the City of Los Angeles. Entered a business career.

Major Marjorie D. Onthank, LLB degree from Southeastern University, 1931, Washington, D. C., and entered War Department in 1938. Was first civilian employee of the former WAAC.

Major Mary C. Freeman, both BA and MA degrees in political science from Randolph Macon Woman’s College, Virginia, and taught high school mathematics. Later, took over complete management of 2600-acre farm and the sharecroppers working this land.

Major Cora W. Bass, AB degree from Mississippi State College for Women and MA from Colorado College of Education at Greeley, both in English. Taught English composition, poetry, and advanced English to pupils of college age.

Major Westray Battle Boyce, attended University of North Carolina and Pull's Law School, Raleigh, N. C., and became administrative officer assigned to insurance matters of the Rural Electrification Administration in Washington, D. C.

Major Mary-Agnes Brown, AB degree from George Washington University and legal degrees also from that university. Attorney with the United States Veterans Administration, Washington, D. C., helped draft legislation affecting veteran relief program, and former president of the District of Columbia Women's Bar Association.

Major Bettey Clague, BS and MA degrees in Physical Education from Columbia University. Director of Women's Physical Education, University of Montana, and Playgrounds Director for Board of Education, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Major Mary L. Durr, AB degree with chemistry as major, Wittenberg College, Ohio. Entered business as classification specialist in personnel work. Authority on occupational data for Ohio subsidiary of national corporation.

Major Doris E. Epperson, attended Bell Haven College, Jackson, Mississippi. Reporter and society editor for the Jackson (Mississippi) Daily News.


Major Florence H. Jepson, AB degree from Agnes Scott College, Decatur, Georgia, MA degree in personnel management from Prince School, Simmons College, Boston, Massachusetts. Training director for department store, Atlanta, Georgia.

Major Mary L. Milligan, BS degree Carnegie Tech., and MA degree, University of Pittsburgh, both institutions in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Personnel technician and vocational guidance consultant for Forest
Hills School District, also in that city.  
Major Florence T. Newsome, attended Bryant Stratton College, Providence, Rhode Island, for business education and was secretary to comptroller of trust company in that city.

Major Harriet M. West, attended Kansas State College, Kansas, and began business career as stenographer. Office staff member of the National Youth Administration, Washington, D. C.

Major Anna Walker Wilson, teacher of Physical Training, Pomona College, Claremont, California, and the Beverly Hills Unified School, Beverly Hills, California.

Major Lillian W. Reilly, attended the University of Wisconsin for physical education courses and a Chicago hospital for physical therapy instruction. Athletic instructor for various clubs and institutions in Chicago, and Physical Therapy teacher in that city for the Board of Education.

Major Jessie Pearl Rice, BS degree, Converse College, Spartanburg, S. C., in social science and MA degree in American history, Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia. Teacher of history and mathematics, Brenau College, Gainesville, Georgia.

Major Elizabeth C. Smith, Bachelor degree in music from De Pauw University, Greencastle, Indiana, Independent court reporter, and later Supervisor Employment Department, United States Employment Service, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Major Elizabeth C. Strayhorn, AB degree, Vanderbilt University, in English and Mathematics and MA degree, Peabody College, both at Nashville, Tennessee. Taught mathematics at Western Kentucky College.

Girl Crew Sets Production Record for Filling Smoke Pots

THE experimental all-girl line set up in the Huntsville, Alabama, Arsenal of the Chemical Warfare Service broke all production records for filling and pressing smoke pots. The shift upon which this crew of ten women works is showing a production graph far ahead of the other two shifts. Actual figures which cannot be made public have been recorded daily to substantiate their position.

This group of modern women ammunition makers are all local residents of Madison County, Alabama, with an average age of 25 years and they have been working together for the past five months. The work is typically that known as a man’s job—the crash of the presses, the heavy pallets going down the conveyor belts, the split-second timing, and the constant hum of machinery being a far cry from the schoolroom, beauty shop, or household from which these workers might have come.

Smoke pots are used in laying down a screen to hide invasion landings, conceal Army installations or numerous other war moves. The Huntsville type is filled with chemical mixtures and then pressed with hydraulic machinery to whatever condition is proper and sent overseas to protect the American soldier from enemy detection.

The secret of success for this all-girl line is said to be ability of any member to take over the job of the adjacent operator. The filling machinery operators can run the presses and vice versa whenever the occasion warrants.

Functions and Activities of the Women’s Interests Section

Giving information to the public about the Army and its various points of contact with the American people is the special function of the War Department’s Bureau of Public Relations. In time of war such information becomes one of the weapons of American democracy and a positive factor in the winning of victory.

Within the Bureau of Public Relations, the Women’s Interests Section functions as an agency for giving to women information about the Army in which they are espe-
cially interested and which they, as the mothers and wives of the men in the Army as well as citizens and voters, are entitled to know in terms and in values to which they are accustomed.

Beginning in July 1941, the Women’s Interests Section undertook to do this work as an arm of the Bureau of Public Relations. It soon developed that in addition to the information that any American citizen would want to know, women were especially concerned about the Army’s provisions for the physical and spiritual welfare of the soldiers. It has been demonstrated that women want to know about the Quartermaster Corps, the fighting housekeepers of the fighting men; the Corps of Chaplains, who foster the basic teachings of the average home; the Medical Department, which guards the health of the soldiers and is prepared to tend the battle wounded; the Army Nurse Corps, which seconds the efforts of the physicians; the Special Service Division with its concern for the leisure hours of the enlisted men; and the women’s Army Corps, which gives women themselves a chance to serve in the Army.

The Women’s Interests Section has from its formation functioned through the same media and along the same routes of public information as does the Bureau of Public Relations as a whole. Newspapers and magazines; newsreel editors, pictorial service directors, radio program builders, interpretive commentators, essayists, authors, and the student at work on a thesis—all have constant access to the facts about the latest war developments, the exploits of outstanding fighters, and background material tracing specific aspects of the Army. The Women’s Interests Section seeks to get the “woman’s angle” on these facts and give the information to women through these channels.

In addition to the media ordinarily utilized by the Bureau of Public Relations, however, there is another channel through which American women, more than any other women in the world, are accustomed to receive information. This is the great chain of national women’s organizations whose local units penetrate almost every community in the country. In recognition of this fact, an Advisory Council to the Women’s Interests Section was set up in October 1941, to serve in a liaison capacity between the Army and the millions of organized women and to utilize the tremendous facilities of established club mechanisms for this purpose. At the invitation of the Director of the Bureau of Public Relations, the presidents of 34 national women’s organizations became members of the Advisory Council. This number has since grown to 36.

The selection of these organizations was governed by the effort to create a small working group available for meetings which would nevertheless represent women of all religions, races, economic and civic interests with as little duplication of membership as possible. In general the Council comprises the larger national organizations, but in some cases relatively small groups were included in order to cover special interests and activities.

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The United States Navy Carries On

(Continued from page 620)

zation and conquest; freedom of the seas, which maintains the right of every nation to trade upon the high seas, and commercial intercourse to all nations under equal terms.

When the battle flags are furled our Navy will carry on as it has carried on in the past in protecting American lives and rights.

It would not do to write about the United States Navy without paying tribute to the United States Marine Corps, soldiers and sailors, too, who are individuals outstanding and are part of the United States Navy as they are under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Navy through the Major General Commandant of the Marine Corps.

It is not necessary to rehearse the glorious exploits of the members of this corps for it is a matter in every history and in the news every day in this and every other war.

This corps is one of the oldest of the armed forces of the United States and its history is a living scroll of efficiency bravery, and esprit de corps.

Women served as members of a Marine Corps auxiliary in the last World War and in this war are members of Women’s Reserves.
BASKETRY was practiced in Colonial America more than one would realize. Those earlier Americans, the Indians, were tremendously skillful at fashioning containers of grasses and osiers.

A number of things which recently have been manufactured of other materials were at first made of wickerwork. Baskets were strainers for cheese curds and other things. They were also used for sifting grain and winnowing chaff. Caps and bonnets were kept in baskets, also knitting and shuttle spools. For gathering the harvest and carrying the grain to stock, baskets were very useful.

As the Indian had used the materials at hand, so did our ancestors—native hickory, willow and ash. In the illustration one sees a bread basket of coils of grass bound with evenly split black ash. The glass carboy, such as is used today to hold corrosive liquids, is securely bound with willow, for readiness in handling. The wicker covered demijohn once held some strong spirits. One would expect to find rough pontil marks under the basket coverings at the bottoms of these early bottles.

Our early ancestors were not teetotalers. In fact many of them believed that water was not good to drink. Great quantities of cider were made at this time of year and consumed by young and old, especially in rural districts. Such a demijohn as this might be taken to the fields for the farmers’ refreshment.

In New England rum was consumed generously. From the West Indies, where sugar cane grew, came molasses. The New Englanders imported and distilled it into rum which they, in turn, shipped to Africa, where it was traded for black-skinned 

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The Education Finance Act of 1943

By Madeleine P. Scharf

The present Federal Aid for Education bill, S. 637, introduced in the Senate on February 4th by Senator Thomas of Utah, is called the “Education Finance Act of 1943.” It confines its benefits to “public elementary and secondary schools,” specifically naming the “State Department of Education” and the “Board of Education” in each state as responsible for administration. Much is made of the bill’s purpose to meet the war emergency in that 800,000 draftees are said to be lost to the army for lack of the fundamentals of education. Somewhere also there would appear the supposition that Federal funds would make better citizens by training in “loyalty to democracy.”

The citizens of the United States do not want the Federal government to supervise education from the cradle to the grave, from nursery school to adult education. The Office of Education of the United States Department of Interior appears to be taking over from Columbia University the lead in educational programs, even as Dr. William F. Russell, Dean of Teachers College, has established headquarters in the Office of Education as Director of the National Citizenship Program of the Immigration and Naturalization Service of the Department of Justice. This program was inaugurated by funds allotted from the Works Progress Administration to the Office of Education for citizenship training. Dearth of adequate teachers, according to the promoters of the program, caused this project to be developed through preparation and publishing of text books. More money for the states to spend may create more demand for text books, if teacher procurement is impossible under present conditions.

The Daughters of the American Revolution have consistently opposed Federal Aid to Education, on the ground that education is a prerogative and duty of the states, made so by the Constitution itself, and emphasized by the 10th Amendment, a part of the Bill of Rights, which says “powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution . . . are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.” The Bill of Rights enumerated only principles cherished too highly to be risked by failure to put them in black and white, principles upon which freedom itself depends.

This new education bill makes much of its claim of no desire to control education; do not its writers know of the controlling power of money?

Let us examine the bill and the testimony of its supporters. The bill S. 637 would require, even on the surface, an additional $300,000,000 in taxes from the states and considerable sums for the Office of Education. Of the initial appropriation $200,000,000 will be returned to states for salaries of teachers, placing more and more people on the federal pay roll, whether actually appearing there or not; and $100,000,000 “for the purpose of more nearly equalizing public elementary and public secondary school opportunities among and within the States.” Provision is hereby made for services which the people cannot afford for themselves—though required to pay added income taxes whether they “profit” or not. Sums are to be apportioned to the States, by the United States Commissioner of Education, in the same ratio that the average daily attendance bears to the total amount of money appropriated. “Elementary” is interpreted to include both kindergarten and nursery schools; fourteen grades are covered, and provision is made for whatever extra services may be desired.

The apportionment to be received by any state is based upon its “financial need,” and is therefore in reverse ratio to the amount paid in in extra taxes. The index of “financial need” is figured on the number of inhabitants aged 5 to 17 within the state (not necessarily in attendance upon the Public Schools) and on the estimated income payments within the States, and the relationship of these indices to the corresponding totals for the entire United States.

Ninety-eight percent of any appropriation is planned to be spent within the States; two percent to be apportioned “according to respective needs” to Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands and to Guam.

The State is to accept the federal aid
through act of its legislature, and to provide for the administration of the funds; appoint "a trustee for the funds"; provide for audit and for a system of reports from local school jurisdictions and other educational agencies; provide that the State shall make reports to the United States Commissioner of Education "with respect to the expenditure of funds received, and the progress of education," on forms to be provided by the Commissioner. It is not difficult to see another huge arm of the Federal Government in the making, and more chains being forged to shackle the unthinking.

It is strange that, at a time when federal appropriations are being cut to the bone for services not connected with the war, this determination to have the Federal Government finance State education should crop up in this new dress—with protests of no control and an emergency clamoring for funds.

Let us see what those who favor the bill had to say at the Committee hearings. Dr. Paul Douglas, President of American University, said, "I am afraid that failure of Congress to enact this particular bill at this time, if the war should continue, will lead us to federalization of our schools . . . which will develop federalized programs which, I think are highly undesirable . . . (they) have tended to become highly political, unless they are organized through the State school system."

