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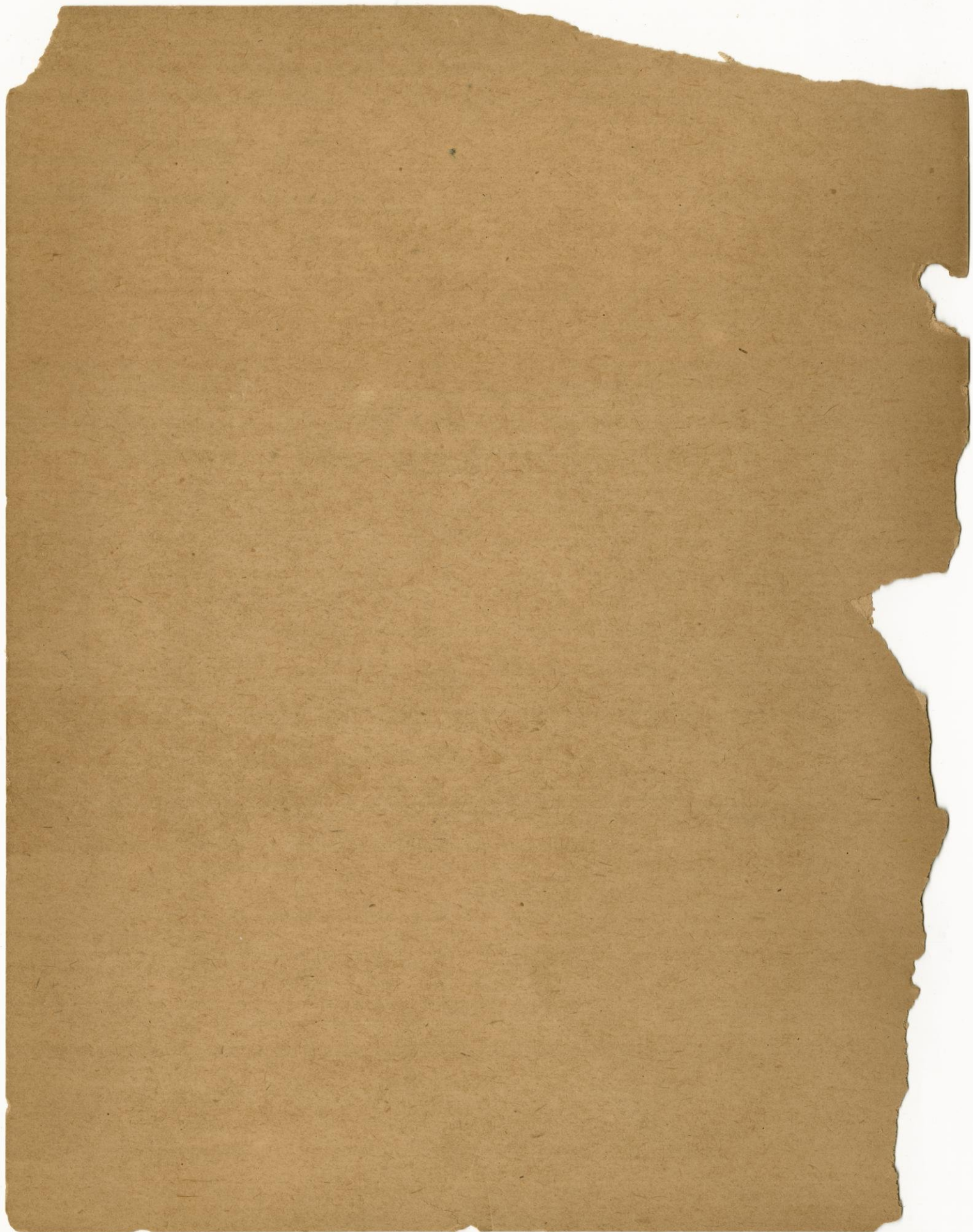
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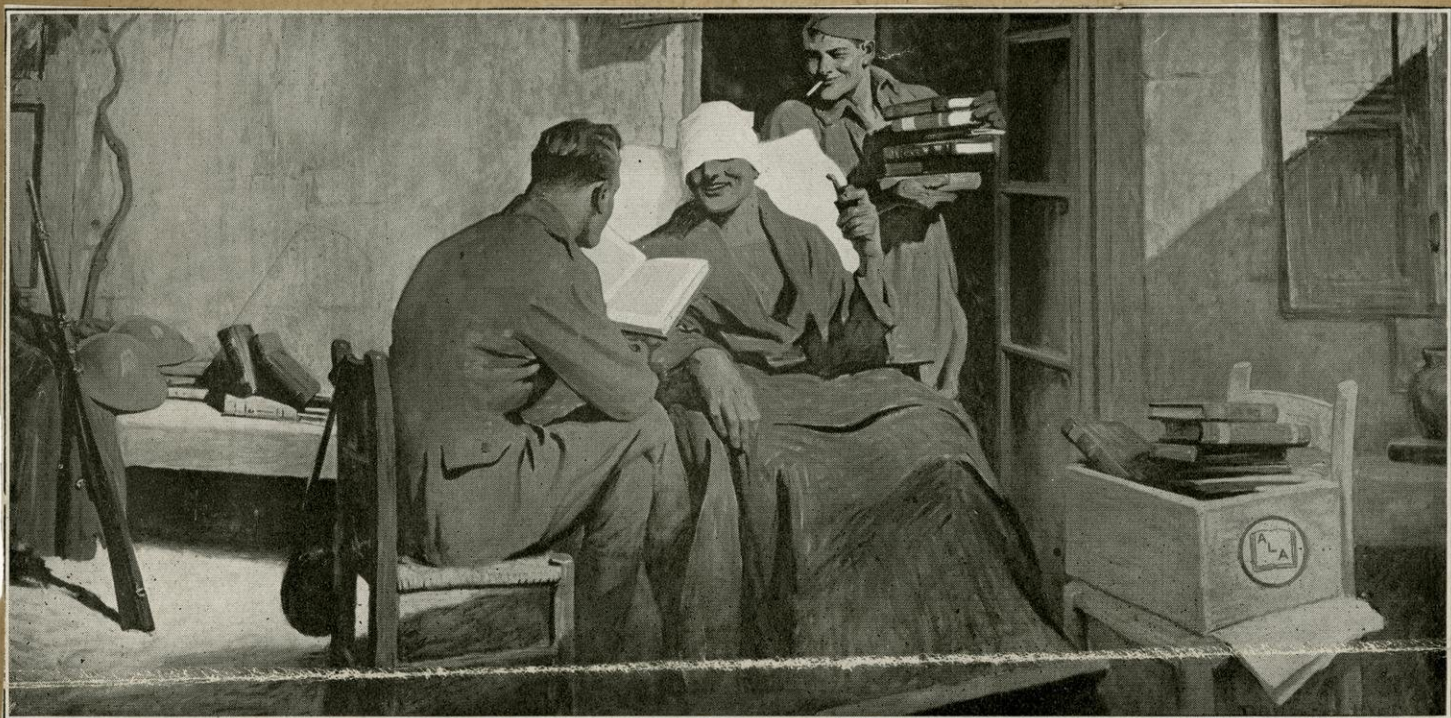
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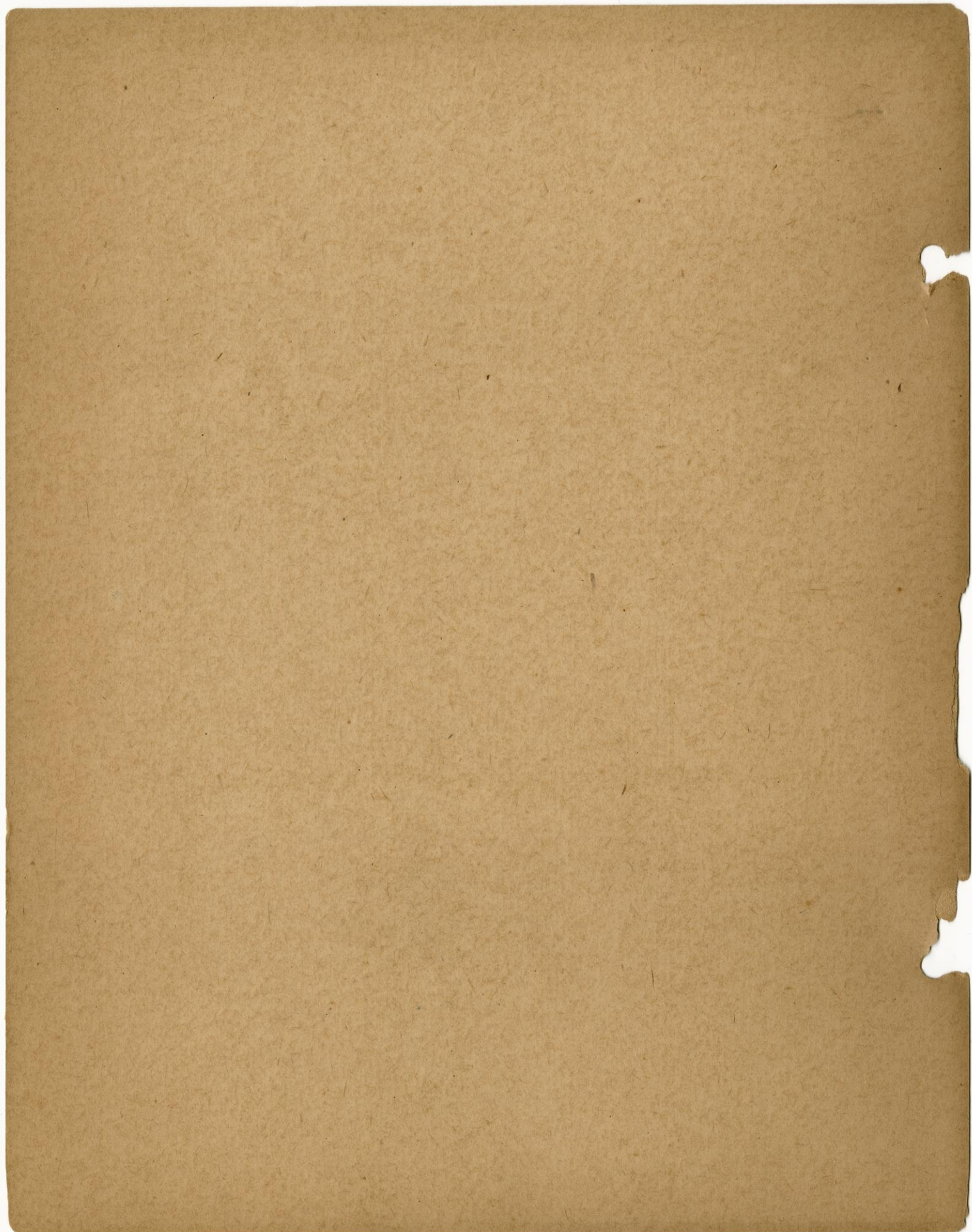
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A.L.A. Camp library wor







July 28 1919.

News Letter.

At a recent meeting of the War Service Committee of the American Library Association a definite decision was reached as to the ultimate disposition of books now overseas and in camps and hospitals here; and formal authorization was given of the gift of a reasonable number of books to French and Belgian educational and civic institutions, to American schools and colleges in other countries, such beneficiaries to be determined by the War Service Committee, and also the gift of a certain number of books to the municipality of Beaune, to the American University Union, the Sorbonne, the library of the University of Louvain, the International Institute of Bibliography at Brussels (for the Bureau of International Intercourse), Robert College in Constantinople, and other cognate institutions in Europe which the Association may deem it appropriate to assist; provided that the total of gifts does not exceed 75,000 volumes.

All books and library equipment remaining after the American Library Association has completed its service to the soldiers and sailors of the world war is to be placed at the disposal of the War and Navy Departments for the continuance of library service to the American military and naval peace establishments. Books remaining after the army and navy needs have been met will be offered to other Federal institutions such as prisons, coast guards, and lighthouses; and to the U.S. Merchant Marine.

Should there be books remaining after the foregoing disposition they will be distributed as follows: First, to State library commissions, leading libraries, the State library if possible, the State Federation of Women's Clubs, and the State Department of Education, and to be given by these designated institutions in their discretion to libraries, schools and colleges, state charitable and penal institutions, and to traveling library systems.

All of these books are to be gifts, not sales; and some return will be required as to responsibility.

In the matter of buildings constructed by the Library War Service, the General Director was authorized and empowered to dispose of library buildings by gift to proper responsible auspices for library purposes only, or at private sale, by salvage on the initiative of the American Library Association and any joint salvage with some or all of the seven organizations who comprise the Commission on Training Camp Activities.

All the foregoing is to be subject to rulings of the War and Navy Departments.

There are now in operation thirty-two library buildings, thirty-five large camp libraries, and two hundred thirty seven hospitals and Red Cross houses which are supplied with books from the Library War Service.

In addition, 651 military camps and posts, including 55 aviation fields, schools and repair depots, 280 naval and 65 marine stations, and 1206 vessels are equipped with A.L.A. books and magazines. There are 998 branches and stations placed in Y.M.C.A. and K. of C. huts, barracks and mess halls, and a total of 2,561,880 books have been shipped overseas. Of these, 1,086,687 were purchased from the United War Work Fund. There are at present 5,406,009 books given by the people for the use of men in service in the various war libraries of the American Library Association.





# WAR WORK BULLETIN

No. 38

Entry as second-class matter applied for under Act of Aug. 24, 1912, by the National Board of the Young Womens Christian Associations, 600 Lexington Avenue, New York City.

August 30, 1918

## The United War Work Campaign

### An enlarged Campaign

That the public may be relieved from the burden of an unnecessary number of campaigns for patriotic funds, the United States Government, through the War and Navy Department Commissions on Training Camp Activities, has advised a joint campaign, to be participated in by the Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, the War Camp Community Service, and the American Library Association, November 11-18; also a second joint campaign, in January, of the National Catholic War Council, the Jewish Welfare Board, and the Salvation Army.

### The largest sum ever asked for War Work

The United War Work Campaign to be conducted November 11th to 18th, to raise \$133,500,000 for the War Work of the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., the War Camp Community Service and the American Library Association, should make a greater appeal to the public and to the organizations themselves than could possibly be obtained by independent approach of any one of these organizations. The combination should develop a larger interest and a better result with less effort and expense than could be accomplished by the four organizations conducting separate campaigns.

A National Joint Executive Committee has already been organized and is actually at work with headquarters in New York City. It is composed of five members of each of the four participating organizations and represents them in the set-up and conduct of the campaign.

### How the Campaign Plans Work

Inasmuch as the Young Men's Christian Association and the Young Women's Christian Association have already effected a strong organization, nationally, in six departments, in forty-

eight states, and to a large extent in five hundred districts to be organized, and in the thirty-one hundred counties of the country, it is apparent that the most practical method of perfecting a united campaign organization would be for the War Camp Community Service and the American Library Association to "gear in" their campaign organizations with the already existing Campaign Committees of the Young Men's Christian Association and the Young Women's Christian Association and form joint campaign executive committees, namely, National, Department, State, District, County and Local. This principle and procedure have been unanimously adopted by the National Joint Executive Committee of the four organizations. The next step will be to enlarge these existing committees—Department, State, District, County and Local—so as to make them adequately representative in the judgment of the leaders of each of the participating organizations.

The Departmental Joint Executive Committees will be constituted and appointed by the National Joint Executive Committee in consultation with the leaders of the four participating organizations.

At a series of state conferences to be held conjointly by the four organizations during the month of September, the existing state committees already appointed by the Young Men's Christian Association and the Young Women's Christian Association will be enlarged so as to make them adequately representative of the other organizations. Where the other organizations already have state executive committees, these shall also be included in the enlarged committees.

At the state conferences, plans will be submitted with

(Continued on Page 2)

### The Blue Triangle Budget for War Work for Women

1. Work among girls engaged in war industries and replacing men in service.....	\$2,100,000
<i>Undertaken at Government request. Two million girls and women are now making war supplies.</i>	
2. Club and recreation work in communities near camps .....	2,700,000
<i>The Patriotic League and Girls' Reserve will enroll girls for patriotic service.</i>	
3. Emergency Housing .....	1,000,000
<i>Where girls are called to Government work without proper housing.</i>	
4. Hostess Houses in or near camps.....	2,400,000
<i>One request a day is being received for Hostess Houses.</i>	
5. Work among colored girls affected by war conditions .....	400,000
<i>Colonel Roosevelt allotted a part of his Nobel prize money for this work.</i>	
6. Work among foreign-born women.....	430,000
<i>The Americanization program includes home service, interpretation and translation.</i>	
7. Bureaus .....	1,885,000
Personnel,	\$225,000
Building and Equipment,	185,000
Social Morality,	500,000
Education,	975,000
8. Educational and Information Service.....	533,000
9. War Work in Other Countries.....	3,000,000
<i>Europe and Asia Minor.</i>	
10. Administration, including salaries and travel.....	552,000
<i>Large numbers of trained war workers will be needed.</i>	
	<b>\$15,000,000</b>

reference to the district, county and local organizations.

Pending the holding of the state conferences, it is understood and urged, in view of the briefness of time before the campaign, that each of the four participating organizations shall earnestly go forward with its educational and other preparatory work.

The representatives of the national publicity bureaus of the four participating organizations have united and will conduct a joint campaign of publicity. It should be constantly borne in mind that this is a mutual campaign in which the strength of each is to be exerted for the good of all, and that each shall seek to familiarize its constituency and its field with the fact that the four organizations have gotten together for a united campaign. It is recommended that, as far as possible, without delay, there be a similar union of publicity representatives in each Department, State, District, County and Local campaign organization.

However, it is understood that each participating organization shall continue to maintain its own Publicity Department for the dissemination of information concerning its own activities.

Inasmuch as no one speaker could successfully present the aims of the four organizations at any one time, it is necessary that the different organizations maintain their individual Speakers' Bureaus. The Speakers' Bureaus, however, should always be represented by a joint committee and co-operate in every way possible.

It has been agreed that the official name of the campaign is the UNITED WAR WORK CAMPAIGN, and when the names of the four participating organizations appear it shall be in this order:

Young Men's Christian Association,  
Young Women's Christian Association,  
War Camp Community Service,  
American Library Association.

Funds collected in connection with the United War Work Campaign are to be divided among the four participating organizations on a pro rata basis in such proportion as the total budget of each organization bears to the sum total of the combined budget, as follows:

Y. M. C. A.....	\$100,000,000	75%
Y. W. C. A.....	15,000,000	11.22%
W. C. C. S.....	15,000,000	11.22%
A. L. A.....	3,500,000	2.55%

No restricted subscriptions to any of the four organizations shall be solicited, but if voluntarily tendered for the use of a certain organization shall be credited to that particular organization, but shall be considered as a part of the total sum to which that organization is entitled and not an addition.

## The Blue Triangle in the Magazines

The Y. W. C. A. is coming into its share of attention from the periodicals. The magazines have been most generous in wishing to tell their readers about the Blue Triangle, and although, as one editor says, everyone takes the Y. W. C. A. for granted, and writing about it is like writing an article in praise of mothers, for instance, still the editors have been printing so many articles that people must be thinking often about the organization.

The total average circulation, for each month, of periodicals carrying material about the Y. W. C. A. is 2,819,634. Magazine editors figure five readers to a copy.

The twenty-nine leading secular monthly magazines from January to August contained sixteen articles, thirty-five mentions and three editorials about the Association work, and doubtless more which have not been noted.

In eleven secular weeklies examined for the same months, there were fifteen articles, thirty-three mentions and three editorials. Twenty-five religious papers referred to the Young Women's Christian Association seventy-eight times, and published forty-one articles and seven editorials about our work.

A partial bibliography of articles and editorials follows:—

*Christian Advocate*, Jan. 3; *Christian Evangelist*, Jan. 31; *Christian Observer*, Jan. 9; *Christian Register*, Jan. 3; *Christian Work*, Jan. 26; *Churchman*, Jan. 12; *Churchman*, Jan. 26; *Continent*, Jan. 31; *Outlook*, Jan. 23; *Presbyterian of the South*, Jan. 9; *Presbyterian of the South*, Jan. 16; *Today's Housewife*, Jan.; *Watchman-Examiner*, Jan. 24; *Western Christian Advocate*, Jan. 2, Jan. 30.

*Baptist World*, Feb. 7; *Central Christian Advocate*, Feb. 13; *Christian Advocate*, Feb. 7, Feb. 14; *Christian Work*, Feb. 2; *Churchman*, Feb. 9; *Congregationalist*, Feb. 7, Feb. 28; *General Federation Magazine*, Feb.; *Leslie's*, Feb. 2; *Life and Labor*, Feb.; *Pictorial Review*, Feb.; *Pittsburgh Christian Advocate*, Feb. 21; *Record of Christian Work*, Feb.; *Wallace's Farmer*, Feb. 8.