Federalized programs are already well established in school and college and university—these institutions are subsidized to the extent that they provide training immediately on demand. The Navy has even instituted a course of training for chaplains. Dr. Douglas is aware of the emergency programs being carried on at his own American University.

Dr. DuShane, Secretary of the National Commission for Defense of Democracy, rambled about in his testimony and evidenced little confidence in the States. He said, "The amount of Federal taxes, necessary because of the war, are making it almost impossible for any of the States to increase the amount of money devoted to schools, and therefore they cannot take care of the increased cost or make any salary adjustments that are fair, and they cannot keep their schools up."

If this is so does Dr. DuShane think it a good plan to increase Federal Taxes and saddle a new burden of administration upon the tax payers? Where does he plan to get the $300,000,000 if not from the states?

Senator Wherry of the Committee remarked to one witness, "After all we are going to vote the money and the State does not put it up." Where is he going to get it?

Continuing, Dr. DuShane would have this bill "provide not merely for teachers' salaries, but for salaries of other professional groups needed in school work, like nurses, doctors," etc.; and he says, "there might well be . . . provision for the welfare of school children, for their feeding and medical welfare and care . . . we think it very important that right now we give special attention to the training in citizenship, including an understanding of national issues, through the development of loyalties to democracy." Does that sound political?

Dr. DuShane apparently thinks that more taxes and federal administration will develop loyalties and better citizenship than the states can provide. If they do not provide it, it is everybody's business to ask why not? Perhaps the statement of the speaker needs definition of democracy, loyalty, etc.

Dr. William F. Russell, Dean, Teachers' College, Columbia University, testified that he found that, of the approximately 5,000,000 aliens who registered under the Alien Registration Act, 700,000 signed their applications with a cross—could not write their names in any language. These are the people for whom the Department of Justice program was inaugurated. It would be an interesting study to inquire just how many Federal education programs there are at the present and where; and why it is necessary to grant citizenship to aliens in the United States Army who can neither read nor write, and to illiterate parents who have been in the United States for many years and have sought neither education nor citizenship? Why are alien illiterates in our army if 800,000 at home have been lost to the draft because of illiteracy?

Dr. Russell states that of the 27,580,000 young men in the United States between the ages of 18 and 44, "1,458,000 reported four years of schooling or less—303,000 in the North, 456,000 in the South, 68,000 in the West."

"Every community in England," says Dr.
Russell, "is assured of a basic minimum educational policy." Perhaps a minimum public "education" is the answer to the problem of equality and justice in the United States of America. It is surely true that many are being given schooling that will never amount to education in any degree.

Major General Amos A. Fries, United States Army Retired, Vice President and Director of Friends of the Public Schools of America opposed the bill which he called a Teacher Subsidy Bill. He blamed present day illiteracy and the inability of children to read or figure, upon the emphasis and time spent on the social sciences under the Rugg system. General Fries claimed that, under socialist minded educators, school funds are being used to build "a new social order" and that training in fundamentals is neglected. The study of history would show that free bread and circuses never produced either liberty or justice.

The bill is still in Committee. Write your Senators and Congressmen stating your objections to subsidies which must be provided through higher taxes and to federal participation in state education. Some way should be found whereby the state that needs funds for basic public education should be able to secure them. Increased educational opportunities have heretofore been furnished by endowed schools. The D. A. R. have their own D. A. R. schools that are doing magnificent work in various sections of the country, and there are many approved schools to which Daughters contribute substantial aid every year that the underprivileged may have opportunity to become good citizens.

October Activities of the President General

1943

3 Annual dinner N. Y. State Officers Club, Albany. Mrs. Josline, President.
Eve.—New York State dinner.
5-6 Massachusetts State Conference, Bancroft Hotel, Worcester. Mrs. Frederick G. Smith, State Regent.
Eve.—Guest speaker at Banquet.
7 Rhode Island State Conference, Narragansett Hotel, Providence. Mrs. T. Frederick Chase, State Regent.
8 Connecticut State Conference, Miss Katharine Matthies, State Regent.
13 Pennsylvania State Radio Tea and broadcast.
18 Meeting of Virginia State Board of Management, Richmond.
19 Yorktown Day, Yorktown, Va.
D. A. R. Executive Committee meeting.
21 Meeting of State Regents.
22 National Board Meeting.
23 Annual dinner of D. C. State Officers Club at Mayflower Hotel.
26 Tree marking at Gates of Arlington, Va.
28 50th Anniversary of Mohegan Chapter, Ossining, N. Y. Mrs. Lionel K. V. Lane, Regent.
29 Annual meeting of N. Y. State Soc. Colonial Dames XVII Century, McAlpin Hotel, New York City.
30 Monmouth Court House Chapter luncheon meeting at Presbyterian Church, Freehold, N. J. Mrs. William R. Conover, Regent.
Constitution Signer Honored

In observance of the 156th anniversary of the signing of the Constitution, the District of Columbia Daughters of the American Revolution held a unique and colorful program centered around the life and activities of a signer of the Constitution, Abraham Baldwin, of Connecticut and Georgia, who lies buried in Rock Creek Cemetery, and it is thought, the only signer of the Great Document who is buried in the District of Columbia. Since Constitution Day, September the 17th, fell on Friday this year, the exercises took place in the evening of that day in historic Rock Creek Parish, Rock Creek Church Road and Webster Street, N.W.

The main part of the program was in the Parish Hall, near the Webster Street entrance, with Mrs. Geoffrey Creyke, State Regent, presiding. From 7:30 to 8:00 o'clock, the United States Navy Band Orchestra, Lieut. Charles Benter, leader, gave a half-hour concert which has been such a delightful part of the Constitution Day celebrations for many years past.

At eight o'clock came the presentation of the colors by D. A. R. pages, dressed in white, accompanied by boy scouts of Troop 79, of Rock Creek Parish, and followed by the processional singing "God of Our Fathers."

The outstanding feature of this part of the program was the address on the Constitution by Mr. Robert N. Anderson, Special Assistant to the Attorney General of the United States. He was introduced by the State Historian, Mrs. Wilfred J. Clearman.

The Reverend Charles Wood, Rector of St. Paul's Church of Rock Creek Parish, offered the Invocation.

Preceding the exercises in Parish Hall, a Sunset Service took place at 7:00 o'clock, a few steps away, at the grave of Abraham Baldwin. Here, to his memory, as a signer of the Constitution, a marker placed by the Historical Research Committee, was unveiled. This ceremony was conducted by Mrs. S. Dolan Donohoe, Vice Chairman in Charge of Historic Spots and Pilgrimages and was accompanied throughout by the ringing of chimes from St. Paul's Church, in martial and vespers hymns as played by Dr. Henry B. Steer, Organist.

Mindful of Abraham Baldwin's service in the Revolutionary War as a Chaplain from Connecticut, Invocation was offered by Chaplain John C. Verbrugge, of the United States Army.

The unveiling was accomplished by little Margaret Ann Creyke, granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. Geoffrey Creyke. A wreath was placed on the marker by Marsha Ann Birdsell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wayne Birdsell.

Boy scouts of Troop 79, under the command of Scoutmaster James Graham, were stationed at both gates, Webster Street entrance and Rock Creek Church Road, across the street from the Old Soldiers' Home, and directed the assemblage to the scene of each program.

The music, ceremony and speaking of the celebration was arranged by Mrs. Wilfred J. Clearman, State Historian. She was assisted by Mrs. Geoffrey Creyke, State Regent; Miss Lillian Chenoweth, Vice President General of the National Society; Mrs. Emory T. Osabal, State Chairman of the Advancement of American Music; Mrs. Carlos Campbell, State Chairman of the Correct Use of the Flag; Mrs. Wayne Birdsell, State Chairman, Press Relations; Mrs. S. Dolan Donohoe, Chairman of Historic Spots and Pilgrimages; Mrs. Harry Gutteridge, Chairman of Chapter House, American Revolutionary War Library; Mrs. Laurrie McCrainie, Chairman of Pages and Miss Harriet Buck of Col. James McCall Chapter. Those assisting from Rock Creek Parish were the Reverend Charles Wood, Rector of St. Paul's Church; Mr. J. Fred Parsons, Registrar of the Vestry; Mr. Lewis T. Boynton; Mr. D. Roy Mathews, Superintendent of Rock Creek Cemetery; Mr. James Graham.

Choral music was rendered at the second part of program (Parish Hall) by the Foundry Methodist Church Vested Choir, Mr. Justin Lawrie, Conductor.
Clara Merwin Rowell

CLARA MERWIN ROWELL, professional genealogist of note, recently turned the last page in her book of life, but simultaneously Death flicked back the cover to disclose a career unusual to the point of being unique.

Born in State Center, Iowa, June 17, 1874, the young daughter of Edward Payson Rowell and Ruth Frances (Hobbs) Rowell was brought to California when her parents selected the Golden State as their future home. After receiving elementary school training, she was sent to Los Angeles State Normal School, where she was graduated and prepared for the profession of teaching.

In 1901, the Los Angeles Public Library, built on the site of the State Normal School, engaged Miss Rowell’s services. After fourteen years of diligent attention to duty, where her resourcefulness, gentleness, and bright mind had been daily observed, she was asked to take an important assignment; the library wanted her—a woman—to organize a department of genealogy. Her success in this undertaking was a magnificent achievement. It must be remembered that Los Angeles has grown from a population less than a half million in 1915 to 1,738,000 as of August 1, 1943. Nevertheless, Miss Rowell’s “brain child” was conceived to grow along with the city, and today it is one of the country’s finest and largest genealogical libraries; and it stands as a monument to the capabilities, resourcefulness, civic pride, sincerity and enthusiasm of the pretty, mild-mannered school teacher who timidly approached the trustees of the library and asked for a position forty-two years before.

Miss Rowell took care of the affairs of her department daily for twenty-eight years, and the last months of her life were no exception, for she gave the same service—plus as customary, even though her vigor had waned and her step slowed. It was her untiring and avid pursuit of information she knew her beloved genealogies contained which enabled hundreds of California women over a quarter-century to prove their eligibility for membership in the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. Clara Rowell never gave up, once she had a clue.

It was only natural, then, that she should be chosen as the first Registrar and a charter member of Milly Barrett Chapter, D. A. R., first business and professional women's chapter organized in Los Angeles five years ago. Other patriotic societies which claimed her as a member were Daughters of Founders and Patriots, and Daughters of the American Colonists. Two of her distinguished ancestors were Gov. Thomas Welles and Lt. Miles Merwin, both of Connecticut. She was affiliated with the First Congregational Church.

Clara Merwin Rowell’s heart skipped its last beat May 12, 1943, but she is widely mourned by a host of friends, who will long remember her for her spiritual qualities and friendliness which she richly and generously bestowed.

RUTH FIELD,
Regent, Milly Barrett Chapter,
N. S. D. A. R.
4763 Elmwood Avenue,
Los Angeles 4, California.
other member is Mrs. Charles Wolfe of Washington, D. C., who could not be present. To Miss Frick was given the honor of cutting the first piece from the birthday cake. In December the Chapter had honored Miss Frick at a tea upon her resignation as Registrar, an office she had held since the Chapter’s organization. Miss Frick was made Honorary Registrar and a stone in the Bell Tower at Valley Forge has been purchased as a permanent record of her faithful service to the Chapter and to the National Society.

Early in the year the Chapter had voted to make as its 50th Anniversary Project the Blood Plasma Fund. The Treasurer reported that $232.00 had been raised for this project.

Edna W. Coleman,
Secretary of Shikelimo Chapter, 
D. A. R., of Lewisburg, Penna.

THREE generations of a family were present at the annual Constitution Day breakfast of the Nodaway County Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution held at the Maryville High School. These were Mrs. A. Z. Palmer, member of the Pioneer Chapter of Independence, her daughter, Mrs. Forest Gilliam, vice-regent of the Nodaway County Chapter, and Miss Joan Gilliam, youngest member of the Nodaway County Chapter.

Mrs. C. D. Stofflemeyer of Cameron, state chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, urged the chapter to search for Indian records and to compete for the two prizes offered by her committee this year.

Miss Bertha Beal, regent, announced activities for the year to include Guest Day, October 21 at Beal Place, 402 East 4th Street and the Northwest District Regional Meeting.
THE Chautauqua Circle, Daughters of the American Revolution, was organized at Chautauqua, N. Y., in 1904. It is not a chapter, but a circle, made up of members of chapters all over the United States, who yearly come to Chautauqua. Twenty-three states were represented this year. Our weekly programs, this July and August, are planned to give inspiration and “ideas” for the coming year’s work in the home chapters. It is a most enriching experience to have tea with our dear Mrs. Pouch, and to present to her members from Hawaii, England, California, Texas, Florida, Maine.

Football Team Gives $5,000 for Service Men’s Bibles

A gift of $5,000 has been made to USO by the championship football team of Hardin-Simmons University in Texas for the purchase of religious materials for men of the armed services. The money is part of the proceeds of the Sun Carnival game held early this year in El Paso. With the gift is a stipulation that the money is to be used for New Testaments to supplement those made available by the War Department. The books will be distributed through USO centers.
YOU will find it as in the days of George and Martha Washington.

Quarreling with the clerk, parson Mossom assailed him with a barrage of words in his customary lengthy sermon from the pulpit of St. Peter’s. Not to be subdued, the avengeful clerk from his desk, announced the singing of the hymn:

With restless and ungovern’d rage,
Why do the heathen storm?
Why in such rash attempts engage,
As they can ne’er perform?

As officiating clergyman at the wedding of George Washington and the widow Custis, on January 6, 1759, the Reverend Mr. David Mossom is honored by a memorial plaque on the walls of the church. A record of the ceremony is in the old vestry book. According to tradition in New Kent County, the wedding was in St. Peter’s Church, and evidence of this is a letter written in 1869 by General Lee, whose wife was a Custis, in which he says, “St. Peter’s is the church where General Washington was married and attended in early life.”

Trained under Mossom was the Reverend Mr. Devereux Jarratt, born in the parish, and who, in his memoirs, spoke of “cards, racing, dancing, and cock-fighting as most prevalent in this parish,” and deplored the expectant forthcoming demise of the church.

Saint Peter’s was completed in 1703, payment for its construction being made in 146 thousand-weight of tobacco. From the day it was opened for service until the Revolution, there was a strong and flourishing congregation, then followed years of vicissitudes. During the Civil War hundreds of soldiers, from both sides, used St. Peter’s and its churchyard as a resting place and the names of some of these men, scratched on the bricks of the church, are still visible. Reports of marches of Confederate and Union soldiers were often identified as to location, by reference to halts at St. Peter’s. At one time during the war, the building was used as an army stable. In recent years, because of the diminished population of the parish, attendance is very small and services are not held ever Sunday.

The church, mellow with age, is one of the few to survive the devastation of the War between the States, and a restoration committee, including the names of Edward R. Stettinius and Senator Harry F. Byrd, is endeavoring to complete the reconstruction of the church and the preservation of the adjoining graveyard.

The tower, showing the influence of early Norman or Gothic periods in its style, makes St. Peter’s of more than passing interest to architects, and a committee of architects without pay, headed by the director of the Philadelphia Museum of Art, passes upon the authenticity of the alterations. The old paving beneath the present wooden floor is being restored, bricks removed from the original arched window behind the altar and the panelling of wood replaced. The gallery, altar, pulpit, and doors will be reconstructed or renewed, in conformity with the original state, the easier to be recognized should old parson Mossom, who now lies buried in St. Peter’s churchyard, return to earth.

St. Peter’s is 25 miles East of Richmond, Virginia, in Talleyville vicinity, on Route 33. It is open all year and there is no admittance charge.
FROM master of the white-winged to pioneer naval aviator runs the saga of the seafaring Rodgers family which produced seven rear admirals, two commodores, and two commanders in four generations.

When old John Rodgers migrated from Scotland about the middle of the eighteenth century and settled near the Lower Susquehanna Ferry, now Havre de Grace, Maryland, he little dreamed of the part his descendants were destined to play in the development of United States Naval Traditions. With such names as Barry, Barney, Nicholson, Biddle, Bainbridge, Decatur, and a host of others, that of Rodgers is inseparably associated with those who fathered the American Navy.

Old John had two sons who became naval officers—John and George Washington. Young John started the family naval traditions when he sailed as a midshipman to the West Indies at the age of thirteen. Seven years later he was master of the Jane out of Baltimore.

In the French War of 1798 he served as a lieutenant on the President Adams and later became executive officer of the historic Constellation which was captured by Thomas Truxtun who later had eight grandsons attend the Naval Academy. For the masterful manner in which John brought home the prize L’Insurgente, which had been taken off Nevis, the island birthplace of Alexander Hamilton, after subduing a revolt of the French crew, he received a silver medal and the thanks of the Secretary of the Navy.

For a while John engaged in commerce in a ship of his own, but was called back into service as master of the John Adams. In the war with Tripoli he captured the Meshonda off the coast of Africa in 1803, and later as skipper of the Congress earned the commendation of President Jefferson. Rodgers succeeded Commodore Barron (who later killed Commodore Decatur in a duel) in command of the Mediterranean Squadron in 1805 and obtained a treaty with Tripoli which abolished the tribute collected from American ships, and forbad the enslavement of Christian captives.

Trouble developed with Great Britain over the question of impressment of American seamen and Rodgers, now in the 44-gun President, cruised off the Atlantic coast to prevent this practice.

In the dusk of May 16, 1811, he halted an unidentified ship and was fired upon. This he returned and after several broadsides the H.M.S. Little Belt struck her colors. This episode widened the breach between the two countries.

On June 23, 1812, Rodgers personally fired the first shot of the War of 1812 when his flagship, President, of the fleet composed of the United States, Congress, Hornet and Argus, fired upon the Belvidera. In the running fight which followed he suffered a fractured leg from the bursting of one of his own guns.

Later in the war, when the British fleet attacked Baltimore, out of which came our Star-Spangled Banner, Commodore Rodgers led a detachment of sailors and marines which manned a small fleet in the Patapsco River and some land batteries.

By this time Rodgers was well known, and his solidly proportioned figure of medium height was often recognized on the streets of Baltimore and Washington. He was independent in character, and as a stickler for form was a forerunner of the modern naval officer.

Shortly after the war he was selected by President Madison to head the new Board of Navy Commissioners, and from that time spent most of his remaining years on shore. A daughter, Louisa, married Montgomery C. Meigs, Quartermaster-General of the United States Army in the Civil War.

For a short time in 1823 the Commodore filled the post of Acting Secretary of the Navy, and from 1825 to 1827 had his last tour of sea duty, in Mediterranean waters. Death came in Philadelphia on August 1, 1838, but the name of Rodgers did not pass from among those who established our naval traditions, for his son John was to attain even greater distinction.

Young John went to sea as a midshipman in his father’s old ship, the Constellation. Years of sea duty, and study at the naval school at Norfolk and the University of Virginia followed. In the field of marine surveying and charting he made a reputa-
tion of his own. He was promoted lieutenant in 1840, commanded the *John Hancock* on the Northern Pacific Exploring and Surveying Expedition of 1852. In China waters he landed a force on the Liu Kiu Islands to make the natives respect their treaty obligations toward American ships and seamen. He took the *Vincennes* into the Arctic in 1855 and brought back valuable information concerning those icy waters.

In 1857, now a commander, he was in the United States and married Miss Elizabeth Hodge of Washington. One son, William Ledyard Rodgers, became a rear admiral in 1916.

When the Civil War commenced in 1861 Commander Rodgers asked for active duty, and after service in converting steamers to ironclads came east to join Flag Officer Dupont’s Port Royal expedition. He is said to have been the first to raise the Stars and Stripes over the soil of South Carolina when he did so personally at Fort Walker. After numerous expeditions and activities, his captaincy came in July, 1862, and with it the command of the monitor *Weehawken*.

The operations against Charleston harbor were not successful, but Captain Rodgers earned some fame in leading the line of battle, pushing a fifty foot raft to explode the torpedoes the Confederates had prepared. In the engagement his ship was struck fifty-three times in forty minutes, heavy punishment in those times.

The *Weehawken* was known throughout the fleet as the vessel always ready for service, and always handled with masterful skill, and when it was learned that the Confederate ironclad *Atlanta* was to attempt to raise the Union blockade it was picked to thwart the attempt.

June 17 the *Atlanta* came out accompanied by two steamers full of spectators. At some three hundred yards the *Weehawken* fired five shots. One missed, another penetrated the armor ripping up the pine backing sending a blast of iron fragments and wooden splinters which wounded forty seamen. The next shot started the plating, another carried off the “roof of the pilot house,” while a fifth showered the crew with more fragments. Fifteen minutes later the *Atlanta* struck her colors. With this, the other examples of his skill and daring, it is small wonder that Captain Rodgers was referred to as the model captain of his day. For his services he received the thanks of Congress at the request of President Lincoln and promoted to commodore.

In 1869 Rodgers was promoted rear admiral and commanded the Asiatic Squadron. He commanded the escort of Frederick F. Low on a mission to Korea which closely paralleled that of Perry’s to Japan. When several members of an American surveying party were killed, Rodgers sent a retaliatory expedition which inflicted severe damages. Perhaps it was with a sly sense of humor that the Navy Department, upon receiving his report, cautioned him against the conquest of Korea.

In later years Admiral Rodgers life was marked by many honors and positions of great importance, both of professional nature and others arising out of his interest and experiments in optics, acoustics and astronomy.

Even in his last illness Admiral Rodgers never lost the mental vigor which had characterized his entire career, nor the qualities of tenacity, independence and straightforwardness which had, no doubt, contributed to his success as a maker of naval traditions. He died in Washington, D. C., May 5, 1882.

It will be remembered that the elder John, Commodore John, had a brother, George Washington Rodgers, who was also in the Navy. He served in the War of 1812 on the *Wasp*, and received the thanks of Congress, a silver medal, and a sword from the people of his native Maryland for his conduct in the capture of the *Frolic*. He was promoted captain in 1825 and commodore seven years later. While in command of a squadron off Brazil he was taken ill and died at Buenos Ayres on May 21, 1832. Eighteen years later his remains were disinterred and returned to the United States.

He had married Ann Maria Perry, sister of the famous Perry brothers, Oliver H. the hero of Lake Erie, and Matthew C., of fame in the opening of Japan. Three of their sons entered the United States service. The two who were in the Navy were Christopher Raymond Perry Rodgers and George Washington Rodgers, junior.

Christopher served in the Seminole Wars in Florida, and as master of the *Phoenix* was engaged in blockading the coast of Mexico when the American troops were
fighting their way through the "Halls of Montezuma." When the legions under the Stars and Stripes were storming the heights of Chapultepec, his brother, Lieutenant Alexander P. Rodgers, 4th Infantry, and a graduate of West Point, was killed.

Christopher was Commandant of Midshipmen at the Naval Academy when the Civil War started, and assisted in its removal to Newport, R. I. Promotion to commander came in 1861 with sea duty in Dupont's Port Royal expedition. He commanded the Wabash, the flagship. At Fort Walker, where his cousin John raised the Flag, Christopher commanded the marines and sailors who held the fort until the arrival of troops. He was fleet captain in 1863, and when Dupont was succeeded by Admiral Dahlgren the former commended Christopher Perry in the highest terms.

Promotion to captain and commodore came in 1866 and 1870, and four years later we find him as Superintendent of the Naval Academy with the grade of rear admiral. He went to sea with the Pacific Squadron about 1874, and returned for a few months as Superintendent of the Academy, the second time he had held that important post, and the third time on duty there. He died on January 8, 1892, and is buried at Annapolis by the side of his wife, Julia Slidell Rodgers. Of their five sons, two became rear admirals, Raymond Perry in 1908, and Thomas Slidell in 1916.

Christopher's brother, George Washington, junior, after some previous service, was at the Naval Academy at the time of the opening of the Civil War and sailed the famous old Constitution to safety at Newport, R. I. He succeeded his brother as Commandant of Midshipmen in 1861, and the next year captained the Catskill with the rank of commander. He was near his cousin John's Weehawken at Charleston harbor, and for gallantry was made Dahlgren's Chief of Staff. His personal theory of naval warfare was that his ship must be so close to the enemy that no other commander could get between them. In the attack on Fort Wagner in 1863 he was close to the enemy, and while in the pilot house it was struck by a heavy shot which killed him and another officer instantly. Admiral Dahlgren paid a high tribute when he said of him that he was "brave, intelligent, and highly capable, devoted to his duty and to the flag under which he passed his life."

Although the early line of the fighting Rodgers family had all died by the turn of the century, others arose to carry on their traditions.

Robert S. Rodgers, a son of the first naval Rodgers, Commodore John, had married Sarah Perry, daughter of Matthew C., whose work in Japan is well known. Their son Frederick served in the Civil War and the War with Spain, and was promoted rear admiral in 1899. Another son, John Augustus, attained a like rank in 1908. It is possible that Captain Calbraith Perry Rodgers, 5th U. S. Cavalry, who was killed by lightning in 1878, was another son, for the name of Sarah Perry Rodgers' father was Matthew Calbraith Perry.

Rear Admiral John Augustus Rodgers' son John was a commander and the second naval officer to become a licensed aviation pilot. He was killed August 27, 1926, when his plane crashed in the shallow waters of the Delaware River on a flight from Washington to Philadelphia.

With the passing of the day of the white winged ships of sail and the ironclads, so too faded a certain romantic era of the sea. But the great traditions established by countless numbers of seamen like the Rodgers family and the stalwart men who sailed their ships still live. More powerful men-of-war have been built to carry the flag over the same waters they sailed to fame, and new men, equally as brave, equally as true, equally as devoted, have arisen to man and fight those ships, and down through the ages the makers of our naval traditions salute those who so sturdily and so nobly maintain them.