*Continent*, March 7, March 21; *Christian Herald*, March 20; *Christian Intelligencer*, March 6; *Churchman*, March 2; *Farm and Fireside*, March; *Independent*, March 16; *Munsey's*, March; *Scribner's*, March; *Survey*, March 16.

*Central Christian Advocate*, April 24; *Churchman*, April 27; *Delineator*, April 3; *St. Nicholas*, April; *Sunday School World*, April.

*Christian Advocate* (N. Y. C.), May 2, May 30; *Congregationalist and Advance*, May 30; *Continent*, May 9; *Churchman*, May 11; *Designer*, May; *Farmer's Wife*, May; *Independent*, May 18; *Outlook*, May 15, May 29; *Pittsburgh Christian Advocate*, May 2; *Western Christian Advocate*, May 29.

*Collier's*, June 29; *Continent*, June 27; *Epworth Herald*, June 29; *Zion's Herald*, June 19.

*Christian Intelligencer*, July 17; *Christian Observer*, July 17; *Christian Work*, July 6; *Christian Work*, July 13; *Continent*, July 11; *Review of Reviews*, July; *Survey*, July 13; *Western Christian Advocate*, July 10; *Woman Citizen*, July 6, July 13; *A. M. E. Review*, July; *Farm and Fireside*, July.

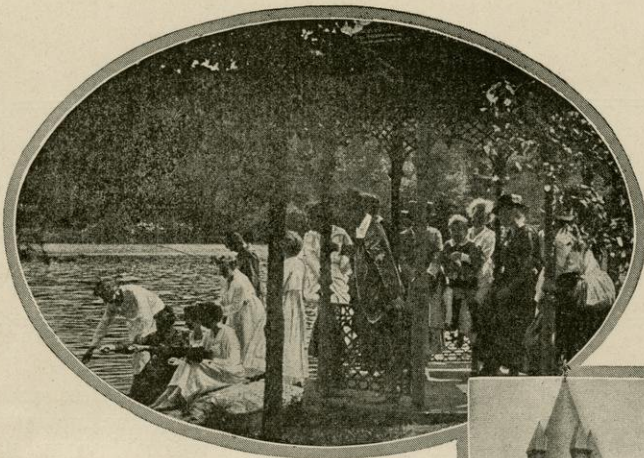
*Southern Workman*, August; *Outlook*, Aug. 7; *Congregationalist and Advance*, Aug. 8; *Churchman*, Aug. 17.



Mother and all the family have a happy day at camp when the Y. W. C. A. Hostess House has a nursery like this

### Where Our Sugar Goes

I used to think that the weariness of the life of the nurses was exaggerated; now I know that half has never been told, and when you see that combined with an extraordinary forgetfulness of self, expressed in a hundred ways, you just stand still before it. I have seen girls carry their desserts from the table for some wounded boys, or tramp down the dusty road into town after a hard, long day, to buy some fresh fruit for a feverish lad, or make a batch of fudge for a ward of boys who have gotten well enough to crave it. When you save sugar in America, I don't mind your knowing that some of it is used in that way, and I am sure you wouldn't, if you could see the gleeful faces that welcome it or hear the shout of joy that goes up! —Y. W. C. A. Secretary in a Base Hospital in France.



### Blue Triangle Fun for the Girls Who Make Gas Masks



## For Gas Mask Makers

Mrs. Samuel Todd Davis, Jr., of Bridgeport, Conn., is lending her house and estate at Ardsley-on-the-Hudson, near Dobbs Ferry, for week-end use to the girls of the gas mask factory in Long Island City for the rest of the summer. Members of the Y. W. C. A. War Service Club, 10 Anabel Street, Long Island City, who need the rest and change, go out on Saturday afternoons early and stay till about eight Sunday night.

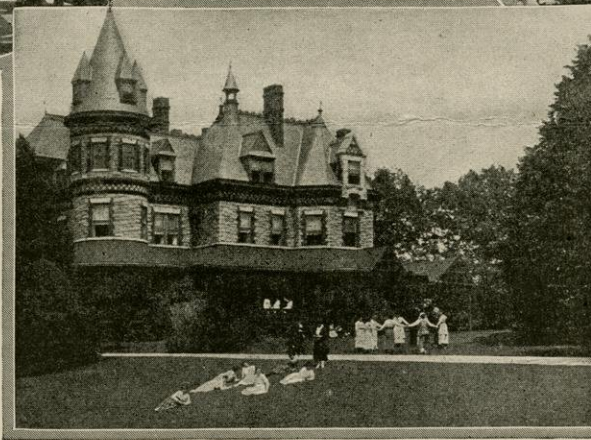
The need for gas masks is so urgent that the five thousand women employed at this factory have given up their vacations. Instead, they take turns going up to Ardsley Towers for week-ends. They are girls from all kinds of families, and with all sorts of previous experience; musicians, factory workers, society girls.

Mrs. Ruth R. Mix, the Y. W. C. A. secretary in charge of the board and room registry at the Long Island City War Service Club, is the week-end hostess. She arranges games, music and out-of-door sports on the grounds of the estate. Meals are served on the broad verandas and in the gardens, of course. The lowest possible rates are charged.

The house, with the addition of cots to its previous furnishings, comfortably lodges fifty girls. The beauty and freedom of such a change from factory work for these workers is only another example of the contributions the Y. W. C. A. is making to the morale of America at war.

### ALLIED WOMEN—OVER HERE

Some American girls working in a factory got up a vaudeville show with songs and playlets. A large audience came to see and the result was \$225. When Miss Helen B. Barnes, the volunteer Y. W. C. A. welfare worker at Elmira, N. Y., asked them what they wished to do with the proceeds, they enthusiastically voted to send the money to aid Miss Dingman in her work with the French girls.



## War Work Council in Portland

Mrs. Henry P. Davison, treasurer of the War Work Council, was appointed chairman of the campaign committee at the meeting of the War Work Council, in Portland, Me., August 14th.

This business meeting followed an open meeting on August 13th, which was attended by prominent women from all over the country, representatives of all women's patriotic organizations in New England and women living in and around Portland, to whom the Y. W. C. A. war work in all its phases was explained. Campaign workers for the northeastern department were there in force.

Mrs. John F. Thompson, president of the local Y. W. C. A. and chairman of the Maine War Work Council, welcomed members of the Council and guests, after which Mrs. Robert E. Speer, president of the National Board, told of the formation of the War Work Council and Miss Helen Davis, executive secretary, gave the history of its development.

Miss Florence Simms told of the work being done in industrial centers. Miss Blanche Geary talked on the work abroad and Mrs. E. M. Townsend on Hostess House work, Mrs. Endicott Peabody telling of the hostess house at Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass. Work of the social morality committee was described by Dr. Anna L. Brown.

Mrs. James S. Cushman, who presided, read a cablegram telling of the

Allied Women's Mass Meeting, held in Paris, between August 12th and 19th, and the following message was drawn up and sent to this meeting:

"The National War Work Council of the Y. W. C. A. of America (Canada included) assembled at Portland, Me., and representatives of women's patriotic organizations all over New England send the allied women's mass meeting in Paris sympathetic greetings. Today we stand united in a common purpose to win a righteous war, to bind up the wounds inflicted by war and to realize the national ideals for which our men of the allied nations are making the supreme sacrifice. We pledge you a comradeship of loyal service in all your work. We will do our utmost to enlist the women of America in this united effort to establish liberty and justice throughout the world."

Members of the Council were entertained at luncheon at the Cape Elizabeth Hostess House and had tea at the Hostess House on Diamond Isle.

On Wednesday members of the War Work Council visited the plant of the Cumberland Shipbuilding Company.

Plans for the financial campaign were explained and the budget announced at the business meeting.

The success of the Portland meeting led the members of the executive committee of the War Work Council to vote at the meeting at Headquarters, August 20th, that the Council meet in Chicago, September 10th, and invite women of the central department to the meeting, in order that they might learn of the work being done and of the plans of the Y. W. C. A. for its next year's work.

The War Work Council meetings are held at different central points all over the country. The next one will be at Chicago, September 10th.

### Camp Kearney

Camp Kearney, in California, was placed far from its rightful spot on the globe when the recent Y. W. C. A. war work map was issued. Camp Kearney is really at Linda Vista, Cal.



## The Child Goes on the Land with Mother at the Blue Triangle Polish Farm Unit

**T**HE women of the new Y. W. C. A. Polish farm colony near Red Bank, New Jersey, have invented a new and sensible way to do farm work for Uncle Sam.

They have brought their children along; and while the mothers work in the fields during the day, the twenty-two children of their families, ranging from two to fifteen years, play about the big farmhouse which shelters the unit. Some of the older girls help their mothers in the fields during a part of the day, or help in the housework. Miss Ida K. Appgard, principal of the grammar school at Belford, who volunteered for the work, looks after the children, reads to them, and supervises their play. A Polish woman, who knows how to cook what they like, provides the meals for the big farm family.

The children are having such a glorious time that one mother predicts trouble when they return to their city homes. Their days are filled with story telling by Miss Appgard, playing under the trees and wading in the brook. It is a beautiful shady brook, just deep enough to be safe for the littlest one, and within just a short walk from the house.

The house has big bedrooms fitted as dormitories, a family-sized dining room and an airy hall with outside doors at both ends. These open on roomy verandas. Tents to supplement the house have been ordered.

The owner provides the house and the Y. W. C. A. supplies the simple furnishings and the provisioning.

Miss Laura M. Patterson, supervisor of the unit, has charge of business arrangements with the farmers, and all the care and provisioning of the house. A system has been worked out by which each woman fills out a blank daily, showing the number of hours she has worked and the amount she has earned. Both the worker and the farmer keep a copy of this sheet.

This unit is working out the problems of the definite needs

of foreign women while they are working in the fields, and how healthful outings for their children during the harvest season may be provided. It seems like a workable way of utilizing the patriotic willingness of women who would otherwise be unable to do this work.

"I have a service flag and a Polish flag in my room," said one woman, whose son is in our army. "We stick with this country just as we do with Poland."

"We do it to beat the Kaiser, and not for the money," said another

"Isn't it hard work?" someone asked.

"Yes. But we stand it. Yesterday two horses were overcome in the field, but we women stand it."

But all the time the children are playing in the brook! New work for the Blue Triangle, but real Y. W. C. A. work. The morale of women is our job, and if a woman's children are happy and well, she can do her work better.

This is why the Y. W. C. A. is helping to run a family of twenty-two children.

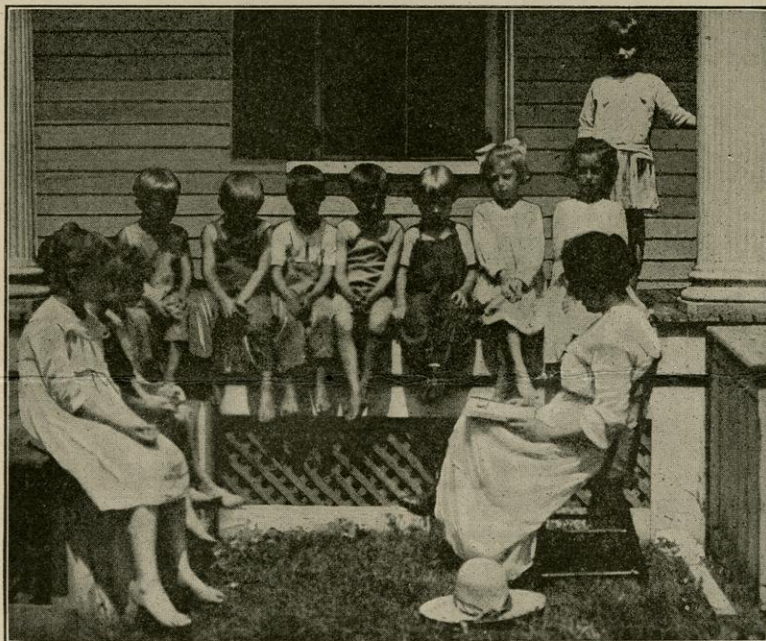
### A City Hostess House Moves

The New York Hostess House has moved from 12 West 51st Street to 30 East 52d Street, and will be ready for visitors again the first week in September.

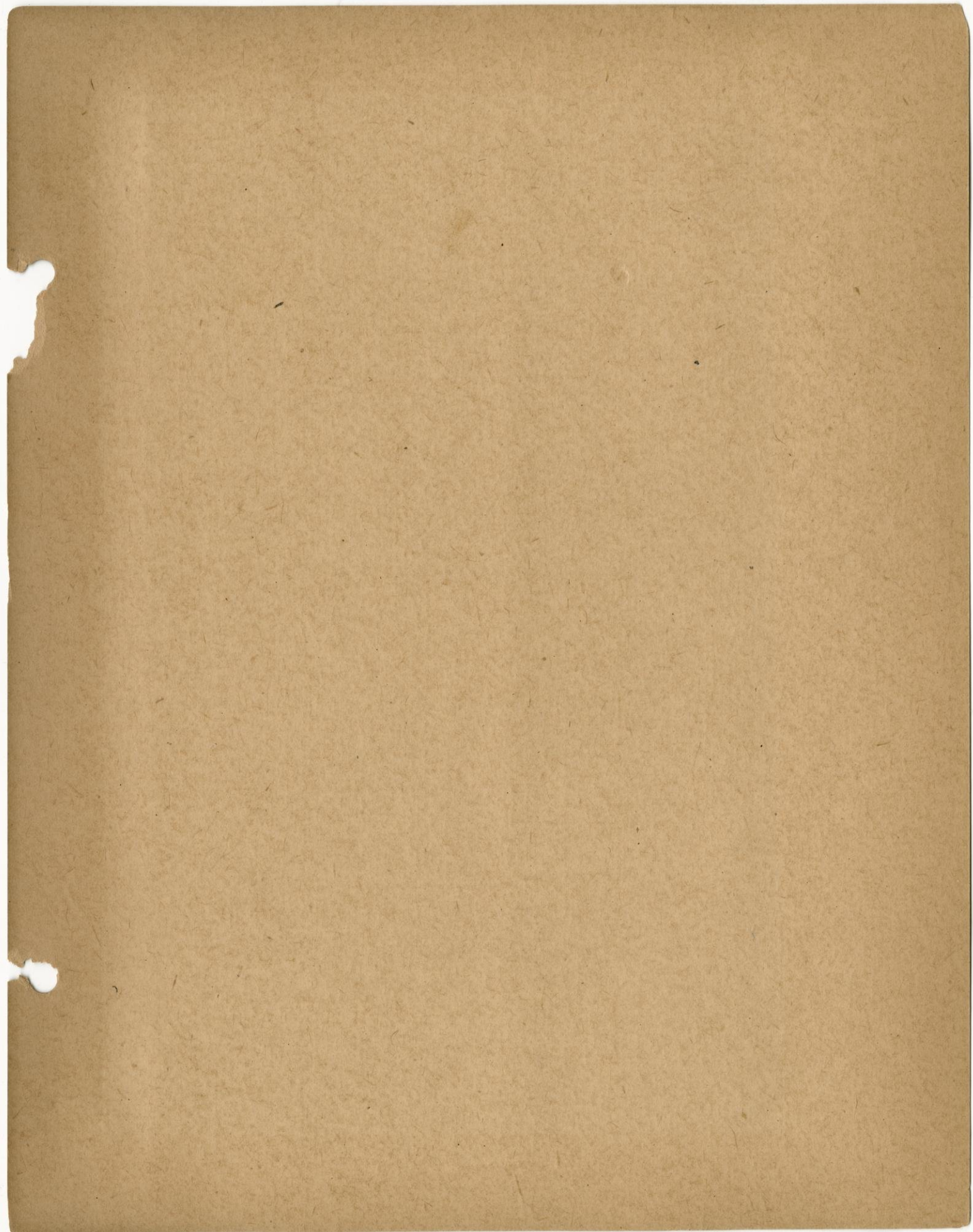
Since its opening on Lincoln's Birthday, over nine hundred different women, girls and children have used the rooms. Over thirteen hundred enlisted men have been there, with their women relatives, or for their Sunday night suppers. Among the soldiers, they have entertained Belgians, French soldiers and sailors, English marines and sailors, soldiers from Australia and New Zealand.

Relatives of the sick and wounded men now coming back from the front are beginning to use the house. Besides these people, the Hostess House is also for girls engaged in war work who are in the city temporarily, Red Cross nurses, Pershing's stenographers, who were recruited by the National Board of the Y. W. C. A., college reconstruction units, Y. M. C. A. canteen workers, telephone and telegraph girls of the Signal Corps.

This Hostess House has been the scene of eleven weddings.



The Polish women who work in this farm unit bring their children along for a country vacation



EMERSON ELA  
CHAIRMAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE  
LOUIS C. BRADSHAW  
CAMPAIGN DIRECTOR

H. F. LINDSAY  
STATE TREASURER  
LEE C. H. ORBACH  
PUBLICITY DIRECTOR

M. S. DUDGEON  
SPEAKERS' BUREAU  
CLARA S. ROE  
WOMEN'S WORK DIRECTOR



# UNITED WAR WORK CAMPAIGN



FOR \$170,500,000

APPROVED BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT

## STATE COMMITTEE

*Consisting of Three Representatives Appointed by Each of Seven Organizations*

J. B. WINSLOW  
GENERAL CHAIRMAN  
Madison

EMERSON ELA  
CHAIRMAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE  
Madison

M. B. ROSENBERRY  
Madison

M. S. DUDGEON  
Madison

CHAS. E. McLENEGAN  
Milwaukee

H. F. LINDSAY  
Milwaukee

F. E. ANDERSON  
Milwaukee

NATH. STONE  
Milwaukee

A. T. VAN SCOY  
Milwaukee

RABBI CHAS. S. LEVI  
Milwaukee

L. B. WOLFENSON  
Madison

J. W. DISCH  
Milwaukee

MAJOR SMITH  
Milwaukee

MRS. W. L. ROACH  
Madison

CLARA S. ROE  
Madison

MRS. GERTRUDE S. CHURCH  
Milwaukee

WILLIAM J. NUSS  
Sheboygan

JOHN F. MARTIN  
Green Bay

WALTER M. BURKE  
Kenosha

FRED VOGEL, JR.  
Milwaukee

F. J. SENSENBRENNER  
Neenah

## DISTRICT CHAIRMEN

DISTRICT No. 1  
T. J. ROTH  
Superior

DISTRICT No. 2  
GEORGE B. WHEELER  
Eau Claire

DISTRICT No. 3  
J. N. MANSON  
Wausau

DISTRICT No. 4  
J. H. TAYLOR  
Green Bay

DISTRICT No. 5  
A. L. GOETZMAN  
La Crosse

DISTRICT No. 6  
I. P. WITTER  
Grand Rapids

DISTRICT No. 7  
F. J. HARWOOD  
Appleton

DISTRICT No. 8  
A. W. KOPP  
Platteville

DISTRICT No. 9  
F. J. VEA  
Stoughton

DISTRICT No. 10  
H. F. LINDSAY  
Milwaukee

WISCONSIN'S QUOTA, \$3,390,000  
DATES OF CAMPAIGN: NOVEMBER 11 TO 18, 1918

Wisconsin Headquarters  
417 Washington Building  
MADISON, WISCONSIN  
PHONE BADGER 7838

SEVEN ORGANIZATIONS  
MERGED AT REQUEST OF  
PRESIDENT WILSON  
AND OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT  
Y. M. C. A. War Work Council  
Y. W. C. A. War Work Council  
National Catholic War Council  
Jewish Welfare Board  
War Camp Community Service  
American Library Association  
The Salvation Army

*Help Keep the Boys Fit to Fight, Fit to Be Victors, Fit to Come Home*



UNDER WAR AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS

COMMISSION ON TRAINING CAMP  
ACTIVITIES

APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE  
UNITED STATES

## SECOND LIBRARY WAR FUND

OF THE

### WAR SERVICE COMMITTEE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS  
124 EAST 28TH STREET  
NEW YORK CITY

TELEPHONE MADISON SQUARE 3725

FRANK P. HILL, CHAIRMAN  
LIBRARY WAR FINANCE COMMITTEE

WICKES WAMBOLDT  
NATIONAL CAMPAIGN DIRECTOR

FRANK PARKER STOCKBRIDGE  
DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION

New York, August 24, 1918.

#### To the Librarian:

I send herewith a copy of a very important memorandum which represents the agreement arrived at by the Chairman of the Campaign Committee of the National War Work Council of the Young Men's Christian Association, Mr. George W. Perkins; the Chairman of the Campaign Committee of the War Work Council of the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Association, Mrs. H. P. Davison; the Chairman of the Finance Committee of the War Camp Community Service, the Honorable Myron T. Herrick; and the Chairman of the Library War Council of the American Library Association, Mr. Frank A. Vanderlip.

This statement has met with the unanimous approval of the Library War Finance Committee and of the A. L. A. War Service Committee.

The memorandum is largely self explanatory.

The action taken by these four organizations is in accordance with the expressed desire of the War Department and the Council of National Defense and I understand represents also the earnest wish of the President. It is not necessary at this time to go into a full statement of the arguments in favor of this course which have commended themselves to the united judgment of our committees. These will be set forth at the various joint State Conventions to be held in September, to which the American Library Association is expected to send representatives consisting of the State Director, the Chairman of the State War Council, a Librarian from each locality in the State and at least one other prominent and efficient person from same locality. You are urged to secure proper representation from your city or town.

There is nothing in the connection which has been made that should cause any delay whatever in going forward with the necessary preparations. Each organization is expected and urged to proceed energetically with these preparations.

The American Library Association will have equal representation with the other organizations at the State meetings, the exact dates of which will be forwarded to you as early as possible. Arrangements for these meetings have already been made by the Y.M.C.A. and the other organizations will simply fall in with their plans. As the Library Association is to be a joint partner in these Conventions you are urgently requested to see that we are fully represented.

At these joint State meetings the full State and Local campaign plans will be presented and the necessary joint organization effected.

The magnitude and vital importance of the coming Campaign continues to grow upon us. It is evident in the light of the report which has recently been sent to us from overseas, and which is based upon recent conferences between our leaders and General Pershing, that it is urgently necessary that there be a large oversubscription. All are agreed that the war is approaching its climax and that the period right before us is by far the most critical and, therefore, that the American people are not likely to be called upon to render a more significant service and one calling for greater sacrificial effort and devotion than during the coming momentous autumn and winter months. Our only hope of meeting the situation is by all of these agencies presenting an absolutely united front.

The American Library Association must do more than its part and the first thing for the Library War Finance Committee and the State Directors to do is to see that we are fully and ably represented at the coming joint State Conferences.

*Frank P. Hill*

Chairman Library War Finance Committee.



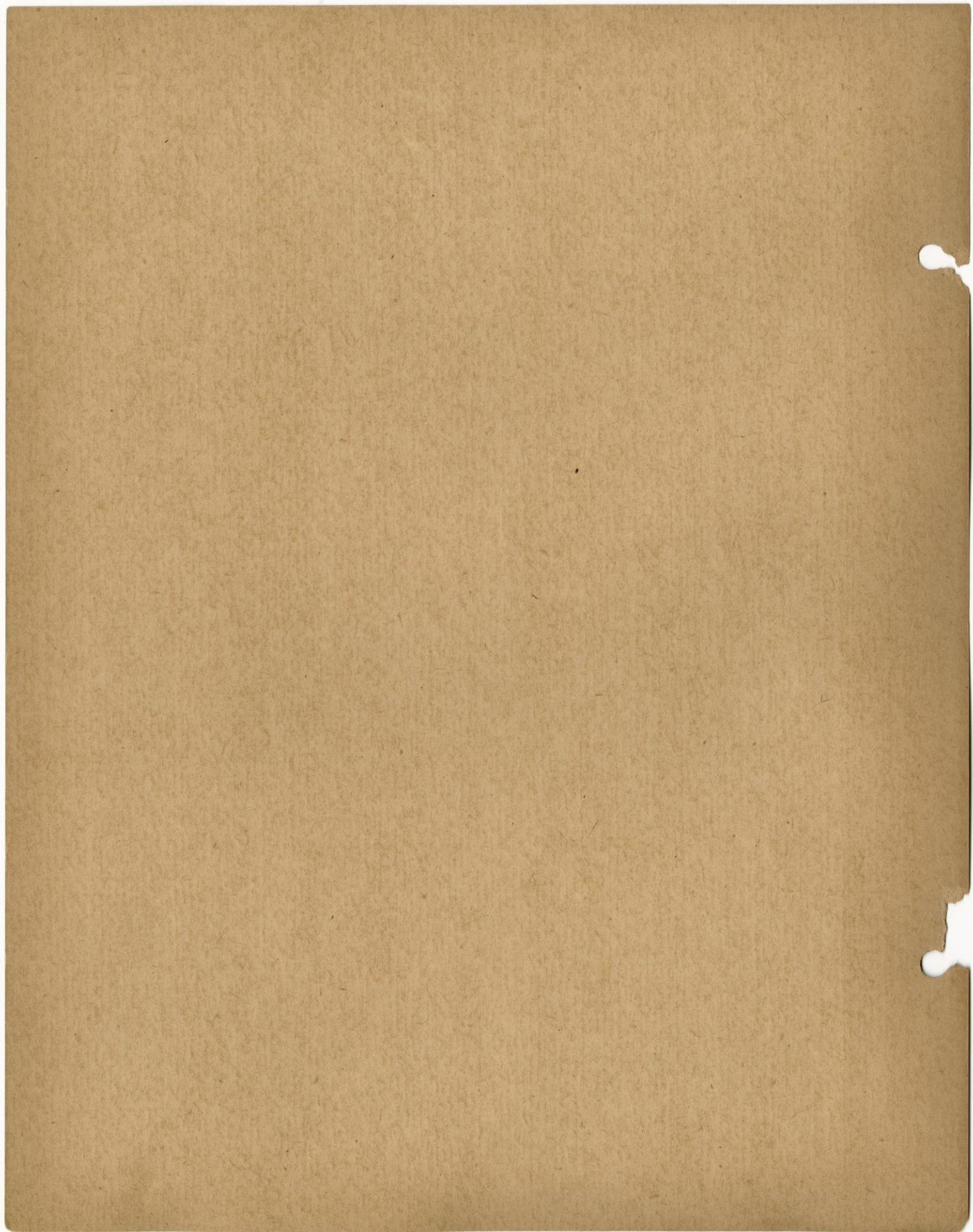


**County Quotas in Wisconsin for United War Work Campaign, November 11-18, 1918 Fixed  
by District and State Chairmen. Wisconsin's Quota is \$3,390,000.**

County	Total Property	Ratio to State Total	Income Tax	Ratio to State Total	Popula- tion	Ratio to State Total	County Quota
Adams.....	\$10,582,782	.293	\$648.61	.007	8,604	.368	\$7,500
Ashland.....	21,651,754	.600	84,959.19	.895	21,965	.940	27,000
Barron.....	35,698,212	.990	16,441.33	.173	29,114	1.246	27,000
Bayfield.....	20,002,600	.554+	221,335.61	2.334	15,987	.684	39,750
Brown.....	68,558,513	1.900	164,800.55	1.737	54,098	2.316	75,000
Buffalo.....	24,287,303	.673	2,895.94	.030	16,006	.685	15,750
Burnett.....	10,399,242	.288	2,707.42	.028	9,026	.386	4,500
Calumet.....	34,635,398	.960	20,167.19	.210	16,701	.723	21,000
Chippewa.....	40,786,186	1.130	41,584.15	.438	32,103	1.374	33,000
Clark.....	40,765,707	1.130	8,714.40	.091	30,074	1.288	27,750
Columbia.....	56,274,096	1.559	34,629.50	.365	31,129	1.333	36,000
Crawford.....	21,788,344	.603	9,035.11	.095	16,288	.697	15,750
Dane.....	181,089,177	5.019	352,819.35	3.720	77,435	3.316	150,000
Dodge.....	99,211,721	2.750	185,759.38	1.433	47,436	2.031	45,000
Door.....	21,272,163	.589	4,469.20	.047	18,711	.801	15,750
Douglas.....	63,197,105	1.751	122,952.84	1.296	47,422	2.031	56,250
Dunn.....	35,047,403	.971	18,210.02	.192	25,260	1.081	24,750
Eau Claire.....	35,922,606	.995	101,665.94	1.072	32,721	1.401	39,750
Florence.....	6,204,291	.171	3,676.19	.038	3,381	.144	3,900
Fond du Lac.....	83,063,853	2.302	106,031.92	1.111	51,610	2.210	62,250
Forest.....	14,169,840	.392	9,730.10	.102	6,782	.290	9,000
Grant.....	77,409,602	2.145	28,798.55	.303	39,007	1.670	48,000
Green.....	56,077,594	1.554	39,812.69	.419	21,641	.926	33,750
Green Lake.....	28,142,822	.780	20,274.63	.213	15,491	.663	19,500
Iowa.....	52,500,101	1.455	89,552.79	.944	22,497	.963	37,500
Iron.....	13,315,484	.369	52,011.18	.548	8,306	.355	7,500
Jackson.....	21,682,212	.601	4,261.01	.044	17,075	.731	15,000
Jefferson.....	67,348,306	1.866	65,392.29	.689	34,306	1.469	47,250
Juneau.....	20,989,942	.581	3,191.77	.038	19,569	.838	16,500
Kenosha.....	61,761,569	1.712	480,881.04	5.071	32,929	1.410	112,500
Kewaunee.....	25,715,766	.712	7,880.91	.083	16,784	.718	16,500
La Crosse.....	48,116,858	1.333	158,156.12	1.667	43,996	1.884	82,500
Lafayette.....	54,531,483	1.511	122,344.75	1.290	20,075	.859	40,500
Langlade.....	22,495,683	.623	10,545.83	.111	17,062	.730	16,500
Lincoln.....	21,851,743	.605	43,667.20	.460	19,064	.816	21,000
Manitowoc.....	69,592,037	1.929	151,881.09	1.601	44,978	1.926	60,750
Marathon.....	68,230,354	1.891	188,678.31	1.989	55,054	2.357	69,750
Marinette.....	31,014,335	.859	98,346.48	1.037	33,812	1.448	37,500
Marquette.....	13,937,271	.386	2,688.74	.028	10,741	.460	9,750
Milwaukee.....	693,842,403	19.233	4,149,756.50	43.761	433,187	18.553	975,000
Monroe.....	36,964,425	1.024	11,864.07	.125	28,881	1.236	27,000
Oconto.....	25,648,827	.710	30,183.63	.318	25,657	1.098	18,750
Oneida.....	14,866,835	.412	83,012.65	.875	11,433	.489	19,500
Outagamie.....	69,184,817	1.917	256,742.78	2.707	49,102	2.103	69,000
Ozaukee.....	27,990,772	.775	13,837.94	.145	17,123	.733	7,500
Pepin.....	9,765,681	.270	2,117.56	.022	7,577	.324	3,000
Pierce.....	29,599,190	.820	9,733.71	.102	22,079	.945	15,000
Polk.....	32,138,861	.890	11,081.43	.168	21,367	.915	9,000
Portage.....	32,561,935	.902	48,968.49	.516	30,945	1.325	22,500
Price.....	17,056,792	.472	22,942.32	.241	13,795	.590	10,500
Racine.....	94,107,543	2.609	599,623.24	6.323	57,424	2.459	150,000
Richland.....	35,316,987	.978	20,579.03	.217	18,809	.805	22,500
Rock.....	98,958,401	2.743	156,787.90	1.653	55,538	2.378	90,000
Rusk.....	16,013,180	.443	24,086.72	2.54	11,160	.477	7,500
St. Croix.....	39,206,824	1.086	17,904.41	.188	25,910	1.109	19,500
Sauk.....	58,233,327	1.614	37,939.20	.400	32,869	1.407	33,250
Sawyer.....	11,459,967	.317	1,405.75	.014	6,227	.266	3,000
Shawano.....	35,761,576	.991	19,948.20	.210	31,884	1.365	29,250
Sheboygan.....	83,168,067	2.305	213,816.86	2.254	54,888	2.350	76,500
Taylor.....	17,312,359	.479	6,557.04	.069	13,641	.584	7,500
Trempeleau.....	32,297,887	8.95	7,349.27	.077	22,928	.981	21,750
Vernon.....	40,721,875	1.128	14,799.85	.145	28,116	1.204	27,750
Vilas.....	7,441,737	.206	7,334.18	.077	6,019	.257	3,000
Walworth.....	66,011,165	1.829	68,551.12	.722	29,614	1.268	42,750
Washburn.....	11,351,852	.314	2,483.01	.026	8,196	.351	3,750
Washington.....	44,603,874	1.236	35,930.72	.378	23,784	1.018	29,250
Waukesha.....	65,509,686	1.815	86,285.52	.909	37,100	1.588	48,000
Waupaca.....	41,766,634	1.157	60,577.65	.638	32,782	1.404	36,000
Waushara.....	21,892,348	.606	3,661.27	.038	18,886	.608	9,000
Winnebago.....	79,181,775	2.194	282,370.44	2.977	63,116	2.660	97,500
Wood.....	38,211,382	1.059	142,259.78	1.500	30,583	1.309	43,500
State Total.....	\$3,607,470,442	100%	\$9,482,595.56	100%	2,334,860	100%	\$3,411,900

All of the elements set forth above were taken into careful consideration by the State Executive committee in arriving at the County Quotas.

The total of the county quotas overrun Wisconsin's Quota by slightly less than 1 per cent.



**WISCONSIN CONTRIBUTES  
LARGELY TO  
WAR LIBRARIES**

**Schools Active in the Campaign**

Librarian C. E. McLenagan, of the Milwaukee Public Library, who was State Director in the recent campaign for a war library fund, reports that the state's contribution, after all expenses are paid, will be approximately \$41,000.

Wisconsin schools effectively aided in the campaign for "a million dollars for a million books for a million men". The response on the part of county superintendents for collections in the schools outside of communities having public libraries, in reply to a department circular letter, was splendid. However, a short time after this letter was sent out, the department was notified that the million dollars had been over-subscribed. The superintendents were notified according. The money already collected was sent in to the treasurer of the fund for Wisconsin; some of the superintendents completed the campaign started, and then remitted. Campaigns planned but not started were, of course, not carried out.

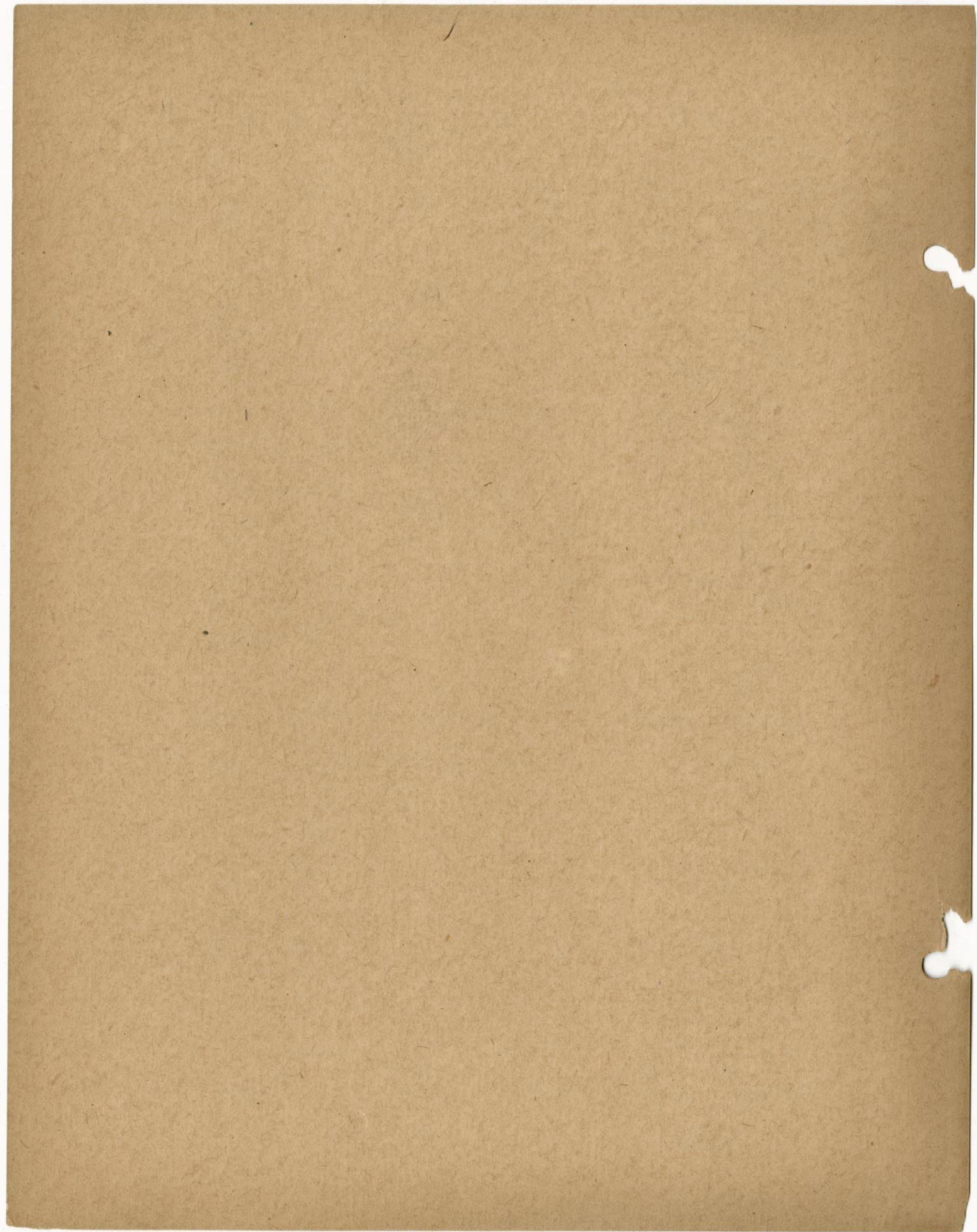
Even with the campaign stopped almost before it was started, a fine showing was made by the schools. Collections attributed to schools are given below. But this tells only part of the story, for the schools were active in many communities where the work was in charge of the public libraries.

Contributions by individual schools forwarded to county superintendents are not given separately in the tabulation below.

Any errors in the tabulation should be reported to this department.

Amherst High School.....	\$3.50
Avoca High School.....	2.90
Adams County Schools.....	17.95
Ashland County Schools.....	63.29
Barron County Schools.....	80.12
Blair High School.....	4.80
Burnett County Schools.....	23.85
Cambridge High School.....	3.50
Dunn County Schools.....	23.95
Ellsworth High School.....	6.00
Iola High School.....	2.75

Juneau County Schools.....	47.18
Kewaunee County Schools.....	86.75
Linden High School.....	3.30
Lowell Graded School.....	2.01
La Crosse County Schools.....	102.77
Langlade County Schools.....	133.18
Marathon County Schools.....	123.11
Monroe Schools.....	151.39
Monroe County Schools.....	179.27
Monfort High School.....	2.80
North Freedom High School.....	1.80
Oakfield High School.....	2.35
Oconto County Schools.....	102.03
Portage County Schools.....	11.51
Pepin County Schools.....	10.78
Polk County Schools.....	46.32
Reedsville High School.....	6.00
Rhinelanders Schools.....	15.00
Richland County Schools.....	107.31
Sheboygan Falls High School.....	2.70
Vernon County Schools.....	249.27
Vilas County Schools report.....	20.43
Wayne Township High School..	2.10
Wilton High School.....	2.00
Wonewoc High School.....	4.50
Total.....	\$1,638.23



WISCONSIN LIBRARY WAR COUNCIL

Report of money collected  
up to October 9th, 1917  
at 10 A. M.