Blood Plasma Project

Throughout the country progress is reported in the Blood Plasma Project.

The fund has now reached the total of $142,376.55 at the time this Magazine went to press. The society is to be congratulated on such a loyal response to this praiseworthy project.

D.A.R. stood valiantly by the Third War Bond Loan also. Under the able leadership of Mrs. Russell William Magna, honorary president general, more than thirty-three millions of dollars to date have been subscribed by the D.A.R. for War Bonds.
**Between Your Book Ends**

**FREEDOM'S FLAG, the Story of Francis Scott Key,** by Rupert Sargent Holland. 256 pages. Macrea-Smith Company, Philadelphia. $2.

This is a most readable life of the man who wrote the Star Spangled Banner, bringing out his fine characteristics and personality.

Besides this the book is a very good illustration of the great personalities of that day who were Key's associates. He deals with the sequence of events which led up to the War of 1812. The story of how Key came to write the Star Spangled Banner which is familiar to most people is dramatically and clearly told in this book.

**YANKEE LAWYER.** The Autobiography of Ephraim Tutt. 464 pages. Published by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $3.50.

Cryptic and whimsical and honest, this book of the life of a man unique in the legal profession, might be described as a saga of seventy-five years of America.

With the world consciousness of Yankees because of the part they are playing on far-flung battle fronts, this book of what a Yankee of achievements, ability and distinction is will be widely read and in fact we are told is already in great demand by the American reading public and those who are interested in us just now.

The American public has often heard of Ephraim Tutt by his exploits and successes in the legal profession and many of us read Arthur Train's biography of him with much interest. But even so able a Boswell as Train and publicist as Tutt's late friend George Horace Lorimer has not been able to give us the full composite portrait of a man, an American and a lover of mankind that the autobiography gives us.

It is the habit of many people who reach their more than three score years and ten to review the events of their lives and get a clear retrospect of what was and what might have been but few have been able to depict with such engaging candor the events of the eventful life, with such an absolute lack of intolerance and yet with a deep distaste for cant and hypocrisy of this distinguished American lawyer.

This boyhood friend of Calvin Coolidge who went fishing with the boy destined to be President and paid him for worms for his fishhooks with pins never had a hankering himself for public office. He spent his entire life in the battle of the court rooms. Even when Coolidge as President offered him a judgeship, he insisted that he wished to remain in private practice and did so.

"How does it feel to be President of the United States?" Tutt relates he asked his boyhood friend in the White House.

"Well," replied Coolidge in the cryptic manner which characterized him, "You've got to be mighty careful."

Perhaps this terseness of speech was one of the things that formed the chief attraction of one Vermont boy to the other for Mr. Tutt in this interesting autobiography writes, "I believe the curse of the world to be that it is governed by talkers. . . . The really great man is usually modest and too often shy. He may have ability, experience and wisdom but unless he is articulate he becomes a pushover for the first roughneck who has the gift of gab and can talk on his feet. I do not care for government for, of, or by the larynx."

But of course Ephraim Tutt himself has won much of his fame by talk perhaps knowing when to speak and when to be silent. He exchanged stories with Theodore Roosevelt at Sagamore Hill and was a close story teller contemporary of William Travers Jerome, Charles Dana Gibson, Richard Harding Davis and John Drew.

**THE SPY IN AMERICA, by George S. Bryan.** Lippincott, Philadelphia. $3.

This is a most informative and entertaining account of spies, espionage and counter espionage in America since the days of the Revolutionary War to the present time. From the time that Benedict Arnold wrote that black page in American history in the early days to the present more highly trained betrayers of the nation this writer has given us many interesting facts and incidents.

**UNDER COVER,** by John Roy Carlson. Published by Dutton and Company, New York. $3.50.

This book which is being widely read
at the present time is a factual account of the people who are doing and have done Hitler’s bidding in the United States.

One of the chief warnings in this book is that the patriotic Americans who would take alarm at saboteurs or are on the alert for Nazi spies would not recognize them in the quiet neighbors who go so unassumingly about their daily lives before the world but work their deadly havoc, or try to, never arousing suspicions. It teaches us that the enemies of our country do not wear signs of their calling and therefore that we must be constantly on guard against revealing any information we may possess to anybody of whom we are not absolutely sure.

THE TOUGHEST FIGHTING IN THE WORLD, by George H. Johnston. Published by Duell, Sloan and Pearce. $3.

This book on New Guinea and the war, written by an Australian newspaper man, draws a picture of what this war is in the jungle, the theatre of many campaigns of this war. He tells tales of heroism of teen age youths in the fever infested jungle in the face of Japanese ruthlessness and attack.

SONGS AND GAMES OF THE AMERICAS, translated and arranged by Frank Henius.

56 pages. Illustrated by Oscar Fabres. Published by Charles Scribner’s Sons, New York. $2.

In this day when the boys and girls hear so much of war and also of the necessity for hemispheric understanding, this book will be a very welcome diversion, as well as make the youth of this land understand the youth of the other Americas through their songs and games. The singing games will be particularly a delight to young America, especially the young musicians who will welcome the simple arrangements of the piano accompaniments.

Greece Against the Axis, by Lieutenant Colonel Stanley Casson. 150 pages. Published by American Council of Public Affairs. $2.50.

The heroic struggle of Greece has been told most graphically by this author who has already given us several books on Greece.

The narrative is entertainingly interwoven with personal impressions and experiences as a member of the British Military Mission.

While he tells the story of the part of the British forces he digresses to give the sketches of scenes and places before and after they suffered the havoc of war.

—L. P. H.

But What About Things Hundreds of People Know About?

The enemy must know about those things, too, you’d think. But that’s wrong—the enemy won’t know . . . if those hundreds of people don’t talk. In 1918 a German submarine was sunk at Scapa Flow in Scotland. Its captain had been ordered to attack the British Grand Fleet there. Yet the Grand Fleet had left Scapa Flow a year before—as all Scotland knew. But the Germans didn’t know. Because the Scots hadn’t talked.

The enemy can’t be everywhere, you see. Something big may be happening—thousands know about it—and it just happens there’s not an enemy within a hundred miles. Especially here, because the FBI’s nabbed so many of them—you’ve read about that. So the enemy’s depending more than ever on his “bits and pieces” system for finding out about it later. But he won’t find out . . . if we don’t tell him.
Junior Membership  
MRS. ELMER F. RADER, Editor

The Junior members have received the following citation from the Treasury Department, and letters from the War and Navy Departments, for the voluntary contribution of $2800 for purchase of Berman Metal Locators:

**UNITED STATES TREASURY DEPARTMENT**

In recognition of the patriotic and generous donation to the United States, this citation is awarded to

**JUNIOR MEMBERS**

National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution

Given under my hand and seal on April 17, 1943

(Signed) HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR.,
Secretary of the Treasury.

**WAR DEPARTMENT**

Service of Supply
Office of the Surgeon General

Mrs. Hansel Dwight Wilson,
National Chairman Foreign Body Detector Project,
National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution,
700 Lincoln Road, Grosse Pointe, Michigan.

April 6, 1943.

**DEAR MRS. WILSON:**

The Surgeon General directs me to acknowledge receipt of check in the amount of $1400 which you presented to the United States Army Medical Corps as a gift from the Junior Members of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, for the purchase of foreign body detectors. The check has been forwarded to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States for acceptance.

Please convey to the Junior Members of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution the sincere appreciation of the War Department and the Surgeon General for this generous contribution and the patriotic spirit which motivated their action.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) WALTER J. CUMMINS,
Lieut. Colonel, Sanitary Corps,
Director, Fiscal Divisions.
DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
Washington, D. C.

My Dear Miss Wilson:

Reference is made to your letter of April 1, 1943, addressed to Rear Admiral Ross T. McIntire, Surgeon General, United States Navy, with which was enclosed a check in the sum of $1400.00 donated by the Junior Members of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution for the purchase of Berman Metal Locators to be placed where most needed by the United States Navy Medical Corps.

The above-mentioned check has been transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury pursuant to the provisions of Title XI of the Second War Powers Act, 1942, for deposit to the credit of “Medical Department, Navy, 1943,” where the proceeds will be available for use for the purposes for which donated.

On behalf of the Navy Department, I wish to express sincere appreciation for the very generous donation of the Junior Members of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. The metal locators will be most practical and useful items of equipment and will be of extreme value to the naval service in connection with furnishing medical treatment to its personnel.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) James Forrestal,
Acting Secretary of the Navy.

Miss Frances G. Wilson,
National Chairman Foreign Body Detector Project,
National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution,
Washington, D. C.
THE ability of the American people to use ideas as weapons and to continue to have public opinion which makes national morale and unity will make democracy survive. Now is the time to speak up for democracy and prove our love of freedom and justice. Belief in democracy is not only the admiration of American ideals but faith that democracy will win and free men will have free wills.

Democracy is the only form of government that can combine three characteristics: law, equality and justice. It is our duty as freedom loving people to do our part to recapture and revitalize those principles which alone make life worth living or death on the battlefield worth facing.

The historical background of the role of democracy has continued to be of interest to all public spirited citizens and now, as never before, the principles should be rehearsed and renewed for the enthusiastic people in America.

The first known activity described as pure democracy originated with the clan when man decided that it was safer for him to join in the hunt with other fellow creatures rather than hunt alone. The clan chose their chief, who was their leader in hunting and in time of war. Their civil government was crude and disorderly but, in principle, it was a pure democracy.

The Greeks were first to attain “the rule of the people” in their assemblies and, under the rule of Pericles, democracy arose to perfection.

The assemblies in the Roman forums of ancient times were not in the true sense democratic, but popular sentiment often reduced the powers of the leaders. During the whole period of freedom the government of Rome was, in theory at least, municipal self-government. Each citizen had the right to vote laws in person in the comitia of the centuries or the tribes.

A good government is one in which as much as possible is left to the laws and as little as possible to the will of the governor. In our early history we find stages of democracy in the New England Town-meeting which was introduced by the Puritans who had had experience in their Old World Vestry-meetings. The Parish had the right of taxing itself for church purposes and the officers were elected to keep order among the parishioners. This form of government was brought over on the Mayflower and was adapted to the new situations. The townsfolk went on making by-laws, voting supplies of the public money and electing their magistrates in America after the manner which they had for ages been familiar with in England.

In a sense of a wider government, as when townships grow up and a representative is selected to join those of other townships for a broader interest, such as a state, but in our early history, a colony, the representative was given a voice in the framing of laws and impositions of taxes by the wider government. Thus the Town Meeting was introduced by the Puritans in New England and the House of Burgesses in the Old Dominion, Virginia.

Men and women of our land today know the meaning of democracy by the democratic ideals of Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln. The American Revolution was fought and won for the principles of democracy and civil rights for all citizens. Every American can take part in the preservation of the great ideals our forefathers envisioned for us as a nation.

The two-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Thomas Jefferson will be celebrated on April 13th of this year and it would be well for us to read again his creed which is as vital today as when he presented it to our young nation. His belief was stated “Every government degenerates when trusted to the rulers of the people only safe depositories—The influence over gov-
ernment must be shared by all." The fundamental principles that Jefferson advocated so vigorously are those for which the nation is fighting today. The doctrines to which he clung, will stand as a bulwark supporting and surviving the democracy which we cherish.

The framers of the Constitution were unable to prove the benefits of democracy until the writing of the Bill of Rights, which strengthened the Constitution and promoted general welfare and liberty. Our nation was built on the thwarted dreams of Europe by people who wished to seek new homes and a freedom never before known to humankind. George Washington was born in the New World because his grandfather had dreamed of changes in politics; while William Penn dreamed of brotherly love, and being unable to work out a happy existence in the Old World, tried his luck in the New.

We have learned the lessons of patriotism from the leaders in our Revolutionary Period through the Civil War, when our Union was held together by Abraham Lincoln, whose famous words "that government by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth"; and the object today for which we strive to make our democracy survive will bring forth equally ardent men and women as those of the past.

Democracy for most of us is a way of life. It does not represent any rigid form of state or national organization. It is something constantly developing, unfolding, changing and advancing in many directions. We make democracy a useful instrument invented by men to serve all of the people. It is the duty of man to make democracy his business, to improve and respect his neighbors, to use the "Golden Rule" as a guide in his conduct; to obey the laws which have been deliberated for his good.

The United States is the largest nation in the world in population, area and wealth, whose people speak one language and enjoy the privileges of self-government. Unlike all governments, our democracy is established upon the principle of divided authority and responsibility. The separation of the Executive, Legislative and Judicial departments into three branches of government make all equal, and in that lies our democratic way of life. It is a plain lesson to all nations of how the President, the Congress, the Supreme Court and all of the other government employees do the work of the people, for the people. It is a privilege for every American to swell with patriotism and to increase the love and honor of our "land of the free and home of the brave."