	<u>Cash Received</u>	<u>Cash Pledged</u>
Amherst High School.....	\$3.50	
Avoca High School.....	2.90	
Appleton.....	421.00	
Abbotsford.....	3.85	
Arcadia.....	3.63	
Antigo.....		\$250.00
Blair High School.....	\$4.80	
Boyd High School.....	3.75	
Bloomington.....	6.00	
Burlington.....	184.00	
Balsam Lake.....	3.25	
Beloit.....		600.00
Black River Falls.....		100.00
Berlin.....		160.00
Cambridge High School.....	\$3.50	
Clear Lake.....	2.00	
Columbus.....	250.69	
Cambria.....	2.50	
Cumberland.....	78.90	
Colby.....	20.00	
Cable.....	1.50	
Coon Valley.....	3.20	
Catawba.....	3.00	
Cudahy.....	12.07	
Chippewa Falls	No Campaign for War Libraries	
Durand.....	\$50.00	
Drummond.....	2.50	
Delafield.....	20.00	
De Pere.....	61.63	
Delavan.....	125.00	
Downing.....	2.10	
Edgerton.....	125.00	
Elroy.....	46.00	
East Troy.....	74.00	
Ellsworth High School.....	6.00	
Evansville.....	100.00	
Eau Claire.....		1000.00

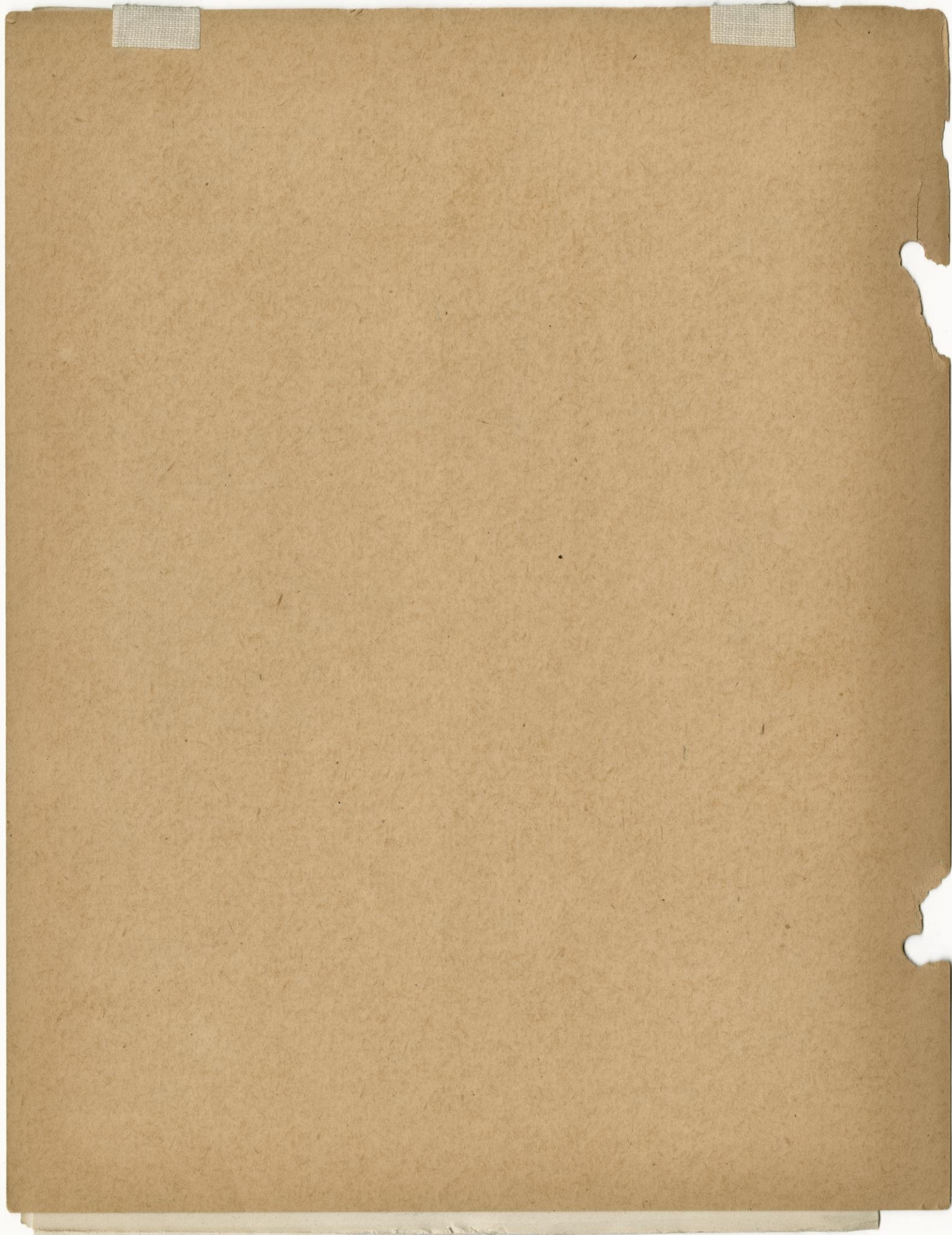
	<u>Cash Received</u>	<u>Cash Pledged</u>
Fennimore.....	\$30.00	
Fox Lake.....	32.00	
Fall River.....	2.15	
Friendship.....	7.35	
Fremont.....	2.00	
Fairwater.....	2.00	
Fond du Lac.....	534.00	\$150.00
Ft. Atkinson.....		
Greenwood.....	\$30.00	
Grand Rapids.....	60.00	1000.00
Green Bay.....		
Hurley.....	\$2.00	
Humbird.....	2.00	
Hannibal.....	1.00	
Hartford.....		145.00
Hayward.....	2.00	
Iola High School.....	\$2.75	
Independence.....	67.50	
Iron Belt.....	1.45	
Juneau.....	7.43	
Janesville.....		500.00
Kewaunee.....	\$95.00	
Kaukauna.....	202.35	
Kenosha.....		700.00
Kilbourn	No Campaign	
La Crosse.....	\$1502.53	
Lake Geneva.....	219.65	
Linden High School.....	3.30	
Lake Mills.....	4.55	
Lowell.....	2.01	
Laona.....		55.23
Milwaukee.....	\$10,756.04	
Monroe School.....	151.39	
Montfort High School.....	2.80	
Menomonie.....	17.38	
Mayville.....	88.05	
Milton.....	38.80	
Minocqua.....	2.50	
Menasha.....	350.00	
Mt. Horeb.....	60.00	
Mosinee.....	3.05	
Milltown.....	3.90	
Mineral Point.....	227.74	
Merrill.....	210.85	

	<u>Cash Received</u>	<u>Cash Pledged</u>
Marion.....	\$15.00	
Morrisonville.....	4.70	
Mt. Sterling.....	2.50	
Mason.....	1.70	
Manitowoc.....		\$635.60
Marshfield.....		150.50
Madison.....		1100.00
Necedah.....	104.01	
New Richmond.....	29.62	
North Freedom High School.....	1.80	
Neillsville.....	100.00	
North Crandon.....	1.25	
Neenah.....		411.45
Oakfield High School.....	\$2.35	
Oakfield, Wis. ....	10.00	
Ontario, Wis. ....	2.10	
Oshkosh.....		560.00
Port Washington.....	\$100.00	
Plymouth.....	16.00	
Pittsville High School.....	1.25	
Poynette.....	15.87	
Prescott.....	14.89	
Pepin.....	2.02	
Portage.....	6.25	
Potosi.....	3.40	
Platteville.....	192.40	
Reedsville High School.....	6.00	
Reeseville.....	2.00	
Random Lake.....	1.86	
Rhineland.....	15.00	
Reedsburg.....	251.95	
Racine.....		1400.00
Rice Lake.....	No Campaign	
Stanley.....	No Campaign	
Snawano.....	62.81	
Sheboygan Falls High School.....	2.70	
Stoughton.....	266.00	
Saxon.....	1.30	
Soperton.....	10.00	
Stevens Point.....	11.00	
Sharon.....	16.30	
Shiocton.....	3.05	
Sturgeon Bay.....	84.82	
Steuben.....	1.25	
Sheboygan.....		700.00
Superior.....		2006.44



	<u>Cash</u> <u>Received</u>	<u>Cash</u> <u>Pledged</u>
Sparta.....		\$200.00
South Milwaukee.....	\$67.83	
Tigerton.....	.30	
Tomahawk.....	182.86	
Two Rivers.....		200.00
Tomah.....		147.25
Viroqua.....	\$100.00	
Waunakee.....	\$70.28	
Wonewoc High School.....	4.50	
Waukesha.....	219.75	
Wayne Township High School.....	2.10	
Whitewater.....	200.00	
Wilton High School.....	2.00	
Washburn.....	216.81	
Westby.....	5.40	
Wauwatosa.....	183.50	
Watertown.....	219.00	
Waupun.....	170.00	
Winter.....	3.00	
Withee.....	2.90	
Wittenberg.....	3.45	
Wausaukee.....	8.35	
West Bend.....	150.00	
Weyauwega.....	50.10	
Waukesha.....		<u>44.00</u>
Total.....	\$19,579.27	\$12,215.57

Note: The items under "Pledged" are amounts which we have been advised the various cities have already collected, but have not yet remitted.



# News Service United War Work Campaign

MADISON, WISCONSIN.

Dear Editor: By using this story you will be aiding the greatest war benevolent campaign for funds the world has ever seen. Seven organizations, the Army Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., National Catholic War Council, Jewish Welfare Board, War Camp Community Service, American Library Association and the Salvation Army, are united in a drive for \$170,500,000. It is necessary to have wide publicity and we appeal to you.

Fraternally yours,  
Lee C. H. Orbach,  
State Publicity Director United War Work Campaign.

## OFFICIALS NAMED FOR FUND DRIVE

### STATE ORGANIZATION OF BIG UNITED WAR WORK CAM- PAIGN PERFECTED

Following close on the merger of seven great war relief agencies in a consolidated campaign for \$170,500,000 to be waged Nov. 11-18, officials of the United War Work Campaign for Wisconsin have just been named. These are representatives of the Army Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., National Catholic War Council, Jewish Welfare Board, War Camp Community Service, American Library Association and the Salvation Army.

Those who will direct the campaign for funds in Wisconsin are:

Emerson Ela, Madison, chairman executive committee.

Chief Justice J. B. Winslow, Madison, chairman general state committee.

Louis C. Bradshaw, Racine, campaign director.

M. S. Dudgeon, Madison, speakers' bureau.

Clara S. Roe, Madison, women's work director.

H. F. Lindsay, Milwaukee, state treasurer.

Judge M. B. Rosenberry, Madison, committee on war chest.

Lee C. H. Orbach, Madison, publicity director.

The personnel of the state executive committee and the organizations represented are:

Army Y. M. C. A.—Emerson Ela, Madison, chairman.

Y. W. C. A. War Work—Mrs. W. L. Roach, Madison.

National Catholic War Council—Wm. J. Nuss, Sheboygan.

Jewish Welfare Board—L. B. Wolfenson, Madison.

War Camp Community Service—Judge M. B. Rosenberry, Madison.

American Library Association—M. S. Dudgeon, Madison.

Salvation Army—A. T. VanScoy, Milwaukee.

#### State Committee

The general state committee, headed by Chief Justice J. B. Winslow of the supreme court, is as follows:

Judge M. B. Rosenberry, Madison; M. S. Dudgeon, Madison; Charles E. McLenagan, Milwaukee; H. F. Lindsay, Milwaukee; F. E. Anderson, Milwaukee; Nath. Stone, Milwaukee; A. T. VanScoy, Milwaukee; Rabbi Charles S. Levi, Milwaukee; L. B. Wolfenson, Madison; J. W. Disch, Milwaukee; Major Smith, Milwaukee; Mrs. W. L. Roach, Madison; Miss Clara S. Roe, Madison; Mrs. Gertrude S. Church, Milwaukee; William J. Nuss, Sheboygan; John F. Martin, Green Bay; Walter M. Burke, Kenosha; Fred Vogel, Jr., Milwaukee; F. J. Sensenbrenner, Neenah; Emerson Ela, Madison.

A big state convention of the United War Work Campaign at which approximately 2,000 representative men and women of Wisconsin are expected to be present, will be held in Milwaukee Sept. 26.

## STATE POLITICIANS TO BOOST WAR FUND

### CAMPAIGN SPEECHES TO IN- CLUDE PLEAS FOR GREAT DRIVE FOR \$170,500,000

MADISON, WIS., Sept. ....—The gospel of war benevolence will be preached from every political stump, irrespective of party, during the coming pre-election period. This was indicated when the republican and democratic state conventions just held here voted that all their speakers and candidates for office devote a portion of their speeches to the United War Work Campaign which opens a drive for \$170,500,000, Nov. 11. Wisconsin's quota is \$3,390,000.

Judge M. B. Rosenberry of the supreme court, appeared before both state conventions and made a plea that aspirants for political office get back of the greatest drive for war funds the nation has even been asked for. Those aligned in the campaign are the Army Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., National Catholic War Council, Jewish Welfare Board, War Camp Community Service, American Library Association and the Salvation Army.

"The importance of the work done by all of these approved organizations cannot be over-estimated," said Judge Rosenberry in addressing Wisconsin's politicians. "They are coordinated, do not overlap each other and each fills a distinct place in the effort to keep the spirit and morale of our troops at the highest point of efficiency. When we take from civil life millions of our young men who have never given the slightest thought to military service or accustomed their minds to the conditions of modern warfare, it is certainly the duty of those remaining and not called into active service to see that everything possible is done to promote the welfare of these young men.

"Napoleon said that morale was as to other factors in the war as 3 to 1 and in the work of sustaining the morale of our troops, the organizations named are highly important if not absolutely necessary and they should be supported with the greatest enthusiasm and liberality."

## EXPECT 2,000 AT STATE CONVENTION

### IMMENSE MEETING TO BE HELD BY UNITED WAR WORKERS SEPTEMBER 26TH

MADISON, WIS., Sept. ....—That more than two thousand representative men and women of Wisconsin will attend the state convention of the United War Work Campaign to be held in Milwaukee, September 26, is indicated by the responses being received at the state headquarters of the seven war welfare agencies allied in the drive for \$170,500,000 to be made Nov. 11-18.

"It promises to be epochal in character and tremendous in import," declared Campaign Director Louis C. Bradshaw in discussing the meeting "With the Jew, the Catholic and the Protestant allied in a single campaign for a single objective—the winning of the war—the coming state convention next Thursday will be one of the most unique in the history of Wisconsin."

The afternoon program of the convention will be featured with an address by Dr. John R. Mott of New York, the world-famed Christian statesman who was recently elected unanimously to direct the United War Work Campaign. Speakers of the seven organizations will also be heard.

#### Workers to Confer

At nine o'clock in the morning at the Hotel Pfister, an important conference of district and county chairmen will be held. An hour later State Chairman Emerson Ela will open a business conference of all the state workers. Henry M. Beardsley, ex-mayor of Kansas City who is now head of the central department campaign which includes Wisconsin and Chief Justice J. B. Winslow of the Wisconsin supreme court will be among the speakers.

Others to appear in the morning program are: Justice M. B. Rosenberry, chairman of the committee on war chest; Louis C. Bradshaw, state campaign director; M. S. Dudgeon, chairman of the speakers' bureau; Miss Clara S. Roe, women's work director; and Lee C. H. Orbach, state publicity director.



AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Library War Service

Headquarters  
The Library of Congress  
Washington, D.C.

July 24, 1918.

To the Librarian:

We enclose a press bulletin for immediate release through your local newspapers. It is ready for your city editors, when you have filled in the blank.

As you will see, this bulletin tells of the urgent demand for gift books for overseas shipments. The March campaign resulted in collection of 3,000,000 books, but more are needed.

If you have books on hand, please report them immediately to your State Agency, or to Headquarters. In any case, please do your utmost to collect more books. Ask local newspaper and magazine editors not only for space for your appeal, but also for their review copies of new books. Ask local booksellers to cooperate in every way possible.

Report gifts promptly to State Agencies or to Headquarters (in accordance with previous instructions). Prepare them for circulation if possible - no shelf cards needed. Shipping instructions will be sent you.

Remember:

Our men overseas need more books  
and we must supply them.

Very truly yours,

HERBERT PUTNAM

General Director.

(Enclosure)

SOLDIERS IN FRANCE NEED MORE BOOKS

The \_\_\_\_\_ Public Library has received today a request from the American Library Association's Headquarters in Washington for more books from this community for the men overseas.

The appeal from Washington states that new novels and good Western stories, whether new or old, are most needed. Books by Zane Grey, Rex Beach, Jack London, Ralph Connor, Owen Wister and O. Henry are very popular. The Public Library announces that it will receive and forward all suitable books that are turned in. It urges the friends of the soldiers and sailors, many of whom have already responded most generously, to give more books.

The communication received by the Library from the Washington Headquarters states that over 600,000 books have been sent overseas. The supply is nearly exhausted, and several hundred thousand more will be needed soon by the six dispatch offices which are now shipping books to France. The books are packed at these dispatch offices in strong cases, so built that they serve as a bookcase.

They go on the decks of transports, in cargo vessels and in naval vessels. Those that go on the decks of transports are open so that the men may have reading matter for use on the voyage. All these books are gathered together again, however, replaced in the cases and delivered to the proper officials in France.

In France, the books are distributed by an experienced Librarian, representing the American Library Association. Most of them go to Y.M.C.A., Red Cross and Salvation Army huts, hospitals and canteens. Others go directly to chaplains and officers.

---ooOoo---

News Letter for use of local newspapers.

To care for the American forces in France and the Army of Occupation in Germany, the American Library Association is planning to deliver an additional 750,000 books in France before July first.

To meet the need, the A. L. A. has found it necessary to call upon the American people for half a million books. The balance of 250,000 books is expected to come from the libraries in American camps which are closing.

Just why the Association has found it necessary to call for fresh reading matter in addition to the two and one quarter million books which have already been shipped overseas is disclosed by the fact that books in military service undergo extraordinarily hard usage. It is estimated that a book in war service wears out seven times as fast as a book issued by a public library. A popular book of fiction in camp or in the field is practically fit for the discard when it has been issued to four men, whereas the same book in a public library would not show the same degree of wear until it had been issued 30 times.

A good book is passed from hand to hand. An exciting western novel is read by a score of men in an incredibly short time, and is ready to fall to pieces when the man who borrowed it returns it to the library.

One A. L. A. librarian reports, several days after a new shipment of fiction had been received:

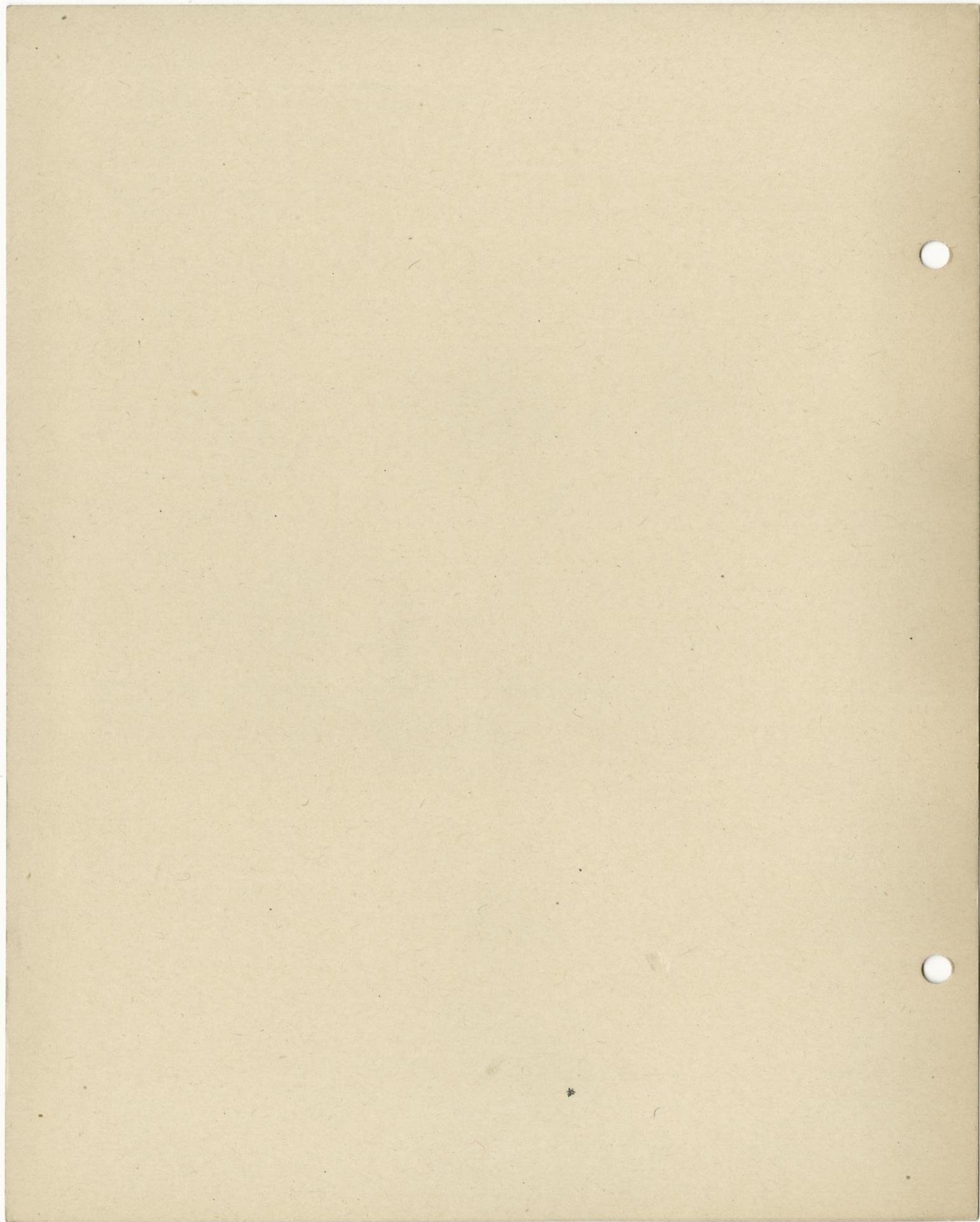
"The 48 volumes of Zane Grey had all circulated from the main library within 48 hours of their location on the shelves - some are returning now for the second or third time to circulate again before they reach the shelves. I am positive that some have been read twenty times - they look like veterans already."