Woodrow Wilson, in his description in "The President of the United States," written when he was a Professor at Princeton University in 1908, said "government is not a body of blind forces, it is a body of men, with highly differentiated functions, no doubt, in our modern day of specialization, but with a common task and purpose—There can be no successful government without leadership or without the intimate, almost instructive, coordination of the organs of life and action."

America has many leaders who impress the people with democratic ideas. It is the duty of all Americans to speak up now for democracy by forming objectives and by all conceivable means of utterance, expound the good it has done in the past and what it holds for the future.

Ideas are weapons and public opinion makes national morale, unity and will. We must keep a sane judgment and when we see Old Glory waving above, we know that it is more than a piece of bunting. It is the symbol of our nation with memories of sacrifices, triumphs, glories and greatness of the past. The sight of it brings a tug at your heart and that is why men die for it. In its folds the honor of our nation is wrapped and just as the first of our people landed at Plymouth Rock the American dream began to take form. A dream for particular liberties was the cause for crossing the sea.

To say that democracy will survive after the toil and misery men and women have endured, is only meekly expressing our determination to retain our glorious liberty. Each generation has seen some power try to overwhelm our democracy; these attempts were futile as we overcame them all. Our greatest struggle lies ahead, not in a revolution but in having the strength to hold fast "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," which are our common heritage.
THE month of October is very important in connection with the Daughters of the American Revolution because of the founding of our Society just 53 years ago. Be sure to consult your Golden Jubilee number of this Magazine for much interesting data for your broadcast. October also commemorates the birthdays of William Penn, on the 14th, Noah Webster, the 16th, and John Adams, on the 19th. Information about these men can be obtained which would be of value educationally, “lest we forget” incidents in their lives pertaining to the earlier history of our country.

In our mail basket come many requests for Fall programs on the “Air” and I would advise every Radio Chairman to consult her Committee Chairmen, learn what she is doing with her Committee, and then develop correlated programs in connection with these committees’ work. For instance, you might associate the origin of some of our American songs with different war periods, such as “Yankee Doodle,” our National Anthem and the “Battle Hymn of the Republic.”

The subject of Fall preserving is also most timely. Rationing of food plays such an important part in our family life today and our experiences are so varied that I am sure some fascinating stories could be related. On WIZ as well as on other stations, there are many suggestions to follow in the home when planning rationed meals. Alma Kitchell on Friday of each week devotes her program to the subject of food, rationing, meal-planning, etc., and “The Mystery Chef” on his broadcasts plans whole meals that often call for even fewer points than rationing permits—with no sacrifices of the quality or quantity of the food. With more food grown and preserved at home, more will be released for war purposes.

We welcome our new Assistant National Radio Chairman, Miss Dorothy Wright, and hope for inspiration and impetus in our National programs.

MYRTLE M. LEWIS,
National Chairman.

Motion Picture Committee

DISCUSSING a war film pattern Prof. Robert Gessner, of New York University, points out that for those who regard motion pictures as the great art of this century the current year is charged with challenge. In this year Hollywood should give us stories which will awaken America to the meaning of the war, to the social patterns behind the battles. We are fighting this war not only to maintain our liberties, first outlined in the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution and the Bill of Rights, but also to extend them, for liberty in a changing world is not a static thing.

We have come to expect the movies as a popular medium to tell us more about the nature of democracy than any of the arts or channels of communication.

“Of all the arts working for the victory, the motion picture is contributing most,” states Mr. Charles Cook of the Committee on Art in American Education and Society. “The war has stimulated significant developments in the production and use of the motion picture for educational, informational, instructional, and training purposes. The alert art teacher realizes that these recent developments point to changes in the art curriculum in the post war period and he cannot fail to be challenged by its possibilities as the most popular art form of our time.”

Walt Disney, when interviewed by a New York Times reporter, said, “The War has taught us that people who won’t read a book will look at a film, it’s shown that you can take knowledge out of a dusty tome somewhere and wrap up the effort of many teachers in one can of film, show that film to any audience and twenty minutes later it has learned something—a new idea, or an
item of important information—and it at least has stimulated further interest in study.”

At a regional conference of Motion Picture Councils it was stated that the Councils could make a tremendous advance in their activity through the war angle of their work. The fine work being done was recognized, but attention was called to the enlargement of interest in the factual or documentary films, so much a part of the war effort in the facility with which it is able to instruct and inform. Three definite steps were suggested: 1, attempt to locate and tabulate the number and location of all 16mm projections in the community; 2, impress upon the owners of these machines their patriotic obligation to put them to war use to reach the largest number of users; 3, make this equipment and films accessible to every organization in the locality so that the films with their timely messages could reach everybody.

Ethel M. Martin,
National Chairman.

National Filing and Lending Committee

“Unspoken words, like treasures in a mine, Are valueless until we give them birth.”

Replies from Divisional vice chairmen and State chairmen to letters with instructions for this year’s work have been most heartening. Mrs. Wham of Williston, S. C., says: “Referring to the awards to be given this year for outstanding work, I will make every effort to see that the states in my Division are encouraged to respond whole-heartedly.” (For awards see last issue of this magazine.) Mrs. Davis of Colorado Springs, Colo., is giving an extra award of $5.00 in War Stamps to the Chapter in her Division sending in best report in F. & L. committee work. The state chairman of Connecticut, Miss Edythe Dallam, has sent a very appreciative letter for suggestions, and Mrs. A. W. Hill, state chairman of Arizona, writes: “I have just sent copies of the list of lectures with lantern slides, and rules for entering papers for the National Bureau, to each chapter in my state, and hope for a better showing in Arizona this year.”

Our special Vice chairman, Mrs. Clearman, thinks we could feature the Jefferson Bicentennial by using, from the National Bureau, such papers as the one on “Jefferson, the Family Man.” This is an excellent paper and there are many others, on file, about Jefferson. Papers could be written on “Jefferson, the Musician,” “Jefferson, as an Architect,” and “Jefferson, the Expansionist,” which should include much history about the Northwest Territory.

Speaking recently to a D. A. R. group in the Library of Congress, Dr. Luther Evans, acting librarian, said:

“In studying the life of the Nation, we must not only study the life of men and women ‘of destiny,’ but the millions of little people, as well.”

The National F. & L. Bureau lends papers for just such a study. Are you, dear members in every state, making use of this Bureau?

Flora Knapp Dickinson,
National Chairman.

Treasures of Our Museum

(Continued from page 634)

natives. These were shipped to the West Indies to work in the cane fields, making a three cornered trade which stimulated the use of Jamaica rum, as well as slavery.

Southern gentlemen imported the best Madeira, Oporto and Canary wines for their tables.

The Dutch at New York and Albany preferred beer for their beverage.

All housewives knew how to brew. And other fruits than apples were the basis of beverages—peachy came from peaches and perry from pears. Methaglin and mead, traditional with the druids of old England, were made from yeast and honey. The honey locusts of Virginia entered into their manufacture.
Juvenile American Citizens

National Chairman's Query: Can you tell me who wrote the J.A.C. Prayer? (printed below).

A Junior American Citizens club in an Illinois coal mining district collected 387 pennies for blood plasma. The State Chairman thanked the children, heartily, on behalf of the Daughters of the American Revolution. But the little President politely corrected her: "Oh, it ain't for you Wimmens—it's for our Sojers!" The clubs in one Pennsylvania city invested $65,000 in 10¢ War Savings Stamps; another group of clubs, in New York, sold $70,000 worth. In Colorado, the District of Columbia, New Hampshire, New Jersey and New York, J.A.C.s have made and filled D.A.R. Buddy Bags, and in Michigan, J.A.C.s sponsored by D.A.R. Juniors contributed $12.55 toward the Juniors' National War Project, the purchase of Foreign Body Detectors! Finally, in one Wyoming school, as the bells of the nearby church ring out at 11 o'clock each morning, the children pause to offer up the Junior American Citizens Prayer—remembering their fathers and friends who are away at war.

Clearly, these D.A.R.-guided children's clubs are sharing the spirit and increasing the amount of our own war service. They also act as educational, recreational and character-building agencies: J.A.C. clubs are our Society's contribution toward the prevention of juvenile delinquency. Now, when supervised group activities are most needed to reassure and lead boys and girls, many former Scout, Campfire and 4-H workers are with the armed forces or in war industries: their units are disbanded. Furthermore, should we expect these organizations to satisfy the wants of all American young people? We are not shirking U.S.O. or A.R.C. calls because others are active in those fields.

May we all show our understanding of the urgent needs of the children who are now growing up. Let us remember that it is for us to decide how many boys and girls, hearing the church bells chime, will repeat the Junior American Citizens' Prayer:

"Our Father, we thank Thee that America is our country. We thank Thee that we live under the Stars and Stripes. Help us always to be obedient, loyal American citizens."

HELEN GRACE HARSHBARGER, National Chairman.

American Indians Committee

SISSELTON, S. D.—A letter from Johnny Two Stars, American Indian soldier somewhere overseas, has been formally placed in the Congressional Record, and it is believed to be the only such communication ever printed there. The Indian boy is homesick, not for his home, but for his church. He is a member of St. Mary's Episcopal Mission at Sisselton, South Dakota, and says: "The army life is all right as far as living is concerned, but I sure miss my church. We all go to one church. It is nothing like the good church at home. I'd give anything to be there. I've brought my Prayer Book. I surely make good use of it. I never knew what it meant to me until after I got away. Tell the people of St. Mary's that I pray for them every night and I hope they do the same for me."

MRS. LOREN EDGAR REX, Chairman.
Parliamentary Procedure

"Zeal without Knowledge is like fire without a grate to contain it; like a sword without a hilt to wield it by; like a high-bred horse without a bridle to guide him. It speaks without thinking, acts without planning, seeks to accomplish a good end without the adoption of becoming means.

—BATE.

OUT OF THE QUESTION BOX

Ques. 1—"I have just been reading in the D. A. R. Magazine, and saw that we could send in our by-laws to you for correction and approval. I have been Regent of this Chapter for a year and knew very little about the work when I started to serve and I am trying to learn all I can. Chapter members had no copies of our by-laws, but I had some copies made—enough to give each member her copy, though I had the feeling that they were not exactly right, especially the Article on membership. We have lots of trouble getting new members! There is a "Secret Committee," appointed fifteen to eighteen years ago, and still serving, unknown to all members except one woman who is called "the go-between," who passes on all applicants, and so many good people never get into our Chapter, because the name stops right there! The Lady who is the "go-between" is a state officer and very much opposed to us changing or doing away with this Secret Committee. Please let me know what you think of this Article of ours, on membership?"

Ans.—Well, my dear Madam Regent, if you have not done another thing in the world for your chapter that amounts to a row of pins you have done a very fine thing to uncover and bring to the light of day this "Secret Committee" that has been instrumental in keeping "so many good people" out of your Chapter and more than likely, out of the D. A. R. entirely! I cannot find words strong enough to use in denouncing such an un-American—such an undemocratic procedure, and one that is in direct conflict with the Rules and policies of our National Society! I find it very hard to believe that we have chapters in our National Organization that would "put up with" such an "order" of procedure in this enlightened day and age! How could any person, or persons, make a whole group of women believe any such a procedure was right, when they have at hand—our National By-laws—a Hand Book which is very complete in its information, and reference books—Books on Parliamentary Law, etc., etc.! The National Parliamentarian has had Articles in the D. A. R. Magazine for five or six years past, and this very question has been dealt with in no uncertain terms several times. In the first place our National By-laws prescribe the procedure for Chapters to follow when accepting applicants. See Art. I—Sec. 1 of National By-laws P. 8. "An Applicant for membership must be endorsed by two members in good standing, to whom the applicant is personally known," etc., etc.—(name must be approved by Chapter or Ex-Board, or by both, and a majority vote shall elect). This Ruling is mandatory!

Now, what do you make out of that Ruling—how do you interpret it? Does that even insinuate in the smallest way that before this is done, before the Chapter or the Board has a chance to vote on a name—that a "Secret Committee" has the right to "black ball" a name before it ever has a chance to be presented in the legitimate and prescribed manner? Such a "Bug-a-boo", such a "skeleton in the closet", for Chapter members to have to contend with every time they want to present a name of a friend or a relative as an applicant for membership! It is all wrong!

Small Chapters in small towns should not bother with a membership Committee. Only large Chapters living in large cities where the membership is bound to be scattered over a large area need to provide a membership committee. That committee is outlined in your 1942 Hand Book on Page 105—(Note 1, at the bottom of the page)—you will see that it states if you find it necessary to have a Membership Committee that the Committee receives letters of recommendation, only to the end that this Committee report its findings to
either the Executive Board or the Chapter, but the Membership Committee does not vote on a name, does not approve or disapprove a name! The business of the Committee is to investigate a name (Church and club affiliations, etc.) and then report back to the Chapter its findings without any recommendations. If the National Society had thought it necessary to have names of applicants passed upon by "Secret Committees," they would have prescribed such a requirement in Art. I, Sec. 1, of the National By-laws—but I am sure that such a requirement was never even dreamed of by those of the "Early days" who were our law makers and who worked for the growth of our patriotic organization by the "open and above board" methods, rather than by the "secret" or hidden route.

I glory in the spirit of this little Regent who says she "Knew very little about the work," but she did know the difference between "a right way" and "a wrong way," and she had the stamina to stand by her convictions and make an effort to see that this mistake of years standing would be corrected! Such a committee with such unwarranted power and authority should be immediately dismissed, and Chapters that still have "Secret Membership Committees" like I have described, please do likewise! All Chapters should be sure that your membership committee (if you have to have one) is functioning properly and not taking too much authority upon itself!

Ques. 2—At our last Chapter meeting in June an amendment to the By-laws was read (not to be voted upon until our next meeting, which will not be held until late in Oct.) to the effect that our annual dues be reduced from ten dollars to five dollars. As our By-laws now prescribe that our annual dues are due and payable the first of October, and notices are usually sent out in September, I would like to know what to do? We always plan our budget for the following year during the summer months, and I want to know if we will be compelled to hold up all plans for the Chapter work for the coming year until after the meeting in October? This effort on the part of some to have the dues reduced came as a surprise and will mean that we cannot do our usual amount of Chapter work with such a limited amount to go on. Should we go ahead now according to our By-laws as prescribed in our By-laws at this present time or what shall we do?

Ans.—You should proceed according to the By-laws of your chapter as they are prescribed at the present time! Unless you have the power of the so-called "Seer" you cannot "foretell events" and who will be able to say that the amendment will be adopted at your October meeting? Meanwhile, go right ahead and send out your notices as usual and carry on under your by-laws as they are now written. If your dues are required to be paid promptly, and they are paid as promptly as required, for members to be in good standing, then the amendment could be accepted with the understanding, and with the "proviso" that the amendment would not go into effect until October 1, 1944, which would mean that 1943 dues would be paid under the present by-laws.

All of this should be openly discussed in Chapter meeting and should be settled before or while adopting the amendment. It is very careless indeed to adopt an amendment of the by-laws without taking into consideration and knowing exactly what its effect is to be on the Chapter as a whole. If the members understood the exact effect that the amendment would have on Chapter activities, many of them would probably vote very differently. The Chapter has a perfect right, before the amendment is adopted, to decide by a majority vote, at what time in the future the amendment would go into effect if adopted. If the Chapter thoroughly understands the whole question, after discussion and due consideration being given to all angles—it may see fit to vote down the amendment.

Ques. 3.—Several State Regents have sent letters of inquiry regarding the matter of holding a State Conference this year and I won't attempt to answer each one, but will take them collectively and give you the following answer.

Ans.—Your National By-laws definitely say that a state shall hold an annual State Conference. This is a mandatory ruling, and was discussed at the February Board Meeting last year held in Washington. It was the consensus of opinion at that time that states should go ahead and endeavor
to have a state Conference as usual. It may of necessity be smaller and should be held in a central location. An effort should be made to have the required quorum in attendance, and the business of electing officers and the usual routine work should be gone through with. Last year many states thought they could not hold a State Conference, but in almost every case State Regents told me that the attendance was up to normal if not greater. Do away with all social activities and streamline your State Conference so that the vital business will be accomplished and constructive work will be recorded. Each state should consider their organization under obligation to hold some kind of a State Meeting that we may carry on our patriotic endeavors during this war period.

**Ques. 4.** I wish you would tell me something about the duties of a secretary. I have been criticized because I do not stand and wait until the minutes are corrected, and I am wondering if my minutes are written up in proper style. What I mean is in a Parliamentary Way?

**Ans.** On Page 244 of Robert's "Rules of Order, Revised," you will see that he has to say this: "Never be technical, or more strict than is absolutely necessary for the good of the meeting. Use your judgment, etc." Now I personally don't see what difference it would make if the Secretary happened to sit down before the minutes were corrected; they could be corrected just the same.

If you are going to be as "technical" as all of that in such a very small matter, what are you going to do when it comes to problems of great moment to decide upon? It is customary for the Secretary to stand and read the minutes and the Chairman then rises and asks the question: "Are there any corrections?" She waits a few moments and then says: "Hearing none, the minutes stand approved as read." While she is doing this, the Secretary naturally stands there and waits to see if there are any corrections. However, I would say it was no terrible breach of Parliamentary Procedure for the Secretary to be seated. The Chair would call for corrections, just the same, and the Secretary would have to make them whether she was standing or sitting down.

I endeavor to touch upon all of these small "points" because I find that there is a tendency to quibble over the small points of procedure and pass by the more important points of parliamentary procedure.

Robert tells us, you know, that good parliamentary procedure is using good sense and good judgment and above all, endeavoring to keep peace and harmony, and provide simple rules which protect the minority as well as the majority.

Now—I am "Yours to Command" and indeed I do like to help each and every one of you, and I appreciate how much you do depend on Your National Parliamentarian—but please, do please, have a little consideration of me, when you write me long letters of complaint, and relating to me your trials and tribulations with certain members of your Chapter who do not always do as you think they should! I have asked you before not to give me long accounts of personal animosities, and of the misdeeds of others—I am not interested in the least, and I want to help you to accomplish what you want to do, in the right way, and while I am reading your long letters of six and eight pages of criticism and complaint of your past officers, I could be putting that time to better use by telling you the correct procedure to follow so that you will not make those same mistakes! My desk has been crowded with work all summer long; this is a busy National Defense Center and I cannot secure the services of a typist—so I must work constantly and consistently each and every day to keep up with the work that comes in to my desk daily and there has been no "let up" all summer long. I am happy indeed to serve every one, but I want my service to have some constructive value, and when you have a problem, state that problem clearly, and definitely and in detail and then "STOP"!

Give me a chance to render my unbiased opinion in a fair and reasonable way according to Parliamentary Procedure. A letter that is "short and sweet and to the point" does not force me to take "time off" to read, and I am able to give better service to the society in general.

Faithfully yours,

ARLINE B. N. MOSS
(Mrs. John Trigg Moss),
Parliamentarian, N.S.D.A.R.
Genealogical Department

BY LUE REYNOLDS SPENCER
Genealogical Editor

NOTE: All letters pertaining to this department should be addressed to the Genealogical Editor, Memorial Continental Hall, 1720 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.
Personal letters should be addressed to 713 19th St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

AGAIN we urge cooperation with the Historical Societies of the different States. The following extracts are examples of the information afforded by these publications.

"From the time the French settlements in the Illinois country can be said to have existed, as such, various estimates of their population, more or less accurate, were made.

Two such censuses, one for the year 1732 and one for 1752, quite detailed in their classification of persons and property, are reproduced.

The first census listing names of heads of families appears to have been prepared in 1787 for the use of Barthelemi Tardieau, an agent sent to Washington in that year to petition Congress for land grants for French and American settlers in Illinois. These schedules with biographical annotation by Alvord are to be found in Illinois Historical Collection volume 2 and 5.

The earliest American censuses of this region were those taken by the Federal Government in 1800, while Illinois was still a part of Indiana Territory, and in 1810, one year after Illinois became a separate territory. Except for summaries, these two censuses have never been published. A transcript of a portion of the 1810 census for Illinois has been found in the files of the Illinois State Historical Survey and are reproduced in this volume.

In addition to these Federal censuses the Territorial Legislature of Indiana ordered two census enumerations. Early tax lists, poll books, marriage and probate records in the various county archives will eventually yield much of the data now missing of the record of Territorial population.

By 1800 much of the original French population had disappeared from Illinois by emigration to the Louisiana country due, partly, to the activities of American land speculators who pointed out to them the probable discouragement by the Americans of slave holding in the territory and the difficulties in proving titles to their lands, because of absence of records. (See volume 10 Illinois Historical Collections.)

A second dwindling of population in Illinois came as a result of the War of 1812 which kept the Indians so restless from 1811 to 1815 that the pioneers were forced to abandon their claims and congregate in the few towns and forts. Many left never to return.

For the period from 1818 to and including 1865, the federal census records are supplemented by census records taken by the territory and the state of Illinois. The first of these was taken in 1818 to substantiate the claim that Illinois had sufficient population to be given statehood."

Volume 24, Illinois State Historical Library Collections in which appears the above information is designated Statistical Series Volume 2, edited with introduction and notes by Margaret Cross Norton, Illinois State Library, Springfield, Illinois. This includes the names of those listed in the census of 1810 and 1818, giving the names of the heads of families: number of males and females under 10 years of age; 10 to 16; 16 to 26; 26 to 45, and over 45. The volumes are indexed.

A map of county boundaries as of 1809 is given, which included only Randolph county as the lower fourth of the territory and St. Clair county which comprised the rest of Illinois. The 1818 map shows many subdivisions of Randolph county and three counties, Crawford, Bond and Madison formed from what formerly was St. Clair county.

Among the 1091 names listed in 1810 are:

- Thomas Swearingen
- B. Stephenson
- N. Edwards, Governor
- John R. Jones (over 45 years)
- Elijah Backus (over 45 years)
- Jacob Funk
- Solomon Thom
- A. Lovett
- N. Bean
- J. Hurd
- J. Clendennen
- William Alexander
- Widow Ford
- J. Bolding
- J. Self
- W. Aloorn
The 1818 census list of Illinois territory is given by counties, and with names of males 21 years and upwards, and "all other white inhabitants" which, of course, includes females and males under 21 years of age. This list comprises 155 pages and thousands of names with index.

These volumes are of inestimable value and emphasize the need of cooperation with the Historical Societies of the different states. It may yet be possible with federal contributions to secure the publication of these various federal and state census records, a project through which the D. A. R. may carry out a fundamental object of our Society, "the preservation of documents and records".

FROM ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY' PUBLICATION 1903, SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

Page 166 gives a list of officers, non-commissioned officers and private soldiers, constituting the Illinois Regiment of Volunteers who served in varying numbers and at different dates under the command of Colonel George Rogers Clark during the Revolution with memoranda of land bounty granted to each by Act of Virginia Assembly and confirmed by the general government.

George Rogers Clark, Brig. Gen., received 10,000 acres June 1784.
John Montgomery, Lt. Col., 6,000 acres February 1784.
Joseph Crockett, Lt. Col., 9,111 acres March 1784.
William Cherry, Capt., 4,000 acres November 1783.
Abraham Tipton, Capt., 4,000 acres May 1789.
Leonard Helm, Indian Agent, entitled to land for 3 years service.
Isaac Allen, Pri., entitled to land for the war.
William Bell, Pri., entitled to land for the war.
Bland Ballard, Sergt., entitled to land for the war.
James Ballard, Corp., entitled to land for the war.
William Bland Ballard, Pri., entitled to land for the war.
Christian Bowman, Pri., entitled to land for the war.
Daniel Calvin, Pri., entitled to land for the war.
Henry Goodlow, Sergt., entitled to land for the war.
Reuben Kemp, Pri., entitled to land for the war.

Tillman Camper, Pri., entitled to land for 3 years service.
Jacob Huffman, Sergt., for three years service.
Thomas Hays, Pri., for three years service.
John Lafont, Pri., for three years service.
Jacob Lyon, Pri., for three years service.
Thomas Murry, Sergt., for three years service.
John Rector, Pri., for three years service.
Larkin Rutherford, Pri., for three years service.
John Setzer, Pri., for three years service.
George Snow, Pri., for three years service.
William Shannon, Pri., for three years service.
James Spillman, Pri., for three years service.

Many French soldiers under Captain Francis Chartoville are listed. Each was entitled to 200 acres for service in the Revolution.

Pages 128 to 149 lists Prairie du Rocher, Church Records, 1743, with translations, giving births, deaths and marriages.

The History of St. Clair county, Illinois, 1881, gives a record of many of the families listed above.

VIRGINIA RECORDS IN STATE LIBRARY, RICHMOND, VA., Copied by KATIE-PRINCE ESKER

(Goochland—Continued from September Magazine)

Marriages:
Register—1730-1853. Mss. compilation.
GRAYSON—Organized 1792-3.
None.
GREENE—Organized 1838.
None.
GREENSVILLE—Organized 1780-1.
Marriages:
Register—1781-1852. Mss. compilation.
HALIFAX—Organized 1752.
Wills:
Book 0—1753-1772—2 Parts.
Pleas:
Book No. 1—1752-1755—2 Parts.
HANOVER—Organized 1720-1.
Miscellany—1727-1858.
HENRICO—Organized 1634.
Deeds—(from 1697-1704, Deeds, etc.) 1697-1699. Transcript.
Deeds, etc.—1744-1748.
Deeds, Wills, etc.—1677-1692. Transcript.
Orders—1694-1701 [1699]. Transcript.
Orders—1678-1693. Transcript.
Wills:
Book—1781-1787.
Orphans Court—1677-1739. Transcript.
Index to 5 volumes of Colonial Records—1 vol.—1677-1739.
Proceedings of Commissioners Respecting the Records of Henrico County Destroyed by British—1774-1782.
Capitol Square Inquisitions.
Notes by Wm. G. Stanard.
HENRY—Organized 1776-7.