It is the books by authors popular with men, the volumes that wear out rapidly, of which the American Library Association is most in need to aid the forces overseas to while away the weary hours of waiting. A list of authors especially in demand includes such writers as Rex Beach, B. M. Bower, Edgar Rice Burroughs, Zane Grey, Henry Herbert Knipps, O. Henry, Peter B. Kyne, E. Phillips Oppenheim, Mary Roberts Reinhart, Bertrand W. Sinclair, Booth Tarkington, Steward Edward White, Harry Leon Wilson and Harold Bell Wright.

The American Library Association has practically unlimited tonnage for the shipment of books and magazines. Books brought into the public library will be shipped within 48 hours to one of the overseas dispatch offices of the A. L. A. on the Atlantic seaboard and in the course of several weeks will be in the hands of the men who need them.

"How can men idling the time away be expected not to gamble and get into other forms of evil?" declared a chaplain overseas, writing in to the Paris Headquarters of the A. L. A. to ask for more books. "Send me everything you can as fast as you can. I now have five towns and some 2000 men - just raise the sluice and let the flood come."

April 23rd, 1919.





United War Work Campaign.  
NEWS SERVICE

SCHEME ENDORSED BY THE CATHOLICS.

Madison, Wis., Sept. 9---Following the announcement of a return to the original scheme of one common drive for all the war welfare organizations in the country, Bishop Peter J. Muldoon, Bishop Joseph Schrembs, Bishop Patrick J. Hayes and Bishop William T. Russell, composing the administrative committee of the National Catholic War Council, issued the following statement:

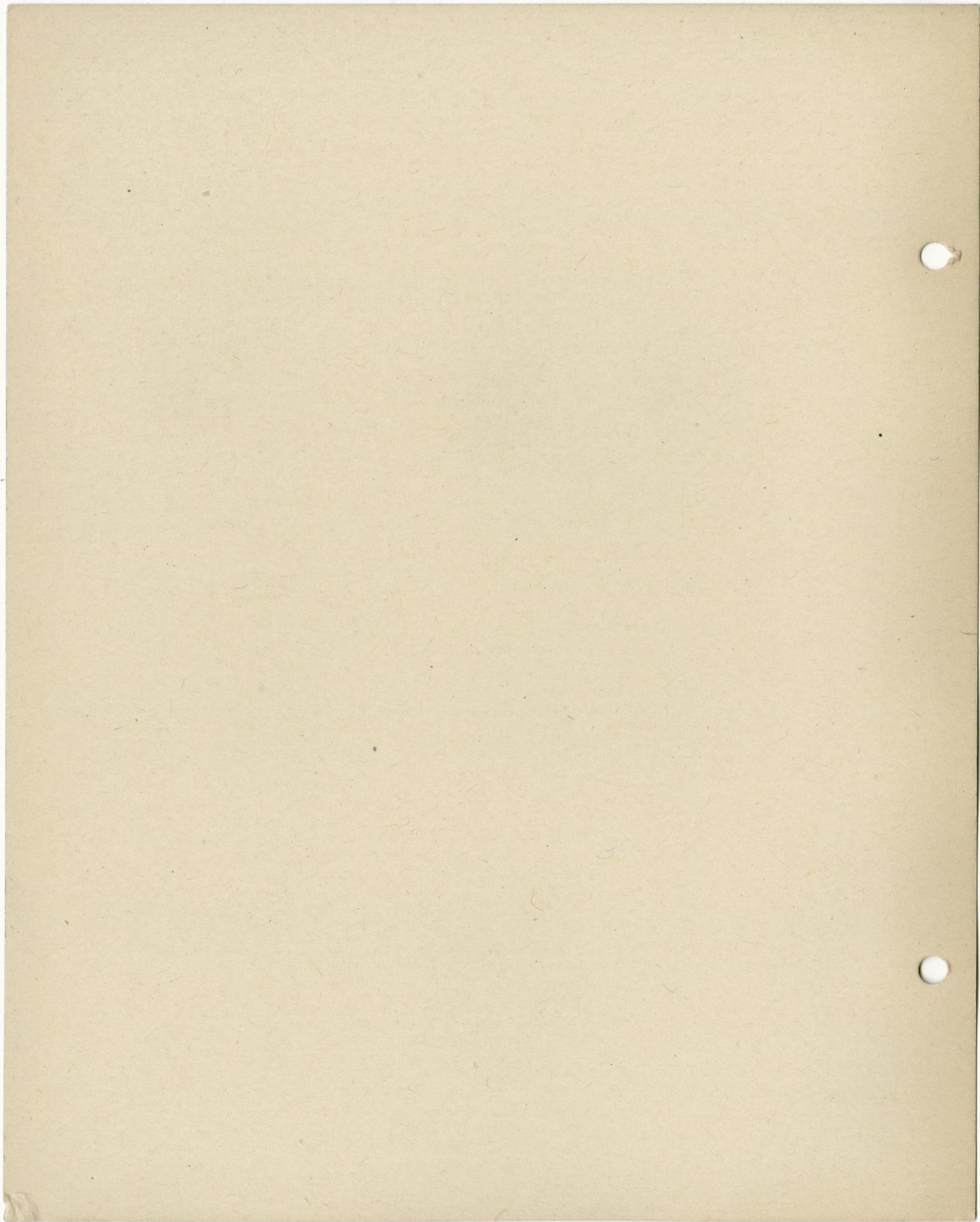
"The announcement of the return to the original plan of one common drive for war funds for all the related war activities is heartily welcomed by the National Catholic War Council. We have from the beginning hoped for a common drive, because it enables us all to stand on the common platform of American citizenship and brings out clearly that the aim of all these organizations is one and the same, recreational aid to the men in the service.

"Questions of religious differences have no place in such a service which should be extended to all soldiers and sailors without regard to creed or color, nor in a drive for funds to which all citizens of any and every denomination contribute. The harmonious action in support of the government for recreation work for our soldiers, which the common drive symbolizes, deserves and has ever received our heartiest cooperation.

"It offers an unequalled opportunity for all American citizens to work together in the common cause now so urgent and so dear to us. Every act of ours has been directed toward building up this patriotic cooperation, the attainment of which is even more important than financial success.

"All of the organizations concerned have come to an amicable agreement as to budgets and distribution with the approval of the government. Thus happily united in single hearted devotion to our country, one common appeal will reach from one end of America to the other and find a response in every true American heart."

By Lee C.H. Orbach,  
State Publicity Director.



# **WAR SERVICE COMMITTEE**

## **American Library Association**

I promise to pay toward the work of the above Committee, until countermanded by me, One Dollar per month on the first day of each month.\*

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

\*This monthly contribution may be increased if individual subscribers are so disposed.

To **FRANK P. HILL**, Chairman Finance Committee  
26 Brevoort Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Library Bureau D 28339

**LIBRARY WAR SERVICE—A. L. A.**  
**Report on Books for Camp Libraries now ready to ship.**  
Make out in duplicate

LIBRARY COMMISSION  
MADISON, WISCONSIN

Collected and held at.....

On what R. R. lines in your city.....

Total number suitable books on hand.....

Fiction.....

French study books.....

Poetry, Drama  
and literature.....

Tech. and Scientific.....

Biography, History  
and Travel.....

Military and Naval.....

Religious and Ethical.....

Art and Music.....

Miscellaneous.....

Number of popular magazines.....

Mail one copy of this to M. S. DUDGEON, Madison, Wis., and one to your State  
Library Commission.

# BOOKS FOR SOLDIERS

A Bulletin of Information for Boys and Girls

Edited by the Cleveland Public Library and published by the Ben Franklin Club as their gift to the Camp Libraries Campaign of Cleveland



CAMP SHERMAN LIBRARY

## THE CAMP LIBRARY AT CAMP SHERMAN

If you visit Camp Sherman, and go to the main Y. M. C. A. auditorium in Section F, you will see next door a large, yellow frame building with a big sign which tells you that this is the Camp Library. On entering, you will find one large room with book cases, tables, chairs and a central desk, which may remind you of one of our city libraries. But the wood frame work is all exposed, and two huge stoves instead of an invisible furnace, supply the heat. There is also a great open fire place in which wood is burning. When the Library was built the plans did not provide for a fireplace, but Mr. Burton Stevenson, who is in general charge of the Camp Sherman Library and is also the librarian of the Chillicothe Public Library, insisted that a fireplace was necessary

and it was provided. In the great room are seats for 250 men, and you will find many of them occupied, for this is one of the very few quiet places in the camp where a man may read and study without interruption.

Our Ohio soldiers are learning the many uses of the Library. One evening a Syrian recruit dropped in and found to his surprise a Syrian daily newspaper from New York. He sat down at once and read every word. The next day he brought a fellow countryman with him. Now there is a group of Syrians every day awaiting their turn at this newspaper, which is given the camp by its publishers.

Not only are there over twenty thousand English books in the Camp Library and its branches, but any one who reads French, Ger-

man and Italian, or even Yiddish, Roumanian, Bulgarian or Russian, can find reading matter in his own tongue.

You know, of course, that in Cleveland we have a Main Library and many branches in special buildings, stores, schools and factories. The Camp Sherman Library also has its branches, as was mentioned above. In all the nine Y. M. C. A. and the three Knights of Columbus "huts" or recreation halls, where soldiers come for entertainment or to write letters, is some corner or separate room where there is a reading table, chairs and a few hundred books. The base hospital has such a branch library, so have the community house and the Jewish club rooms. More than this, each barracks and mess hall has or will have its own case of books from which a soldier may take one at any time.

If a man wishes a particular book he leaves a request for it in a box provided for that purpose, and it is obtained for him from the central library, the Chillicothe Library or the State Traveling Library at Columbus, or, if much needed, it will even be bought for him.

The Library has a Ford truck and a Ford touring car. Every day these make two trips to all the branches and stations to take magazines, newspapers and the books asked for the day before and to collect the requests for other books. The Camp Sherman libraries receive more than 300 magazines and about 600 newspapers, all of which are distributed to their various destinations within three or four hours after they reach camp. If any of the barracks are quarantined, stacks of older magazines or books not in good condition go to them. These are burned when the quarantine is over.

Who looks after the work of this Library? Libraries all over the State are lending men for a month or more and paying their salaries while they are at Chillicothe, so that two men are always on duty. They wear a special uniform and live in the camp library building. The librarians are very busy men, looking up books and finding answers to questions. All sorts and kinds of questions come to them; sometimes soldiers even ask them to decide wagers. The Library has encyclopedias, atlases, the directories of the larger cities in Ohio, almanacs and back files of magazines, so that informa-

tion on ordinary subjects can be found easily. In the branch libraries, the Y. M. C. A. secretaries or some of the soldiers give out the books.

Most soldiers have plenty of time to read, especially in the long evenings, and they do read and study, too. Many are anxious for promotion, which usually means extra study of some kind. Some realize that they left school too early and are now working away at arithmetic, algebra, history or geography. Of course, many are studying French. They not only read in the Library but take books to their barracks, too. The Library is open on Sunday, which is the busiest day for the librarian.

The camp library building has been in use only a few weeks, but there have been books for the use of the soldiers ever since the first of them arrived at camp last summer. They have also been free to use the Chillicothe Public Library, and when the first Y. M. C. A. building was opened, Mr. Stevenson sent out a table and several hundred books. Many women, including the daughter of the commanding officer, General Glenn, have given their time and valuable help in preparing the books for use.

These books were either given by friends all over the State or bought with some of the money you helped to raise last fall. When our 83rd division goes across the sea, a library of 2,500 books will go with them, so that they may continue to have the relief which a good book gives from monotony, loneliness, hard work and suffering.

### **How the Camp-Library Money is Being Spent**

Last Fall more than a million and a half dollars was raised for camp libraries. Here in Cleveland \$35,700 were given, and of this the boys and girls gave or collected a very considerable amount. They were most interested in making it possible for the soldiers to have books. How is the money which was then raised being spent?

About one-fifth of the million and one-half dollars was spent to build the buildings in the thirty-two cantonments, and this fifth Mr. Carnegie gave. It was he, you remember, who made possible by his gifts to Cleveland the

beautiful branches which we have here, and he has provided in the same way for the libraries for the soldiers.

The money which was given here in Cleveland is in the general fund which is used for several purposes. Out of this fund a hundred thousand books have been bought, books which were badly needed and which would probably not come in as gifts. These books have been bought for much less than their regular price or, at the rate of about two books for the price of one.

From this fund must come all of the expenses for maintaining these libraries, which includes the cost of travel to and from the libraries by the people who are planning for them, of dispatching stations where books are sent abroad, and also the maintaining of headquarters at Washington from which the camp library work is administered, as the work of a large business or factory is administered from its central offices.

But we should know that in all this work the generosity of the libraries and the librarians has effected a saving of thousands of dollars. A notable instance of this is that the Librarian of our great Library of Congress, Dr. Herbert Putnam, is serving without salary as General Director of all Camp Libraries. Mr. Brett, our Librarian, is now serving without salary, as Inspector of Camp Libraries near Norfolk, Virginia, and as Librarian of the Dispatch Library at Newport News.

By reason of the economy which has been used in spending this money, a large part of it is still available. Much of the remainder will be spent for books. But this will be done after it is known just what books have been given, and just what others are needed. Our next step is to secure hundreds of thousands of books as gifts. Then Dr. Putnam and his staff will buy others that are needed, and, if the books are given generously, there will still be money enough to support these libraries for some time to come.

**Help secure books as gifts if you can**

## **DO THE SOLDIERS HAVE TIME TO READ?**

Do the soldiers have time to read? This question is often asked when we talk about the

need of books for soldiers. The Librarian at Camp Sherman answers this question. He says, "There is an impression in some quarters that our soldiers have no time to read. Nothing could be further from the truth. Most of them have more real leisure than they ever had before. They are free practically every evening, and not only free, but without the distractions they had in civil life. There are no parties, no dances, no social engagements, and many of them find the most pleasant way to spend an evening in camp is with a book." Indeed, it is likely that, the men become accustomed to their work and are less tired after the day's work is over, they will spend even more time in reading.

The soldiers themselves often speak and write of their need for books. One of them said that what he wanted was a place where he could sit down in peace and quiet, with a book or two, to read and dream. "Your libraries are God-sends," he said to the librarian. "You people know what to do for a soldier," another one said. "You have just hit the nail on the head—without saying a word, too."

Not only books, many books, are needed in the camps, but messages come from France of the need over there. One worker writes, "So far this hut has not secured its library—a condition which I am laboring to remedy. I set out the eight or ten books which my friends had given me, and called to the men that they were there, and **they rose up as one man and came for them.**"

**The soldiers have time to read, we must see that they have the books!**

### **THE REPUBLIC**

From "The Building of the Ship"

Thou, too, sail on, O Ship of State!  
Sail on, O Union, strong and great!  
Humanity with all its fears,  
With all the hopes of future years,  
Is hanging breathless on thy fate!  
  
In spite of rock and tempest's roar,  
In spite of false lights on the shore,  
Sail on, nor fear to breast the sea!  
Our hearts, our hopes, are all with thee.  
Our hearts, our hopes, our prayers, our tears,  
Our faith triumphant o'er our fears,  
Are all with thee—are all with thee!

**Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.**



READING AROUND THE FIRE-PLACE  
Camp Sherman Library; the most comfortable place in the camp.

## WHAT SOLDIERS READ

What do soldiers read? Many different kinds of books. Stories, certainly, such as boys and men always like: Western stories and sea stories, like *Ranch life* and *The hunting trail* by Roosevelt, and *Treasure island* by Stevenson; detective stories, love stories, stories about business, and historical stories, of course, such as those by Cooper and Scott and Stanley Weyman.

But they want many other kinds of books. They want very many practical books about machinery and motors and electricity, and sciences; they want all kinds of books about artillery and aviation, signaling and drilling, aeroplanes, and road-making, and a great many other subjects, some one or the other of which a soldier must know well in order to earn promotion.

"Our soldiers are ambitious," says one camp librarian; "they are anxious to become better soldiers; they want to win, in the first place a sergeant's stripes, and then to qualify for the Officers' Training Camp. They realize that the only way to do so is by studying, and they

are studying." How can they study without the very best books and plenty of them? They can't carry books about with them. The libraries in the camps must furnish them.

The soldiers want to know also about France, the country to which they are soon to go; they want to learn the French language; they want to know about the people who live there, the kind of government they have, and many other things about that great and brave land. They want especially to read the messages of President Wilson to Congress, which set forth the principles for which this country is standing.

But there are many other kinds of books the soldiers want to read; these are often books that they have known about for a long time and which until now they always have been too busy to read. One soldier wants to read about certain great leaders such as Lincoln and Washington; another soldier wants to read plays and poetry; still another wants to read about explorations in the North or in the wilds of Africa.



Then, too, we must remember also that many of the soldiers were not born in America and they do not speak English easily. These men want, most of all, in many cases, to find books which will help them to read and speak the English language. You will scarcely believe it, but there are also a great many soldiers who have never been taught to read at all. For these men who have lacked opportunities, the best of the very easiest reading books must be provided.

Our concern right now is to find a way to get all the books they need, so that they may be able to read what they like, either for pure pleasure or for personal advantage and advancement.

### THOUSANDS OF GIFT-BOOKS NEEDED

Soldiers want books to read both for pleasure and for study. "What soldiers read," on page 4, tells you something of the kind of books they like.

But how will it be possible to get as many books as are needed for these thousands and thousands of soldiers in each of the thirty-two cantonments? There is money to buy some of these books, but ten times more books are needed than there is money to buy them with.

This is the plan: There are thousands and thousands of books right here in this city which people have bought or which friends have given them. These books have been read and they may not be used again by their present owners. If such books were given to the camp libraries they would find new readers, of that we may be sure, and if this is done the money in hand can be used to buy new books and books for study which had not been given. Then the camp libraries would have books enough for all the men, and just the books they want.

Your libraries are asking for gifts of books for camp libraries. Every library in Cleveland receives these books. The branches send them on to the Main Library, where they are prepared for use in the camps and forwarded to their destination.

**Write to some soldier you know and ask him to tell you what he thinks of his camp library.**

## WHAT ABOUT MAGAZINES?

What kind of magazines? Old magazines, or the very last numbers of the best magazines? Many more of the latest numbers are needed than are now being sent. The Scientific American, Popular Science Monthly, Popular Mechanics, The National Geographic, The World's Work, are some of the magazines which boys like, and which are needed in the camp libraries. Old numbers of magazines are not wanted or needed.

How can you help to furnish the soldiers with more current numbers? By asking any one whom you see reading a magazine if he will not put a one-cent stamp on it—nothing more, no cover, no address—and put it in a mail box. The postmaster knows that all such mail must be sent to a camp library at once.

But be sure to ask the reader to do this just as soon as he has finished with it, so that it will still be a new magazine, not an old one, when it comes into the hands of a soldier reader.

But suppose the magazine which you see some one reading is intended chiefly for women—about the fashions and housekeeping and so forth? Of course you would not ask that such a magazine be sent. Some people have not thought of this, for hundreds and hundreds of copies of magazines for women have been sent the soldiers. Funny, is it not?

**Magazines which men like is what is wanted, and the very last numbers of them.**

### LIBRARIANS OF CAMP LIBRARIES

Since you have been told a good deal about what a camp library is like, you will be interested also to know what kind of people are selected to choose the books and run these libraries.

If you will think about it, you will realize that to be a librarian, as to be a teacher, requires a very special training, and also perhaps a special faculty for making people feel at ease and a keen understanding of what they want and need.

A librarian must not only know how to catalog and classify books, what records to keep when they are loaned so that they will be returned promptly and undamaged, how to keep

them in good condition and replace them when they are worn out; he must not only know all this but he must know a good deal about the insides of the books and about the tastes and interests of many different kinds of people—what classes of books in general and what particular books will be enjoyed by certain people and what books will help them in their work and daily life.