Deeds:
- Book 1—1777-1779.

Orders:
- Book 1—1777-1778.

Wills:
- Book 1—1777-1779.

HIGHLAND—Organized 1847.

ISLE OF WIGHT—Organized 1637.

Deeds:
- Book 1—1688-1704.
- Book 2—1704-1715.
- Book 6—1741-1744.
- Book 7—1744-1747—2 Parts.
- Book 8—1747-1752.
- Book 9—1752-1758.
- Book 14—1757-1781.
- Book 13—1772-1778.

Orders:
- Book —1693-1695.
- Book —1746-1752.
- Book —1759-1763.
- Book —1764-1768.
- Book —1772-1780.
- Book —1780.
- Book —1795-1797.
- Book —1806-1809.

Orders in Deed Book No. 14—1755-1757.

Wills:
- Book 3—1726-1733.
- Book 6—1752-1760—2 Parts.
- Book 7—1759-1769—2 Parts.
- Book 8—1769-1779—2 Parts.

Record of Wills, Deeds, etc.—Vol. 2—1661-1719.

Record of Wills, Deeds, etc.—Vol. 1—1662-1715.

Wills & Accounts—Vol. 5—1745-1752.

Miscellany—1775-1852.

Orphans Accts.—1782-1789.

Judgments & Orders—1768-1769.

Marriages:
- Register—1771-1853. Mss. compilation.

Notes by Wm. G. Stanard.

JAMES CITY—Organized 1634.

KING AND QUEEN—Organized 1691.

KING GEORGE—Organized 1720-21.

Deeds:
- Book 1—1721-1729—2 Parts.
  (Includes Bonds—1723-1735.)
- Book 1A—1729-1735.
- Book 2—1735-1744.
- Book 3—1743-1752.
  (Includes Bonds—1726-1739.)
- Book 4—1753-1765.
- Book 5—1765-1778.

1783.

Orders & Judgments—1721-1734—3 Parts.

Orders & Judgments—1751-1765—4 Parts.

Orders & Judgments.

Wills:
- Book 2—1780-1804.

Index to Deed Books 4 & 5—1753-1778.

Marriages—1786-1854.

Notes by Wm. G. Stanard.

KING WILLIAM—Organized 1701-2.

Records:
- Book 1—1702-1707.

LANCASTER—Organized 1651.

Deeds, Etc.—1652-1657.

Deeds, Etc.—1664-1702.

Deeds, Etc.—1666-1682.

Deeds, Etc.—1682-1687.

Deeds, Etc.—1714-1728.

Deeds, Etc.—1735-1743.

Deeds—1701-2—1715—2 Parts.

Orders—1770-1782.

Orders—1782-1793—2 Parts.

Orders—1656-1666.

Orders—1666-1680.

Orders—1680-1686.

Orders—1686-1696.

Orders—1696-1702.

Orders—1702-1713.

Orders—1713-1721.

Orders—1721-1729.

Orders—1729-1743.

Orders—1752-1756.

Orders—1756-1764.

Orders—1767-1770.

Orders—1770-1778.

Orders—1778-1783.

Orders—1783-1785.

Orders—1786-1789.

Deeds & Wills—1743-1750.

Deeds & Wills—1758-1763.

Deeds & Wills—1726-1736.

Wills, Etc.—1674-1689.

Wills, Etc.—1690-1709.

Wills, Etc.—1709-1727—2 Parts.

Wills, Etc.—1750-1758.

Wills, Etc.—1758-1763.

Wills—1770-1783.

Wills—1783-1795—2 Parts.

Wills—

Deeds & Wills, No. 17—1763-1764.

Order Book No. 12—1764-1767.

(See Records—1763-1767.)

Deeds, Etc., No. 18—1764-1770.

Order Book No. 13—1767-1768.

(See Records [1764-1770].)

Appeals & Land Causes—1793-1823.

Marriages:
- Register—1715-1852. Mss. compilation.

General Index—1652-1881.
LEE—Organized 1792-3.
None.

LOUDOUN—Organized 1757.
Deeds:
Book O—1784-1785. Index.

LOUISA—Organized 1742.
Deeds—1742-1754—2 Parts.
Deeds, Etc.—1759-1765.
Orders—1742-1748.
Orders—1760-1774.
Wills:
Book 1—1746-1761.
Book 2—1767-1783.
Marriages:
Register—1766-1861. Mss. compilation.

LOUDENBURG—Organized 1757.

LOUISA—Organized 1742.
Deeds—1742-1754—2 Parts.
Deeds, Etc.—1759-1765.
Orders—1742-1748.
Orders—1760-1774.
Wills:
Book 1—1746-1761.
Book 2—1767-1783.
Marriages:
Register—1766-1861. Mss. compilation.

LOUDON—Organized 1757.

MIFFLIN—Organized 1764-5.
None.

MIDLOTHIAN—Organized 1668-9.
Deeds—1734-1767—2 Parts.
Orders, Etc.:
Book No. 2—1679/0-1694.
Orders—1673-1680.
Orders—1680-1694.
Orders—1721-1726.
Orders—1769-1772.
Wills—1698-1721.
Wills—1713-1734—2 Parts.
Wills, Etc.—1673-1796.
Orphans Book—1760-1820—2 Parts,
Surveys—1785-1807.
Marriages:
Register—1740-1854. Mss. compilation.
Notes by Wm. G. Stanard.

MONTGOMERY—Organized 1777-7.
Deeds—1777-1789.
(See Fincastle & Montgomery Deeds—1773-
1789.)
Enter Book A—1780-1783.
(See Fincastle & Montgomery Entry Bk. A.)
Enter Book B—1783-1787.
Enter Book C—1787-1794.
Enter Book D—1794-1817.
Enter Book E—1818-1833.
Marriages:
Register—1777-1833. Mss. compilation.
(To Be Continued)

FROM THE ARNOLD FAMILY BY W. H. ARNOLD, TEXARKANA, ARKANSAS, 1935
(West Publishing Company)

Thomas Arnold, pensioner of the Rev-
olution, died Autauga County, Alabama, March 23, 1834. Page 22 gives a picture of Temperance Arnold, daughter of Thomas Arnold, the Revolutionary soldier, son of Benjamin Arnold, Sr. After the Revolution he moved from Virginia to Kentucky on the Green River, then to Alabama. He married Mary Bidestone in South Carolina, who was three years his junior. She died in Autauga County, Alabama, at the age of ninety-four. Page 56. The oldest record we have states that Philip Arnold lived in Rockingham County, Virginia, and married a descendant of Jan Bogardus. His son, Benjamin, moved from Virginia to Peters-
burg on the Savannah River in Georgia, then to Greenville County, South Carolina, lived and died on Horse Creek. His wife was Ann Hendricks, born in Virginia. Ben-
jamin's will is recorded in Greenville Court 
House, South Carolina, dated June 5; 1796. Sons Thomas and Benjamin Jr. were execu-
tors, with wife Ann. Also is included the story about Tempy's Ride to Virginia. Page 58. Thomas Arnold married Mary Bidestone, moved to Kentucky then to 
Dallas County, Alabama. Lived eighteen miles above Selma on Mulberry Creek. Hance Dunklin married his daughter Nancy and lived near them. I, (W. B. Arnold) saw them in 1857 and cousin Nancy carried me to the old house and showed me the grave of Thomas Arnold.

In 1790-1806 there was an exodus from Greenville District, South Carolina, to 
Caldwell County, Kentucky, near the mouth of the Cumberland River. Among these were the Sullivans, Arnolds, Shipps, Towns-
ends and others. After a few years they commenced to scatter, some into Missouri, Indiana, Illinois, etc.

When the Arnold family in the 80's had such a furore about the Anneke Jans Bo-
gardus estate in New York City and the Trinity Church property (Philip Arnold married her daughter) we sent our kinsman John McFall to Rockingham County, Vir-
ginia, to look up the record of Philip. He 
reported on his return that all records were 
destroyed by a fire the night before he 
arrived there. A copy of the will of Ben-
jamin Arnold, 1796, is included, from 
which: "Item 5. I give to Thomas Arnold, 
my son, the following negroes, Milly Ann, 
Joseph, Yound and Dick." . . .

Extracts from Pension Application

State of Alabama—Autauga County.

March 17, 1840, personally appeared in 
open court before the County Court now 
sitting, Thomas Arnold, age 77, a resident 
of said State of Alabama and County of 
Autauga . . . that he entered the service 
as a volunteer as he remembers it in the 
year 1779 under Captain John Ridgeway,
State of South Carolina, District of Ninety Six. Was principally engaged in scouting expeditions and in many skirmishes with the British and Tories. Was in one engagement under command of Colonel Elijah Clark in which Colonel Clark was wounded in the shoulder. Was at the Battle of Cowpens in North Carolina under General Daniel Morgan. Was under Captain John Ridgeway as a private for eighteen months. Captain Ridgeway was killed by a party of Tories.

THOMAS ARNOLD.

He was born in Buckingham County, Virginia, 1763. “I entered service as a volunteer.” Lived in South Carolina when I entered the service. Have lived in South Carolina, North Carolina, in Kentucky, about twenty years in Logan County, and now live in the State of Autauga County, South Carolina.

State of Alabama—Lowndes County.

Personally appeared before me A. J. Rutherford, Justice of the Peace of said county, Thomas Hamilton at the prayer of Thomas Arnold, who deposeth and sayeth that Thomas Arnold aforesaid commenced service in the Revolution March 1783 as a volunteer under Colonel Casey and Captain George Martin, as a private, and continued for twelve months and was engaged in skirmishes against the Tories in 96th District as then called in the State of South Carolina, that he may obtain a pension. Dated March 8, 1840, A. J. Rutherford, Justice of the Peace. Thomas Arnold was married to Mary, his wife, 26th day of October 1736. Temperance Arnold, our daughter, was married to Peter Ross, her husband, August the 15th day, 1804. Thomas Arnold was born October 5th day 1766. Mary Arnold was born May the 13th 1766. William Arnold was born July 1, 1791. Temperance Arnold was born November 25th 1789. John Arnold was born April 4, 1793. Thomas H. Arnold was born March 7, 1797. Sally P. Arnold was born April 27, 1799. Ann H. Arnold was born June 22, 1802. The ages of Peter Ross's children: Thomas A. Ross was born July 4, 1805; Mary Ross born September 6, 1807; Susan Ross, April 20, 1810; Lucinda, August 4, 1812; Andrew J. born November 25, 1814. Certified copy by William B. Andrews, Acting J. P. of Dallas County, Alabama, that the above attached leaf on which is written the family record of marriage, birth and deaths in the family of Thomas Arnold, deceased, and Mary Arnold, his wife, was cut by me from the Bible now in the possession of Mary Arnold. I certify that the Bible from which the above leaf was cut to all appearances was a very old and antiquated book published in the year 1817 and the entries made upon said record were the appearance of having been made many years ago. I do furthermore certify that I was personally acquainted with Thomas Arnold for a long time before his death, which occurred in the year 1844 to my personal knowledge, and that he was a very old man when he died and that I knew him and that he lived and was always regarded as the husband of Mary Arnold, the petitioner, and that the said Mary Arnold is now very old and infirm and that I know her to be the widow of Thomas Arnold, deceased. Signed August 14, 1854, W. B. Andrews, Justice of the Peace.

Testimony of Ann H. Dunklin, daughter of Thomas Arnold and Mary Arnold, the petitioner, testifies that Mary Arnold, her mother, has been living in her home since the death of Thomas Arnold, her father, and that the annexed leaf was cut in her presence from the family Bible of Mary Arnold. . . . Affiant is in the 52nd year of her age. Dated August 4, 1854.

Signed ANN H. DUNKLIN.

Same affidavit signed by John T. Dunklin.


Pension sent to William A. Dunklin, Selma, Alabama.

January 3, 1834, came Mary Arnold, widow of Thomas, Dallas County, Alabama. Thomas Arnold, her husband, was pensioned under Act of June 7, 1832, at $30.00 a month for nine months service in the Revolution.

On the 18th of January, 1854, she applied from the county and state mentioned in this brief, asserting that she was married October 26, 1786, and that her husband died on the 23rd of March, 1844. On the 18th of April, 1854, she reiterates the above facts and furnishes the affidavits of Ann.
Dunklin and J. T. Dunklin as on certificate of magistrate before whom affidavits were taken to identify her as the widow of Thomas Arnold, who was a pensioner and died March 23, 1844. On the 14th instance she furnishes the family record to show the date of her marriage, namely, the 26th of October, 1786. That said record was cut from the family Bible which has been in the possession of the family for many years. The service is admitted in her case. Signed—Thornton Triplett, Examining Clerk.

William A. Dunklin, Esq., Selma, Alabama. (A blue paper, large double sheet.)

State of Alabama, Dallas County, 18 April 1859, personally appeared before me Warren B. Andrews, Acting Justice of the Peace, Mary Arnold, resident of Selma, Alabama, aged 87. . . . She states she was a widow of Thomas Arnold who served in the Revolutionary War from South Carolina and received a pension until his death 23rd March 1844. They were married 26 October 1786. Signed—Mary Arnold. William A. Dunklin, Attorney.

State of Alabama, Dallas County. On the 18th of January 1854 personally appeared . . . Mary Arnold, aged 88. . . . (Same assertions but gave the date of marriage as October 26, 1786.) Letter from Congressman Dixon H. Lewis, House of Representatives, dated January 24, 1840, addressed to the Pension Office asking for evidence in the case and he would make the application a special Act of Congress.

Selma, Alabama, May 1, 1854, to L. P. Waldo, Commissioner of Pensions. . . . The reason the amended declaration of Mary Arnold has been delayed is that Warren B. Andrews, J.P., has been absent in New York for two months (being a merchant) and has just returned. It is proper to say that the petitioner, Mrs. Mary Arnold, is very old and infirm and is so feeble she has not left her home for eight years and it is entirely out of her power to appear before the Court Records, the nearest of which is 25 miles from the residence. (He enclosed the declaration.) Signed—William A. Dunklin.

June 25, 1854, Honorable J. L. Waldo, Commissioner of Pensions, Washington, City. The Arnold Declaration was forwarded to you some two months ago and I have not heard from you yet. . . . I wish you to know that Mrs. Mary Arnold is nearly ninety and wishes to have the matter decided as soon as convenient in order to make her arrangements for the future, . . . for her life is very uncertain as her health is very bad.

William A. Dunklin.

Queries

Queries must be typed double spaced on separate slips of paper and limited to two queries (a) and (b) of not more than sixty words each. Add name and address on same line following last query. We cannot “keep queries on file until space is available.” Only those queries conforming to above requirements will be published.

The purpose of this section of the Genealogical Department is mutual assistance to those seeking information on same or related families.

Correspondence regarding former queries cannot be answered by this department since no information is available prior to June, 1938, after which date all is published.

'43. Knight, Foreman.—Want lineage data on John and Isabel Knight, Edgecombe Co., N. C. Will probated 1770 named sons James, John, and Moses Knight; daughters Judah (Foreman), Mary (Foreman), Rachel (Hackney), and Sarah (Boykin); grandsons Kindred, Spier, and Robert Knight. Moses married Charity Benton 1761 and had sons Kindred, Allen and John Knight; daughters Sarah (Pace), Mary, and Phereby Knight. Bonner Frizzell, Palestine, Texas. Bonner Frizzell, Palestine, Texas.

'43. (a) Taylor.—Wanted the names and any dates of the parents of Brooking Taylor and Ann Gayle, his wife, who were married March 18, 1806. Before moving to Franklin County, Kentucky, in 1811, they lived in Culpeper and King and Queen Counties, Virginia. In 1826, they moved to Henderson, Kentucky and died there. Brooking Taylor was born June 15, 1784.

(b) Young.—Wanted the names and any dates of the parents of Christian Young, born in 1764 in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and his wife, Nancy Hume (or Humes). They married in that section of Kentucky of the nine old Counties of Virginia. After the Revolution he lived in Nelson County, Kentucky, and later they lived in Jefferson, Union and Caldwell Counties, Kentucky. Mrs. J. Frank Presnell, Jackson, Tennessee.

'43. (a) Stephenson.—Want all data possible of John Stephenson who came into Jefferson County, Texas, in 1924 from Louisiana. Do not think he was a native of that state.

(b) Allen.—Want data of Lydia Allen, wife of the above John Stephenson. Mrs. A. L. Strode, 1930 Grand Avenue, Beaumont, Texas.

'43. (a) Bannister.—Any information concerning Sarah, the wife of Joseph Bannister of Marlborough and Brookfield, Massachusetts, as to her family name, parents, dates of birth and marriage, will be appreciated.
Dillingham.—Was Drusilla Dillingham of the same family as Henry Dillingham of Bedford, Westchester County, New York, whose wife was Jerusha Strang, the sister of Drusilla as his first wife. Henry Dillingham had daughters Jerusha and Drusilla. All buried in the old Red Mills (now Mahopac Falls) Cemetery. Mrs. Alice Bannister Steuart, 1063 Cook Street, Denver, Colorado.

Brown.—Want military history and further information concerning Levi Brown, Revolutionary soldier, born June 11, 1763, died October 20, 1856, muster Thankful ——, came to Berrien Springs, Michigan, and died there. Among others he had one daughter, Polly, who married —— Godfrey first who had two sons, Horace and Levi. Wish last name of wife and first name of the Godfrey who married Polly. Jessie Ann Ulrey, River Bluff, Niles, Michigan.

(b) Dillingham.—Was Drusilla Dillingham of the same family as Henry Dillingham of Bedford, Westchester County, New York, whose wife was Jerusha Strang, the sister of Drusilla as his first wife. Henry Dillingham had daughters Jerusha and Drusilla. All buried in the old Red Mills (now Mahopac Falls) Cemetery. Mrs. Alice Bannister Steuart, 1063 Cook Street, Denver, Colorado.

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**Editorially Speaking . . .**

**THIS fateful October in the history of our country when our brave armed forces on many battle fronts are adding to the honor and glory in the upholding of the ideals and principles which have made our country great, it is interesting to take a look at the record of other Octobers.**

Since so many of the great of this land have lived in or been frequent visitors at the White House, it is interesting to note that it was October 3rd, 1792, that the cornerstone of that historic building was laid.

The question as to whether or not George Washington, the first president who had served his two terms of office and handed over the scepter of government to his successor John Adams, attended these ceremonies has often been the subject of historic speculation.

But it is pointed out that notations in Washington’s diary indicate that he was engaged in the pursuit of his duties as master of Mt. Vernon at that time and was so busy on the days preceding and on October 13th that he would not have had time, due to the difficulties of travel of that day, to have attended the ceremonies.

Many believe the story that Washington visited the White House before it was completed, however, and all like to think that he did anyway. It would be an inspiration to other Presidents.

The mightiest navy in the history of the World, the United States Navy, as it is today, is a source of great pride to all of us. Many well trained and resourceful officers who are manning the ships and leading in the battle of the Seven Seas and the skies above the depth of the ocean below, in the airplane and the submarine, will give a thought to their Alma Mater, and United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, on October 20th.

It was on that day of the month in 1845 the Naval Academy was formally opened.

Through its portals have passed many of the great heroes of war and peace of the Navy, who entered the Academy as fresh faced youth and afterwards won distinction and honors on naval ships they were so well trained to command.

We who are grateful that we are living in the new world and that our heritage is the fruits of and opportunities of the Western Hemisphere, especially our own country, should also remember that fearlessness and enterprise made the discovery of this hemisphere by Christopher Columbus October 12th, 1492, who landed on the island of San Salvador, an outpost of the rich lands that lay on the Western continents.

Our debt to Lafayette and the other Frenchmen who aided in our struggle for freedom is in the minds of many Americans as they dwell on the certainty that the beginning of the liberation of captive France from the Nazi heel is under way.

It is a symbol perhaps that the Statue of Liberty enlightening the world, gift of France to the United States, stands through all the ruthless attacks on Liberty in the world, tall and serene in New York Harbor today, as it has since it was unveiled with elaborate ceremonies October 28th, 1886.

Those of us who read the war news this month may be able to make comparison between the events of today as related to final victory when it is recalled that it was October 7th, 1777, that Burgoyne surrendered to the Continental Army at Saratoga, the surrender of this well equipped and trained British Army marking a turning point in our War for Freedom.

With good wishes to all of you.

Faithfully your Editor,

ELISABETH E. POE.

USO clubs throughout the country have answered the appeal made by the U. S. Army Postal Service to national headquarters to assist in the promotion of Christmas Mail Month from Sept. 15 to October 15. The Army intends that all parcels for overseas service men mailed during this period shall be delivered before Christmas Day.

In every USO club, families and friends of service men and women can now find information regarding the mailing plan, full details of the government requirements regarding wrapping and addressing, and other advice on the project.
CONSTITUTION HALL
Season 1943-44

1943

SEPTEMBER
19—Quiz Kids.

OCTOBER
5—Platoff's Cossacks.
17—Christian Science Lecture.
19—Philadelphia Orchestra.
21—Carmen Amaya, Gypsy Dancer.
24—Vladimir Horowitz, Pianist.
28—U. S. Navy School of Music.
31—Richard Crooks, Tenor.

NOVEMBER
3—National Symphony Orchestra.
7—National Symphony Orchestra.
9—Faust.
12—National Geographic Society.
14—Ballet Theatre (Matinee and Evening).
15—Ballet Theatre.
19—National Geographic Society.
21—National Symphony Orchestra.
23—Alec Templeton, Pianist.
24—National Symphony Orchestra.
26—National Geographic Society.
28—Joseph Szigeti, Violinist.
30—Philadelphia Orchestra.

DECEMBER
3—National Geographic Society.
5—Luboshutz & Nemenoff, Duo-Pianists.
10—National Geographic Society.
12—Fritz Kreisler, Violinist.
15—National Symphony Orchestra.
16—Sigmund Romberg and His Orchestra.
17—National Geographic Society.
18—National Symphony Orchestra.
19—National Symphony Orchestra.
28—Philadelphia Orchestra.

1944

JANUARY
2—Bartlett & Robertson, Pianists.
7—National Geographic Society.
9—National Symphony Orchestra.
14—National Geographic Society.
16—Enzo Pinza, Basso.
19—National Symphony Orchestra.
20—Merry Wives of Windsor (Opera).

21—National Geographic Society.
22—National Symphony Orchestra.
23—National Symphony Orchestra.
29—National Geographic Society.
30—Jose Iturbi, Pianist.

FEBRUARY
1—Philadelphia Orchestra.
4—National Geographic Society.
6—National Symphony Orchestra.
9—National Symphony Orchestra.
11—National Geographic Society.
12—National Symphony Orchestra.
13—Robert Casadesus, Pianist.
18—National Geographic Society.
22—George Washington University.
23—National Symphony Orchestra.
25—National Geographic Society.
27—Don Cossack Male Chorus.
29—Philadelphia Orchestra.

MARCH
2—Helen Ware, Violinist.
7—National Geographic Society.
9—National Symphony Orchestra.
14—National Geographic Society.
16—Ezio Pinza, Basso.
19—National Symphony Orchestra.
20—Merry Wives of Windsor (Opera).
21—National Geographic Society.
22—National Symphony Orchestra.
23—George Washington University.
25—National Geographic Society.
26—Joseph Szigeti, Violinist.
28—National Symphony Orchestra.
31—National Geographic Society.

APRIL
2—Artur Rubinstein, Pianist.
7—National Geographic Society.
9—Gladys Swarthout, Mezzo-soprano.
16—Vivian Della Chiesa, Lyric Soprano.
Jan Peerce, Tenor.
18—Philadelphia Orchestra.
23—Christian Science Lecture.

JUNE
7—George Washington University.

FOR INFORMATION RELATIVE TO THE ABOVE, ADDRESS
FRED E. HAND, Managing Director
CONSTITUTION HALL, WASHINGTON 6, D. C.
Prizes Offered by Friends of the National Historical Magazine

for the year beginning April, 1943 and ending March 31, 1944

A prize of $40.00 is offered to the first State having a membership of OVER 5000, which reports the largest number of subscriptions secured for the NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE between April 1, 1943 and March 31, 1944.

A prize of $40.00 is offered to the first State having a membership UNDER 5000, which reports the largest number of subscriptions secured to the NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE, between April 1, 1943 and March 31, 1944.

A prize of $20.00 is offered to the Chapter reporting the largest number of subscriptions secured between the above mentioned dates—April 1, 1943 to March 31, 1944.

A $20.00 prize is again offered for the most lucrative advertisement sent to the Magazine.

Any Chapter or person subscribing for a Library, School, or as a gift, is entitled to count such subscription for her State. Renewals are also to be counted, each renewal counting as one subscription. A two year subscription having a special rate counts as one subscription. Chapter Chairmen must keep a careful count and report promptly to her State Chairman, who in turn, will notify the National Chairman of Magazine Committee at the proper time. A Committee of three will make all decisions. Information in regard to our prizes will be found in each issue of our Magazine beginning with the September number.

SPECIAL NOTE—This contest is open to each State and Chapter. State Chairmen must have their final reports to the National Chairman in by April 5, 1944.

A most inspiring offer has been made by the California Daughters to whom I wish to publicly express my sincerest thanks, especially, at this time.
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