Of course the librarians who know or have learned to do all these things are those at the head of the library profession and it is these men, chosen from libraries all over the country, that have been appointed to take charge of the libraries at the thirty-two cantonments and the Naval Training Stations. We say "men librarians" because the military authorities have decided that it is better to have chiefly men workers in the camp libraries.

The Cleveland librarians who have been selected to take charge of camp libraries, you probably all know, at least by name. The work that Mr. Brett, the head of the Cleveland libraries is now doing is described in the article "Books for Soldiers Overseas."

Mr. Carl Vitz, head of the Main Library, returned on February 1st from a seven and a half weeks' leave of absence spent in organizing the new central library at Camp Sherman. Mr. Gordon Thayer, head of the John G. White Collection at the Main Library, succeeded him at Camp Sherman; Mr. George F. Strong, head of the Hatch Library of Adelbert College, returned on February 1st from three months' service at Camp Beauregard, Louisiana, and Camp Bowie, Texas; and Miss Alice S. Tyler, Director of the Library School at Western Reserve University, is devoting a month's time to the work of the dispatch station at Hoboken, New Jersey.

### **"BOOKS WANTED; NOT EATS"**

A soldier in a small station where no camp library has been placed wrote to the nearest library. "Can't you send us something to read?" he asked, "We have no books. We are regulars but we get just as lonesome as the National Guards." So a Christmas box was made up containing books, food and tobacco.

"Thank you for the books," he wrote later. "Don't bother to send us eats. Use all the space for books. Books are what we want."

## **BOOKS FOR SOLDIERS OVERSEAS**

March 1, 1918.

"An Atlantic Seaport.

"Send what you can up to twelve copies each of the following: United States history, geometry, trigonometry, salesmanship.

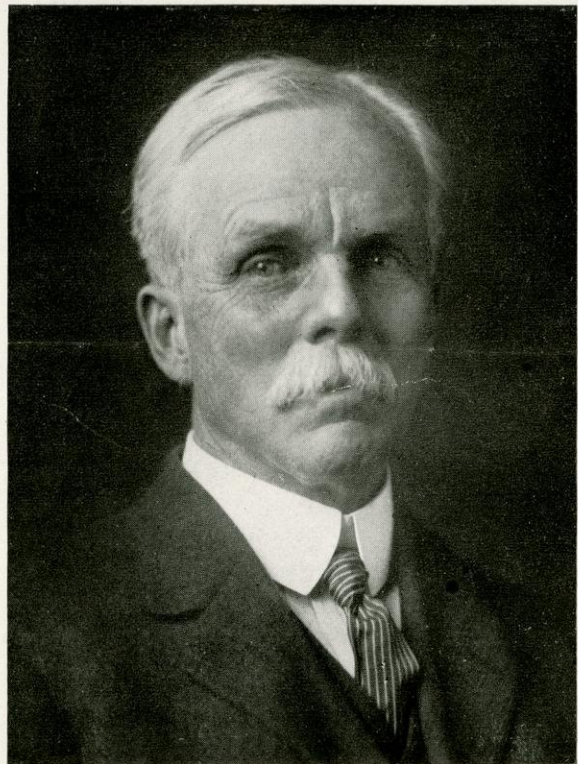
"W. H. BRETT."

March 2, 1918.

"An Atlantic Seaport.

"Send two hundred hospital scrap books, also arithmetic, algebra, telegraphy, shorthand, automobile, surveying, motors.

"W. H. BRETT."



MR. W. H. BRETT  
LIBRARIAN OF THE CLEVELAND PUBLIC LIBRARY

Now at the head of an Atlantic Seacoast despatch station which is providing books for soldiers on the transports and overseas.

The two telegrams given above show that books are needed and needed quickly for American soldiers in France. Every day their number is growing larger, and a correspondingly ever greater number of books is needed. Our librarian, Mr. W. H. Brett, is now at an Atlantic Seaport, engaged in this work. He

has arranged to receive the books given and purchased. They are all marked "Soldiers and Sailors' Library," and cards and labels are put into them, just as in any library book, so that record can be kept of them.

When they are sent to France they are not put into boxes. That would take up room in the ship, needed for supplies of food, clothing, guns and ammunition for the soldiers. Besides, if they were boxed up, no one could read them while they were being shipped. Instead, they are put into book cases, or given to the soldiers; one book to each man to carry over. In this way they can have the use of the books on the long voyage. When the soldiers land, the books are again collected and made up into libraries and sent to the men in the trenches and training camps, where we know they will be of great benefit to them. Mr. Brett's work is also to provide books for the men in the Navy, on the vessels which guard our troop transports and on the U-boat chasers.

The books collected in Cleveland during this campaign will be sent directly to Mr. Brett at Newport News, to provide reading for the soldiers on the transports and for their use in France.

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### Honest-to-Goodness Chairs

The libraries are the most homelike spots in the camps. Most of them have open fireplaces, and the soldiers are only too glad to build the fires in them for the cozy feeling it gives. Better than that, they have comfortable chairs. It is hard for us at home to realize just what it means not to have easy chairs, soft-cushioned and steady on their legs.

But when an officer at Camp Devens was told that the librarian was on his way to the quartermaster's for a supply of Windsor chairs, he exclaimed:

"What do you mean, chairs? Honest-to-goodness, four-legged chairs? I'd go two miles to sit in one of 'em!"

And when an old sergeant of the regular army wandered into the library at Camp Funston, he fairly beamed as he said, "Well, I'll be blest if this isn't civilization."

### Britannia to Columbia

What is the voice I hear

On the wind of the Western Sea?  
Sentinel, listen from out Cape Clear,  
And say what the voice may be.

"Tis a proud, free people calling aloud to a  
people proud and free.

"And it says to them, 'Kinsmen, hail!

We severed have been too long;  
Now let us have done with a wornout tale,  
The tale of an ancient wrong.  
And our friendship last long as love doth last,  
and be stronger than death is strong!"

Answer them, sons of the selfsame race,  
And blood of the selfsame clan,  
Let us speak with each other, face to face,  
And answer as man to man,  
And loyally love and trust each other as none  
but free men can.

Now fling them out to the breeze,  
Shamrock, thistle, and rose,  
And the Star-Spangled Banner unfurl with  
these,  
A message to friends and foes,  
Wherever the sails of peace are seen and  
wherever the war wind blows.

Yes, this is the voice on the bluff March gale,  
"We severed have been too long;  
But now we have done with a wornout tale,  
The tale of an ancient wrong,  
And our friendship shall last long as love doth  
last and be stronger than death is strong."

—Alfred Austin.

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### Books Needed on the Transports

In "Crumps," by Louis Keene, a Canadian artist, the young officer writes home about life on the transport taking the troops to England:

"We're short on things to read," he says. "Scraps of newspapers are devoured, even to the advertisements. In our cabin we have a 'Saturday Evening Post' of September 26th which is thumb-marked and torn, but it is still treasured."

# CAMP LIBRARIES HELP WIN THE WAR

A million more books are needed as gifts. Will you help to "carry on?"

## War Service Work to Date

1. A fund of more than a million and a half dollars has been raised for the purchase of books, the erection of buildings and the administration of the service.
2. More than half a million books have been donated by the public, sorted and labeled by the librarians and shipped to camps, forts, training stations and naval vessels.
3. A hundred thousand books, mostly non-fiction, have been purchased for the camp libraries.
4. Thirty-three library buildings have been erected, or are nearing completion, from the \$320,000 given by the Carnegie Corporation for this purpose; and a thirty-fourth at Great Lakes Naval Training Station made possible by an anonymous gift of \$10,000.
5. Seventy-nine men, mostly trained and experienced librarians, have been placed in camps as librarians and assistants. In addition, there are many more employed in a subsidiary capacity.
6. Hundreds of other librarians, both men and women, are giving some time every day to this work.
7. Three or four hundred branch libraries have been established in the Y. M. C. A. and Knights of Columbus buildings, the Y. W. C. A. hostess houses and the base hospital reading rooms.
8. Many deposit stations have been opened in company barracks and mess halls.
9. Hundreds of small military and naval camps, posts and vessels have been supplied with books through chaplains, Y. M. C. A. secretaries, and other agencies.
10. Tons of magazines have been sorted and distributed to soldiers.
11. Automobile trucks have been purchased for the service in all the main camps, and daily deliveries of newspapers, magazines and books are made to branches and deposit stations.
12. A dispatch office has been opened at one of the ports of embarkation, from which books are being shipped to France, and supplied to men for use while on board the transports.
13. Thousands of special requests for books, mostly technical, have been filled by purchase and inter-library loan.
14. An organization has now been perfected at headquarters to insure prompt and adequate attention to needs as they arise.
15. All of these things have been done with the minimum possible expenditure for administration, and the minimum possible formality in the actual service of the books.

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION  
LIBRARY & WAR SERVICE

THE LIBRARY COMMISSION  
MADISON, WISCONSIN

*What we are*

*What we do*

*What we ask of you*

*How you can get the service*

Suggestions to Officers, Chaplains,  
Y. M. C. A. and K. of C. Secretaries  
in camps, stations, etc., where  
The American Library Association  
is not represented by a librarian.

HEADQUARTERS: LIBRARY OF CONGRESS  
WASHINGTON, D. C.  
1918



## WHAT WE ARE

The Library War Service of the American Library Association is organized to provide reading matter for American soldiers and sailors in this country and "over there." We are doing this work at the invitation of the War Department's Commission on Training Camp Activities.

## WHAT WE DO

We collect books, sort them over carefully and send them to the various camps, forts, stations, vessels, etc. We put books on the transports for the troops en route and we send as many as possible to the men in France. We buy technical and scientific books which are needed for study and serious reading. Already we have over 700,000 books in use by the soldiers. We have librarians and library buildings in thirty-five of the large camps, and we are sending books and periodicals to the Chaplains, Y. M. C. A. and K. of C. Secretaries, etc., in smaller camps, as fast as we learn of their needs.

Magazine needs are usually met by gifts through nearby public libraries or by the supply from the Post Office Department. We do not give current subscriptions to general magazines, but we are able in some instances to give current subscriptions to the technical magazines you need. In such cases we must be assured that they will be regularly kept in a place that is convenient for the men, and we should like to know that the A. L. A. label will be put on each copy (by a rubber stamp which we furnish).

## WHAT WE ASK OF YOU

Before supplying books at any point, we wish to be sure that the books will be properly cared for by a responsible person and that they will at the same time be made easily accessible to all the men in camp. To lend books *some* sort of record is essential. Otherwise books will be lost. Experience shows the following is the minimum:

### HOW TO PREPARE BOOKS RECEIVED FROM THE A. L. A.

1. Paste on outside cover of each book an A. L. A. label or book plate. Blank lines on label should be used for the name of your camp or station.
2. Rubber stamp—"A. L. A. War Service" on title page. We furnish the stamp.
3. Paste manila pocket diagonally in back corner of book.
4. Make book card with author and title for each book.

When book is in the library this book card is kept in the book pocket of the book. When book is taken from library, borrower's name and address and the date are written on the book card and card is filed in library. This shows who has the book and when he took it.

5. For non-fiction only: Make shelf list card for each book. Give author's name as it appears on back of book, with initials, at top of space, and short title in space just below. The ruled spaces below provide for making a record in case you send the book out to some other building in your camp from which it is to be lent to the soldiers.

The line printed to show the class number need not be filled in unless you have a large

enough collection, so that you wish to classify your non-fiction.

We furnish all the supplies, cards, pockets, labels, and rubber stamps, with which to do this. Illustration of book plates, book card and pocket and the shelf list card will be found in this leaflet.

## HOW YOU CAN GET THE SERVICE

In making requests, please give the following information:

Name and address of camp.

Kind of camp.

Approximate number of men in camp.

What agencies are supplying reading matter and to what extent.

What local library is cooperating.

How many and what kind of books are needed.

Where will reading matter be housed.

How many magazines are needed.

Who should be notified when books and magazines are shipped.

Will he arrange for the circulation of this reading matter throughout the entire camp.

## HURRY CALL FOR BOOKS

### A. L. A. War Service Must Have Another Half Million Volumes at Once.

Overseas representatives of the A. L. A. cable that three quarters of a million more books must be sent to them at once if the actual need for reading matter among American soldiers is to be met.

After all available books, including possible purchases and books from closing camps have been computed, there remains a shortage of nearly half a million volumes. These must be obtained as gifts.

Many of the two and a quarter million books that have been sent over have been worn out, or lost through the exigencies of war and transportation. The communications printed here show that the condition is not overstated and that the need is urgent.

Cable received January 16th from Burton E. Stevenson, European representative:

"Demand for books unbelievably great and supply inadequate; rush all possible shipments."

Cable January 16th from Dr. Herbert Putnam, General Director, now in Paris:

"Need most urgent for plentiful supply miscellaneous fiction, nonfiction, buy freely, hasten shipments."

Letter from Mr. Stevenson, January 22nd:

"\* \* \* I have already cabled you two or three times concerning the unprecedented demand for books, which are now pouring in upon us. I trust that shipments will be made as large as possible and that no attention will be paid to tonnage limitations. \* \* \* All of our departments here at headquarters are going full steam ahead. The only discouraging feature in the situation is that our supply of books is lamentably small. Two weeks ago we had over 2000 cases at the warehouse. Today, there are less than 200 cases of miscellaneous books available for distribution. Kerr is out this afternoon seeing if he can pick up ten or fifteen thousand books in the Paris market to tide us over until a further shipment arrives from America."

Cable received February 7th from Mr. Stevenson: "Rush all possible fiction and miscellaneous shipments."

Letter from Mr. Stevenson, February 13th:

"You will be distressed to know that for the past ten days we have had practically no miscellaneous books available for distribution. We have purchased 15,000 copies of Nelson fiction here in Paris, which we are having prepared as rapidly as possible, but this will be, of course, merely a stop-gap. Our service, away last April, started off with this Nelson fiction, but I never expected to have to return to it. The demand for miscellaneous books was never as great as it is now, and we should strive to meet it in every possible way. It is a disappointment to know that the result of your December appeal was so unsatisfactory. I surely trust that you will continue to make the appeal in the larger cities of the United States and try to get it through in some way to the people that the men over here need books more now than they have ever done. It will be at least six months, perhaps a year, before we shall dare to slacken our efforts in this respect."

Cablegram from Dr. Putnam, February 18th:

"Urge everything possible to stimulate book and magazine donations. Need never greater than present. At least million more fiction and miscellaneous books demanded within next six months to maintain army morale."

Letter from Mr. Stevenson, February 27th:

"\* \* \* We are going to need, between now and next July, at least three-fourths of a million more of miscellaneous books. Many of these can be secured, I hope, from the camps that are closing up in America; and I trust that you will concentrate all your energies on getting these books through to us as rapidly as you can. The demand for miscellaneous reading matter is tremendous, and it will



probably interest you to know that as a result of the advertisement we had last Friday in the "Stars and Stripes" our yesterday's mail consisted of at least 1200 letters from men, asking for special books. I am looking for this deluge to continue, and we are struggling to get our Mail Department large enough to deal with it promptly."

Cable received March 15th, from Mr. Stevenson:  
" \* \* \* Maintain gift and camp library miscellaneous and fiction shipments largest possible."

Extract from letter from H. T. Dougherty at Brest, March 5th:

"At the present time there are in this district some 70,000 men and considerably less than 7,000 volumes. Since I have been in Brest, but one shipment of books has gone through, and from this I snatched 14 out of 39 cases. All other book-bearing ships have gone to ports south of Brest. This is unfortunate for me, and especially for the men here. If you could be at camp as frequently as I am and hear the oft-repeated call for books—well, you would probably be able to get some somewhere. If you know where that where is, I wish you would shoot along that information. It seems to be my lot to get into territory where books do not grow. You may remember that in Texas it was necessary to conduct a campaign before I could start a library. Here a campaign is out of the question, but I rely on you fellows back in the states to send a few. Every few days I take a trip to the wharves, examining the cargo manifests of every incoming steamer, but with one exception have never found a thing. The men there must think it a myth that the A. L. A. actually deals in books.

On February 28, the library building at Pontanezen was started, and I wired Paris Headquarters that I was ready for books and help. Back comes word that they are sending me 50 cases (3,500) when I hoped it would be about 400 cases,—which I knew they did not have.

Extract from letter from Blanche Galloway at Brest, March 21st:

"There are 60,000 men in that one camp, and three other camps and two large hospitals crying to be served in this neighborhood. We are giving them all a little, and hoping for more books to serve them better."

Extract from letter from Esther Johnston at Le Mans, March 3rd:

"To make obvious the opportunity and possibilities for the A. L. A. here, I might say that as to the American Embarkation Center, it's the biggest camp in France, with from 200,000 to 300,000 men camped within its area of 100 square miles. There are innumerable camps, more or less isolated,—the Forwarding Camp the largest,—while in Le Mans are the headquarters with a constant flow of men from the adjacent country.

"The book supply is woeful,—there isn't nearly enough material, and requests coming from every side. Men who have not seen books for eighteen months, who have been in trenches at the front until they came to the deadly monotony of their muddy camps at Le Mans, are without books still. Their officers plead for boxes of books, while the best that can be furnished for the present is a sop of two or three. At a rough guess, about 18,000 books have been distributed over this area, many of which have disappeared with the men who broke camp suddenly.

"Now the Paris office is sending a good many boxes down to us, fiction and technical; but our library will be very meagrely equipped when we open. I hope there will be a constant flow hereafter.

"This explanation, written in the midst of many interruptions from muddy, tired and bored dough-boys, is because we've heard rumors of a let-down in the sending of books from America. I think it's probably untrue for we hear all sorts of rumors; but you will know, and if there's a project for stopping the sending of books, I know you'll put in a strong "word."

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.  
Library War Service  
Headquarters:  
Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.



# CLIP SHEET

Issued by **LIBRARY WAR SERVICE**  
**AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION**

To the Librarian or Other Agent for the A. L. A.:—

We suggest that you use some of this material each day or at frequent intervals to support your appeal for fresh gift fiction. Clip an article and hand it to your editor pasted on a sheet of paper, adding information of local interest, report of progress, etc., and making any corrections necessary to make the story accord with your methods of collection. If there is more than one newspaper in your community, give each one exclusive material if possible.

Washington, D. C., May 10, 1919

Library War Service  
American Library Association

## BOOKS CHEER HOMESICK IN OVERSEAS HOSPITALS

### Bed Patients No Longer Count Bricks in Wall—Convalescents Find Amusement Outside Village Winerooms.

Hospitals for American soldiers in France are receiving their share of the books shipped overseas by the American Library Association.

Among the overseas hospital patients books are declared to be performing such valuable service that it is considered necessary to avoid any drain upon the present supply of reading matter in France. Accordingly the A.L.A. has issued an appeal for fresh fiction for the use of wounded and disabled soldiers on the homeward voyage.

Library service to the hospitals of the A. E. F. has been organized and directed by Mary Frances Isom, librarian of the Portland, Oregon, Public Library. Her report of the work at Mesves-Bulcey, the greatest hospital center of the American forces in France, states that the books dropped into the hospital conditions "like manna from heaven."

"Until perhaps the first of November" Miss Isom declares, "there were no amusements of any kind for the convalescents except the wine rooms in the villages. With the armistice came a drop in the morale, a letting-up on discipline, a reaction which has brought about unfortunate conditions in this hospital and all others. The idleness is tragic. Many a boy has said to me, 'This is the hardest part of the war, this waiting.' I never dreamed there could be so many homesick, unhappy boys in the world."

Sounding the men on the subject of books brought but one answer. Miss Isom asked a group one day sitting about a stove if they wanted books. "Books!" they shouted—"Does a fish like water?"

They got the books, and later one of the nurses reported to Miss Isom: "When I went back on the ward after dinner, instead of fretful, fault-finding boys, bored and miserable, nearly every lad was curled up on his bunk, as happy as a king. It was better than a good dinner.

Discouragement in the face of difficulties always disappeared when she remembered the comment of a man, a bed patient, at Mars, Miss Isom said: "Mother," he told her, "until the books came I just counted the bricks in the wall." "How long have you been here, sonny?" "Three months."

No books can be placed aboard the transports at French ports while books are so needed overseas. Interesting and diverting novels in good condition will still be needed by sick and wounded men on the way home. The public library is cooperating with the A.L.A. in securing a fresh supply of fiction for this purpose. Books left at the library will be shipped promptly for use aboard transports.

## STORIES WITH PUNCH CHOICE OF SOLDIER

To while away the dull hours of the uneventful trip back to America, the men on transports want light, diverting fiction. Western adventure stories and detective stories are needed by the American Library Association to supply this demand.

Books full of action and adventure are the sort which are read by all men, while problem novels and society novels are read by only a few. Among the authors who are always popular with the soldiers might be mentioned Rex Beach, B. M. Bower, Edgar Rice Burroughs, Zane Grey, Henry Herbert Knipps, O. Henry, Peter B. Kyne, E. Phillips Oppenheim, Mary Roberts Rinehart, Bertrand W. Sinclair, Booth Tarkington, Stewart Edward White, Harry Leon Wilson and Harold Bell Wright.

Detective stories of any sort are always seized upon eagerly and sea stories find many readers. The public library is asking for books of this sort for prompt shipment.

## MAILS CARRY BOOKS TO A. E. F. READERS

### Thousands Receive Books Requested From A.L.A. in Paris—New Fiction Needed to Place on Returning Transports.

With the help of the American Library Association the American soldiers in France are studying books on their civilian jobs while waiting for the word to start home.

In March, 1919, more than 11,000 men received by mail the special books requested. This mailing service is a popular feature of the A.L.A. work in France. The man who wants a book not found in the nearest hut library or company library writes in to the Paris headquarters of the A.L.A. and the special book is sent to him by return mail, free of postage, to keep for one month.

When the free mailing service was inaugurated in September, 1918, it leaped at once into great favor with the men. It has grown in volume each month, until with the spring of 1919 it has assumed enormous proportions.

The men have been placed on their honor to return the books requested, an obligation which is taken very seriously. While the fighting was still in progress, one man who had received a special book informed the A.L.A. by letter that the book was not worth returning. While he was lying at rest on a cot in the battle area reading the book, a piece of shrapnel had riddled it, leaving him unhurt.

"If you feel that it was due to any carelessness of mine I would willingly pay for the loss," was the offer.

The story illustrates, A.L.A. officials declare, wastage of books under war conditions. Books now in France are needed to provide for the troops still overseas, and can not be spared to place on returning transports for use on the voyage home.

## READING ROOMS OVERSEAS CROWDED BY SOLDIERS

### A.L.A. Finding Great Demand For Books at Fifteen Library Centers in France—More Books Wanted For Transports.

Books and magazines in France are playing to capacity crowds of dough-boys every night.

As a result of the enormous demand for reading matter, the American Library Association is asking for more books for use on returning transports. No books as yet can be withdrawn from France for this purpose, in view of the crowds which fill the regional libraries established by the A.L.A. at fifteen points in France and the portion of Germany held by the American army.

The A.L.A. librarian at Le Mans, one of the library centers, writes of the comfort and pleasure the men take in the library:

"I look from the window in the evening into a muddy courtyard where a file of men waits to come into the canteen and the reading and writing rooms. Many are from remote parts of the area, and by way of celebrating their leave from camp will spend the night sleeping on the stone floor here. They come into our small, crowded smoky reading room—as many as can get in—to security and warmth and forgetfulness of their monotonous life.

"Books! We haven't seen them since we hit the trenches. Hadn't time or thought for them there, but it's awful to be without them now that the fighting's over."

While books are so needed among the troops not yet assigned to convoy, the A.L.A. is reluctant to withdraw any for transport use. Fresh and interesting fiction such as men like is being collected by the public library, to be placed aboard the troopships.

### LONG WITHOUT BOOKS MEN HUNGER TO READ

#### Dictionary Carried to Front—One Magazine Read by Fifty Men.

Books and magazines are seized upon as ravenously as food and drink by men overseas who have long been without them.

"How the men and officers rave to have more than one book and magazine at a time" a welfare secretary at Verdun wrote in to the American Library Association in Paris, after procuring 500 volumes and 250 sacks of magazines from the A.L.A. "I have seen so few here that one magazine had to do for 50 lads."

"The A.L.A. is such a great blessing—three cases of books out in less than a week!" wrote another secretary. "If you A.L.A.'s could see how hungry these lads are for books and magazines you would be much gratified."

Sometimes when books are scarce men become peculiarly attached to a certain volume. It is reported that up near Chateau Thierry, during the fighting, inspection of a stray pack revealed a dictionary, weighing about three pounds.

Books on homecoming transports are greeted eagerly by men who have not come in contact with reading matter for months. The demand on transports has proved so great that the A.L.A. is finding it necessary to increase the size of the libraries aboard to one book for every man.

All transports are being supplied with books at American ports, as no books can be released from France, in view of the rapid rate at which the present stock overseas is wearing out. Half a million volumes of fresh gift fiction are needed for the use of the men on the way back to America. The public library is receiving gifts of books for immediate shipment to an A.L.A. dispatch office, located in an Atlantic seaboard port where transports dock.

Entertaining stories of adventure and detective stories are needed most, as the chief call from men homeward bound is for light reading.

### TRANSPORTS NEED BOOKS FOR HOMECOMING YANKS

#### Books Help Men to Forget Discom- forts of Voyage—Welcomed by Officers to Prevent Gambling

Books are proving such a boon to the men homeward bound on transports from France that the American Library Association is asking for more fresh fiction for the transport service.

More than 160 troop ships have been fitted out with libraries and the number is constantly growing as more ships are brought into the transport service. While at first books were placed aboard in the ratio of one to every four men, the demand for reading matter is so tremendous that the number of books is being doubled and sometimes trebled.

On the larger troopships, A.L.A. librarians are maintained to give expert attention to the book needs of the men. They report the men hungry for books as a means of killing time and forgetting the discomforts necessarily experienced on a crowded vessel. Stories of out-door life and western stories of adventure are most in demand.

Books are welcomed by the military and naval officers as a great aid to the good conduct of the men throughout the voyage. They have been found to be a more effective safeguard against gambling than any other welfare provision, it is said.

When the transport reaches an American port, the A.L.A. dispatch agent at the port boards the vessel and overhauls and renews the book collection. The loss of books on some vessels is said to be enormous, and constant replacements are necessary.

## BOOKS NEEDED DESPITE RAPID TROOP RETURN

### Replacement of Books on Transports Necessary Throughout Summer Because of Heavy Losses

Even if the return of all American troops now in France is accomplished by fall, in accordance with recent reports, it is stated by the American Library Association that half a million more books must be added to the library service for the army, navy and marine corps.

The additional books will be needed chiefly for returning troop transports, which can not be supplied from the stock of books which has been sent overseas.

Due to the heavy use they are receiving, books now in France are deteriorating very rapidly. When the fighting stopped the use of books increased enormously and has continued to grow in volume. The men have little to do to occupy a great amount of leisure time. Reading is one of the most substantial and profitable forms of diversion for the men in the present situation in France and the use of books and magazines is being encouraged by officers everywhere as a means of offering competition to the wine shops and counteracting the tendency to gambling.

Wholesome, exciting fiction is the sort which the men read most readily under the conditions now existing overseas. Good books of this kind are passed from man to man and soon go to pieces through sheer handling. It is necessary for the overseas organization of the A.L.A. to make constant replacements of these worn out volumes. As a result, the actual stock of available books in France dwindles steadily and none can be spared to put aboard transports for the homecoming troops.

Every transport is fitted out with a library in the American port where it docks. The demand for books aboard ship has been so great that these libraries are now being increased to the ratio of a book for every man. It is necessary also that the book collection be renewed at the end of each trip, as frequently a large number of volumes disappears in the course of the voyage.

For the transport service wholesome, entertaining fiction is needed. Books left at the public library will be forwarded promptly.

An officer who had requested books for his men wrote in to the A.L.A. shortly after twenty packages of books had been received:

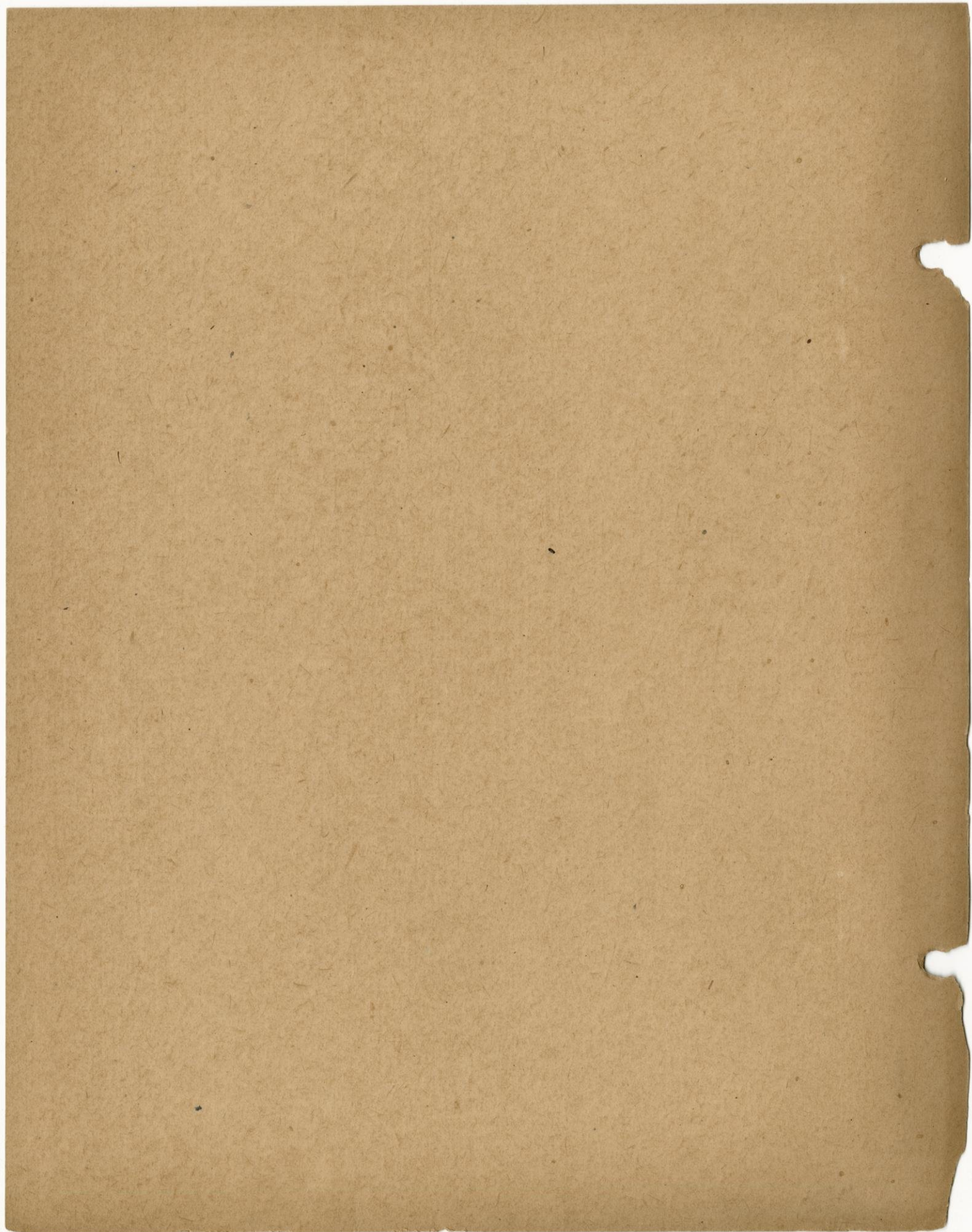
"The books are doing a world of good. The company was paid a few days ago, but strange to say many men are sitting with a book by a candle instead of consuming *vin rouge* in an *estaminet*. One man was driven to reading in a peculiar way. His two bunkies became so interested in the plot of their books that they wouldn't enter into conversation with him. So, in desperation, he took a book to read. Saturday night he sat up until eleven o'clock to finish the story."

# While You Wait.



Gordon Grant  
Capt USA

Books are friends  
that never go back on you.  
Ask the librarian for the one you want.



**Please Keep This Circular.**  
**Later Correspondence will Refer to It.**

THE LIBRARY COMMISSION  
MADISON, WISCONSIN

# American Library Association

## Library War Service

(HEADQUARTERS: LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, WASHINGTON)

GENERAL DIRECTOR  
HERBERT PUTNAM  
LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS

S. A. T. C. SECTION  
WM. W. BISHOP  
IN CHARGE

### S. A. T. C. No. 1

Washington, D. C., Nov. 1, 1918.

To the Librarian:

Numerous requests have come to Headquarters of the Library War Service for direct service to the Student Army Training Corps in various schools and colleges throughout the country. This circular will serve as a preliminary answer to such requests and inquiries and as a statement of such service as it now seems feasible for the A.L.A. War Service to render to the S.A.T.C.

It seems necessary, however, to say that the ability of the War Service to carry out the supply of books and periodicals contemplated in this circular (Sections 2, 4, 6,) will be largely dependent on the results of the forthcoming campaign for money.

### S. A. T. C.—SECTION A.

1. The S.A.T.C. presents only a partial analogy to the situation in the training camps and abroad. Units of this student corps are stationed only in educational institutions already established and with plants in most respects adequate to care for the book needs of the student soldiers and sailors. College and university libraries are on the ground, provided with generally adequate equipment in the way of books, and with library organizations prepared to cope with a situation new only in certain military and instructional aspects. In the camps there were, speaking broadly, no libraries or librarians until the A.L.A. furnished both buildings and books. In every college there is a library more or less well equipped with the needed books and with a staff of trained librarians. Many of the colleges are in cities and towns having public libraries, able and willing to help the college libraries to the extent of their resources.

The work of the A.L.A. Library War Service, it is plain, must be one supplementing these existing agencies, and should be offered only where there is need of aid because of exceptional local conditions. University and college libraries, therefore, which are able to handle the present demand without assistance should read this circular as a word of explanation of what is being proposed for others less fortunate than themselves. Librarians of public libraries to whom it is sent will, it is hoped, notify the War Service Headquarters of cases in which they are unable to afford needed assistance to the colleges.

2. RECREATIONAL READING. In most cases the college and public libraries alike have already cared for this feature

(a) By throwing open their books for circulation to any men in uniform (occasionally with some guarantee either by commanding officer, college library, or Board of Trustees). It is especially urged that this practice be made general. Whenever local ordinances and regulations require a legal guarantor, it will generally be found possible to provide a single person or institution to serve for all S.A.T.C. men in lieu of individual guarantors for each soldier:

(b) Magazines and popular books are provided for "Y" and K. of C. huts, hostess houses, and other established means for offering soldiers reading matter, in addition to the opportunities of the college library itself. It is not contemplated that the

War Service will supply the "Y" and K. of C. huts with books required to be read in courses of instruction. In case of necessity the War Service will provide its "standard set" of eleven magazines and also a few general reference books for such huts. Ordinarily the college and local public library can furnish them enough books and magazines. But where there is a dearth of such reading matter the War Service can and will supply a moderate number of "gift books" from its stock on hand on application to Headquarters. Applications (which should come from the college librarian or the supervisor) should make it clear that local resources have been exhausted.

- (c) College librarians are doubtless well aware by this time that S.A.T.C. men in Section A and in the naval units have little free time for recreational reading, and that such service must generally be afforded in places near their barracks. Section B men, having five evenings a week free, have greater need of this sort of service.

3. **REQUIRED STUDY.** Under the S.A.T.C. Curricula drawn up by the War Department Committee on Education and Special Training, "required reading" in the old sense is generally impossible. The student supplies his own text-books. And college libraries will not ordinarily be expected to provide duplicates in quantity for required collateral reading. The question of material for "supervised study" for the so-called essential subjects is, however, likely to press heavily on the college librarian. Copies of the circulars outlining these courses (for Section A men) are now in the hands of college officers, and can be seen by librarians, in case they are not themselves already provided with them. These essential subjects, as college librarians are doubtless aware, are (a) War Issues, (b) Military Hygiene and Sanitation, (c) Military Law and Practice, and (for most Section A men) (d) Surveying and Map Making. These subjects have formed no considerable part of the instruction in the ordinary college. The college libraries generally are not prepared to furnish books on these topics in the required quantities from their present stock. In some colleges and universities in which the need is very great, the ordinary division of the book funds among the several departments has been either suspended or the amounts reduced, and the book funds diverted to a greater or less degree to the purchase of books for use in the study of these "essential subjects." Such a course seems practical and desirable, and the possibility of such diversion of book-funds is brought to the attention of college librarians as affording a solution of some financial difficulties.

4. **WAR ISSUES COURSE.** Required of all students. Librarians are urged to procure from the Committee on Education and Special Training of the War Department, Old Land Office Building, Washington, D. C., a copy of its Bibliography (C.e. 17) on the Issues of the War, Instructors in charge of this course probably have copies already. The Library War Service assumes that every college library can afford to purchase at once (if it does not already own) the 33 items starred on this bibliography. The cost (exclusive of the New York Times *History of the War*, which most college libraries now own) is approximately but \$48.00, a sum within the reach of practically every college library.

Instructors in the War Issues Course are naturally expecting to use a generous supply of the pamphlets (including the War Encyclopedia) issued by the Committee on Public Information. The War Encyclopedia is at present (Nov. 1) out of print. A reprint (25,000 copies only) is being hastened through the Government Printing Office. A new edition is in process but will not be ready for some weeks. Officers of the Committee on Public Information urge librarians to order pamphlets on the basis of not more than one copy to every ten men enrolled in the course. It would be safer to make it one copy for every fifteen men, as the Committee cannot (naturally) confine the issue of its publications to the college libraries. Application should be made to the



Division of Education, Committee on Public Information, 10 Jackson Pl., Washington, D. C. Librarians are asked to remember that transportation of printed matter is very slow under present conditions.

It is highly probable that there will be difficulty in securing the material needed for the work of the second quarter (January-March) in this course. Librarians will be wise in conferring at once with the head of department having the second quarter's work in charge, and arranging *without delay* for books and pamphlets. This work is concerned with the political systems of Europe. Many of the books which will be wanted are published in Great Britain and can be had in sufficient quantities *only if ordered by cable now*. The American offices of these British firms are not likely to have in hand stock sufficient for the needs of two hundred thousand students, and there may be great difficulty in securing permission to ship copies in any great numbers.

This office will probably issue later lists of material distributed free of charge which will be helpful in the War Issues Course, and in other essential subjects, as well as lists of other valuable aids, such as maps. The Library War Service is not in a position to furnish generally books and pamphlets for this course. It is thought that the libraries can meet the need. Very exceptional cases will, of course, be considered sympathetically, particularly those of newly established institutions with necessarily small libraries.

#### 5. OTHER "ESSENTIAL SUBJECTS"

(a) Military Law and Practice. The two primary sources for the instruction in this course are the Regulations for the Army of the U. S., Washington, Government Printing Office, 1917, War Dept. Document 454; and the Manual for Courts Martial, etc., issued by the Judge Advocate General's Department of the Army, War Dept. Document 560. These can be procured in the necessary quantities by the Commanding Officer of the S.A.T.C., who will probably be glad to see that copies in sufficient number reach the college library. As a rule the libraries will do well to rely on the officers of the Army assigned for duty to the colleges in procuring necessary War Department publications, rather than attempt to secure them through the ordinary channels.

(b) Sanitation and Hygiene (Military). The ordinary manuals on hygiene and sanitation will not be of much value as reference books for this course, which is required of all students. Aside from their text-books students should have access to a few standard books on military sanitation and the hygiene of the soldier. Certain titles suggested are:

Ford, J. H., Field Hygiene and Sanitation. Blakiston.....	\$1.25
Munson, E. L., Principles of Sanitary Tactics. Banta .....	2.15
Mason, C. F., Complete Handbook for the Sanitary Troops. Wood.....	4.00
Wilson, J. S., Field Sanitation. Banta.....	1.00
Keefer, F. R., Textbook of Military Hygiene. Saunders .....	1.75
U. S. War Dept., Manual of Physical Training (Dec. 436), Govt. Ptg. Off.	
Lynch & Cumming, How to Keep Fit in Camp and Trench. Blakiston---	.30
Fisher, I., and Fisk, E. L., Health for the Soldier and Sailor. Funk.....	.60

It is not contemplated that the Library War Service will ordinarily furnish these books. The list is given as an aid to meeting needs rapidly.

(c) Surveying and Map Making. Colleges not having work in civil engineering or departments of engineering will need to purchase books and maps in aid of the work in this course. The Committee on Education and Special Training will, it is understood, shortly issue specific directions for the maps and books in this work.

## S. A. T. C.—SECTION B.

6. THE TRAINING DETACHMENTS established in many colleges have now become Section B of the S.A.T.C. Many of these sections have worked out a routine and are provided with books as aids of instruction. In colleges not having engineering departments and strong engineering libraries, there has been crying need for technical books for use of Section B men who are working intensively on narrow lines and who have more free time than those of Section A.

In view of this situation the Library War Service is now prepared to furnish military and technical books in small quantities (and in duplicate where needed) to such colleges as cannot adequately meet the instructional needs of Section B. The college librarian will ordinarily act as supervisor of this collection and see to the care, record and proper use of the books thus furnished. Commanding officers will ordinarily undertake willingly to see that such books are not abused. Books on gas engines, automobile construction and repair, electricity, wiring for telephones, gun-smithing, rough carpentry, etc., etc., are the sort most frequently in demand. Librarians needing books of this kind should specify the subjects taught, the number of men in training, the extent of their own resources, and the provision made for the care of the books. They will do well to consult with Commanding Officers of Section B before framing a list of their wants, which will be supplied as rapidly as the other demands on the War Service permit.

7. RECREATIONAL READING. See above under Section A. It is urged that the librarians of colleges having Section B men cooperate to the full with the local public library and with the "Y" and K. of C. secretaries, using A.L.A. gift books available locally.

8. WAR ISSUES COURSE. SECTION B. This is given on a less ambitious scale than the course planned for Section A. Instructors having this course in charge will know rather definitely about the books needed. Colleges and High Schools not having these books, and not able to get them from public libraries, are urged to write to Headquarters stating their difficulties.

9. CORRESPONDENCE. The Headquarters force of the A.L.A., Library War Service, will be glad to answer any specific questions on matters discussed in this circular, or on related topics. Librarians are requested to state their wants fully, *after exhausting local means of aid*. Many letters already received reveal an ignorance of sources of supply directly at hand. This is particularly the case in letters from "Y" and K. of C. secretaries recently detailed to the colleges from the camps. College librarians, therefore, and town librarians should use every effort to make their facilities known to the other agents in the same work.

COMMUNICATIONS (to the A.L.A. Washington Headquarters) relating to the S.A.T.C. should be addressed "A.A.L. WAR SERVICE, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C. *For attention of S.A.T.C. Section.*"

Very respectfully,

HERBERT PUTNAM,  
General Director.

By

William W. Bishop,  
In charge S.A.T.C. Section.

T. C. SECTION  
J. W. BISHOP  
M. CHASE

# American Library Association

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July 2, 1917.

Dear Fellow-Member:

Were you at the Louisville Conference? If you were there you know, and if you were not there you have probably heard before this that the chief topic discussed both in and out of meetings was "What can libraries, librarians and the American Library Association do to help in the war?" The subject was started by Dr. Putnam's able committee report and it was furthered by the appointment of an A. L. A. War Service Committee who immediately set to work, appointing sub-committees, planning what should and could be done and the way to do it. The selection, purchase, and proper distribution of first-class books and magazines to the soldiers in the sixteen cantonments soon to be established is the most important and conspicuous duty before the Committee; but the distribution of war emergency reading lists, the preparation of a library war manual setting forth what libraries can do to help the Country win the war, the working up of a "Library War Week" early in the fall, participated in by libraries all over the country, are a few of the many other activities before the Committee and libraries generally.

All of this costs money. Steps are being taken to finance the work on a scale broad enough to meet the emergency and some large contributions will, it is hoped, be received. The Committee, however, very quickly discovered an eager desire on the part of every member of the Association present at the Conference to "do something". Therefore the enclosed pledge card has been authorized by the Committee and is being sent to every member of the Association so as to give every member the opportunity to do something and do it in a practical way and in a way that will bring material results in the most needed form. It will cost money to get together the thousands of needed books and administer the camp libraries efficiently with trained librarians. Will you help this good work by paying One Dollar a month during the period of the war, or until you notify the Committee to the contrary? This will spell sacrifice to many we most certainly realize. You have given to the Red Cross, you have subscribed to the Liberty Loan, you have given to the Y. M. C. A. fund, or other funds of similar nature,

and you have had to meet numerous local calls. But this is *OUR* work, *OUR* particular and especial field, and we *must* support it and carry the enterprise to a glorious success. This is the opportunity to put libraries "on the map"; if we succeed in this emergency in rendering national service libraries are going to be a national and community force as never before; if we fail they are going to be looked on as weak, dreamy, go-sit-in-the-corner affairs that are not worth public support.

But we are going to make good. Nearly one hundred of these cards were signed the last day or two of the Conference at Louisville and we *know* the librarians of the country are only waiting for a chance to show that they are willing and eager to make sacrifices and come to the support of good reading for the soldiers.

Return the pledge either to Frank P. Hill, or the Secretary of the A. L. A. The monthly remittances should be made to the former.

Additional cards will, of course, be gladly sent to all who can use them.

Yours for the Service,

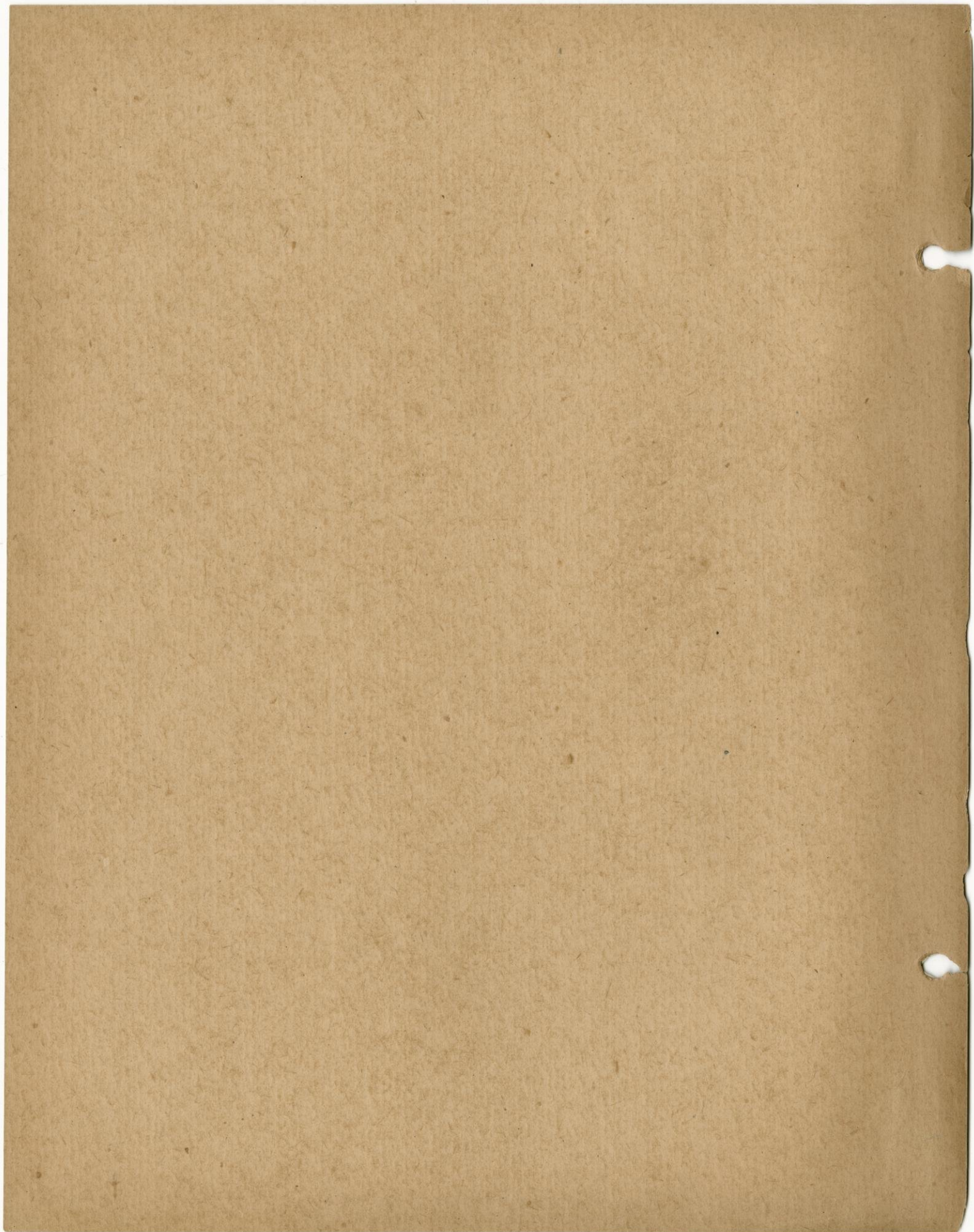
FRANK P. HILL,  
Chairman, Finance Committee,  
A. L. A. War Service Committee.

GEORGE B. UTLEY,  
Secretary of the  
American Library Association.

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P. S.—This appeal is being sent to all members of the Association, and can, of course, be disregarded by those who have already made their subscription.



When the youth has acquired the knowledge of and adaptation to his environment that has been implied, he is ready for the scientific study of the laws underlying the phenomena daily observed. The program of activities and studies here outlined would give the average youth a much broader knowledge, wider experience and more effective discipline of mind and heart than our present school system affords. He is now prepared for college and it is not my purpose to follow his education further. If he does not go to college, he passes on into the industrial and social life of the community without a break.

J. B. JOHNSTON

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

#### LIBRARY PROMOTING<sup>1</sup>

"THE one best thing in camp" is the way many men and officers in our far-flung line of camps speak of the camp library. They mean it, for if an American military or naval camp is anything it is democratic and plain-spoken.

The success of the American Library Association Library War Service is the result of library promoting. Perhaps many of the participants have not been conscious of their part in this job of library promoting. Because of this, and because at the beginning of a thing that had never been done before perhaps no one could see the end, there have been mistakes. No one in the Library War Service claims perfection for it. That is part of its genius: it has been done in the best way possible at the moment, with the materials at hand, by a changing personnel, and with changing methods—just frank human service. It really had no preconceived plan except to give the boys what they wanted and needed in the world of print.

<sup>1</sup> Address before New York State Library Association, Lake Placid Club, N. Y., September 27, 1918.

The story of camp library promoting has many lessons for library promotion in peace times. Following is a story of things that happened in a camp or two, typical of all.

The military camp where the departing commanding general went to the camp librarian in person to say that he had been wrong in his initial belief that the camp library was unnecessary and that on the contrary it was one of the most valuable things in camp—that is a story of highly successful library promotion.

Then there was the grizzled old naval commandant, who barked at the newly arrived librarian, "And are there many other young men like you, introducing libraries instead of shouldering a gun?" Three months later this naval veteran held the hand of the departing librarian, thanking him for his great personal and educational contribution, not merely to the recreation of the sailors, though that was recognized, but to the *training* of the sailors, and begging the librarian to come back and complete his educational training program based upon library service.

At the beginning the camp librarian got sixty or ninety days leave from his regular job. He rode into camp and perhaps put up for a night or two at the "Y" headquarters. Likely as not the "Y" camp secretary told him there was nothing for him to do in camp. In most camps, however, in all fairness, the librarian was greeted eagerly by the "Y" man, even as a long-lost brother. Next day, perhaps the camp librarian was told by the commanding general that the boys would be so busy drilling there wouldn't be time for books—"but come on with your books, anyhow; we'll help you, and we're glad to see you."

Probably a store-room full of miscellaneous boxes and piles of books and old magazines was the next thing to greet the camp librarian, who was now armed with a mili-

tary pass, a gray shirt, a pair of khaki trousers, a pair of leggings, some old tan shoes—and a sinking sensation. This was in the days before even “Headquarters” at Washington had opened.

In another camp, the librarian hunted up his books in a Quarter Master warehouse, got an army tent and a truck from the Quartermaster, and set to work in his tent, sorting his books—again with a sinking sensation, particularly on opening certain boxes.

In those early days, the camp librarian got his bearings from such questions as these: “Can’t you send us some algebras and trigonometries? The men have got to learn how to figure gun ranges.” “Haven’t you some modern poetry, Kipling or Riley or Omar Khayyam?” “The major has set a bunch of us to surveying the electrical transmission in camp; got anything on that?” “Say, we’ve got seventy men in our regiment who can’t read; have you got any primers?” “I’d like to read Harold Bell Wright’s latest book.” “Say, we’d like a dictionary in our building, like you gave to Number Five.” “The Chief of Staff would like an atlas and a World Almanac in his office, if you have them.” “Say, has this here library got any of them Tarzan books?” Most of these requests were filled in the course of the sorting, and the sinking sensation of the camp librarian changed to a heart-thumping, the original thrill: “Why these men want everything under the sun in books, not just fiction. And they want it for their business, their drilling and fighting, not just for fun. And if I can just get the books, and some help to sort these magazines, and a truck, and enough room to work in, and a stove to keep warm with, I can get this whole camp to use books!”

In those days the camp librarian sent out collections to the Y. M. C. A. and K. of C.

huts, without cards, without pockets, without lists. The “Y.” and K. of C. men wrote the cards and put in the pockets, and promised to list the books. The books may not be listed yet—in most cases they are—but they’ve been worn out by a year’s use. The camp librarian made it easy to get books. With a modicum of record and red tape he reached the whole camp.

As the days and weeks passed, the Ford was bought, the purchased books began to arrive, the library building was completed and formally opened, and the men began to pour in to their home of books.

Then one day the camp librarian had an idea. That School for Intelligence Officers ought to use the library books on map reading. Did he write an article for *Trench and Camp*, saying, “All good officers should know and use our books on map reading?” Or did he print a card, saying “Have you read so and so?” On other occasions he used these and other advertising methods, but not this time. No, he went to see the Assistant Chief of Staff, in charge of intelligence, and said, “I’ve come to see whether the camp library may not help in the work of your School for Intelligence Officers. We have a staff of experts at Washington, in charge of our book selection, and I imagine we have about all the good things on scouting and map reading. Would you like to look over this list?” The major cast his eye over the list, at first with hesitance. Then he hitched up his chair, grabbed that list, turned up the other military subjects, and then ejaculated, “Great Scot, I didn’t suppose you had all these books. M—m—m, there’s a corker! Say, is that book in now? Have you got a car? No? Will you ride down now in my car and send back that book by my orderly?” The major got his book, and with it a great respect for that library. And the School for Intelligence Officers got



its deposit of books for their special work, and with the books a great respect for that library—because the library sized them up, divined their need, and brought itself to them.

The camp library approached the other official and service organizations in camp as a cooperating social agency. It said to them: "We are necessary in your work, not for our own sake, not for our own credit, not for your sake or credit, but for the sake of the boys." It said to them, "We'll arrange our service to fit your needs. If you want a truck load of magazines in half an hour for the boys on that troop train, you shall have them. If your boys want the evening paper in the evening, we'll put on an extra delivery. If it's wireless you want, and novels you want, we can accommodate both of you." It said to the Y. M. C. A., "Sorry to hear your truck is out of commission; don't you want to use ours?" It went to the Y. W. hostess house, on the edge of camp, and said, "Don't you want some entertaining books for your transients?" It went to the commandant of engineers and said, "Here's a bunch of books your office staff will find useful. Use them. When you are through with them, we'll be glad to have them back, but first get the good of them." It said to the Y. M. C. A. educational secretaries, "Wouldn't you like to have us digest the magazines and newspapers for you, and make suggestions for bulletin boards, news talks, and interesting lectures for your boys?" It said to everybody within and around camp, "Our business is books, magazines, maps, anything printed. We've got a monopoly of this service, but our monopoly is solely for you and your men. Come in and use us." And all the organizations and all the men in camp, to use camp parlance, "hand it" to "those A. L. A. fel-

lows who are so free with their books which help us do our work."

Further illustrating this social cooperation of related camp activities, there is this story: In one of the southern camps, the Knights of Columbus automobile makes a trip twice each week, to convey Y. W. C. A. girls from the neighboring city, to the camp library, to prepare books for the Y. M. C. A. huts. After the war, shall we not see more of this cooperative promoting of each others' interests by social agencies?

The camp library has discovered that the American people is much more interested in reading than was generally supposed. It has discovered that the average man reads better things than he was given credit for. It has discovered also that more men than anybody thought can not or do not read at all. These statements are borne out by the continued strong demand for poetry, for biography, for philosophy, for everything technical and military, and for primers and spellers.

The camp library has discovered that more things than books and magazines are the reading material of libraries. Bulletin boards, maps, pamphlets, trade catalogues—all these can be read, and men read them eagerly. For we are learning that reading is not merely putting a book in a man's hand.

The camp library has promoted reading somewhat after this fashion: First it makes an intelligent survey of its field, the number, the general composition, and the army or navy specialty of each unit. Thus it bases its service on knowing and having and sharing what is needed. Then it creates a certain intangible but active atmosphere of cordial interest in the man and in his need or desire. It talks informally and spontaneously and enthusiastically about its books. It goes to the shelves and shows books to men. It takes down a man's

name and sends for what it doesn't have. It goes to the "Y" and talks about books and what can be gotten out of books. It puts up maps and pictures of the moment, and it connects these displays with its shelves rather by word of mouth than by printed lists. It catches the man on the run, and stops him, because here is something for his very own self. Then having caught the man's interest, it makes it absolutely easy for him to get the book. It lets him alone till he is through with it. Only his signature and company address are necessary. Yes, the camp library loses books, for war is war, but it gets books read.

As an additional means of making it easy to use books, some camp libraries have made it possible to return a book to any library branch in camp. Once a day the library truck calls at each branch and collects the books for delivery at the points of origin. This universal interchangeability is a real service, and an element in library promoting.

The development of this informal democratic educative attitude is perhaps the greatest contribution, thus far, by the camp library to librarianship. This attitude must have a large influence in library promoting of the future. Its informality is in its directness, its elimination of non-essential records, its hand-to-hand methods. Its democracy is its appeal to every man, its cordial personal interest in his problems, its educative value is its active sense of where a man's interest lies and the adaptation of library method to fit a book to that interest. The camp library is a success in promoting the use of books because it is informal, and democratic and educational.

Eventually, the supreme contribution of the camp library will be the training of four or five million men, the future leaders of the country, to know what a library is, to know what it does for men, and to re-

spect it, whether they use it or not. Many of the most influential of these men will have become users of libraries, and will demand more or less the same facilities and attitude from the home-town library as they got in camp and over there. In other words, when our boys come home, the soil will have been plowed and the seed sown in good ground, and it will be for the village and city libraries to reap the harvest of appreciative library users and of their support.

The practical question arises: How shall we obtain the support necessary for library service of the sort here suggested? The real test of the value of any public service is how much the people will pay for. A year ago the American Library Association went before the people and said: "Organized library war service has never been done before, but for a million dollars we can put a million books into the hands of a million men." The people gave us a million and three quarters, and we have put three million books into the hands of two million men. In future library promoting can we not be equally definite and scientific? First, find what our public specially cares for and will pay for. Then say to our public, "For so much money the library can render this much service; how much service does the public want?" We shall have to be more daring in our library promoting. For example, many more libraries should have a Ford and should use it. If the village grocer delivers, why not the library?

In peace as in war, library promoting is simply librarianship. An important element of librarianship is to put as little as possible between the man and the book. This is informal democratic service. It is essentially educational in attitude. It is based upon a continuous intelligent survey of the field served. It joins hands with every other social force. Above all, it takes

itself seriously and is active in its promotion of all good things, especially good and useful books.

Reconstruction after the war will bring changes to libraries as certainly as to other social and economic and political organizations. This paper has attempted to point out some of the methods of library promoting used successfully in the emergency of war. In peace, not all these methods will be taken over. It is rather the promoting spirit of the A. L. A. Library War Service that may be most worthily emulated in the piping times of peace.

WILLIS H. KERR

KANSAS STATE NORMAL SCHOOL,  
EMPORIA

### EDUCATIONAL EVENTS

#### EDUCATION IN THE BRITISH ARMY

THE Adult Education Committee appointed by the Ministry of Reconstruction to report upon education in the army has presented a second interim report. We learn from the abstract in the London *Times* that the committee, of which the Master of Balliol is the chairman, makes a series of recommendations, to the majority of which practical effect has already been given in the War Office scheme. Thus, the committee recommend that education of a general character should be regarded as an essential part of the training of A.IV. men (recruits aged eighteen), and that voluntary provision on similar lines should be made for older men. A permanent resident officer should be attached to each area to give continuity to the work and to coordinate the work of voluntary bodies with that of the military authorities and of the local authorities. It is also suggested that facilities should be given by the army council to local education authorities and responsible voluntary organizations to carry out systematic courses of study in convalescent hospitals, to the larger of which a permanent staff of qualified officers should be appointed. This is a feature of the War Office scheme already in full operation.

The committee goes on to say that "on de-

mobilization, officers, non-commissioned officers and men of proved capacity, desirous of pursuing a course of study at a place of higher education, should be given an opportunity to do so, and the necessary financial assistance should be provided for this purpose." It is urged that ample provision for education should be made for the period after the cessation of hostilities—the report is dated July 3—and, while this provision might include technical training, the curriculum should be based upon those subjects associated with citizenship. Training courses for teachers are suggested; these, again, have been in existence for some time. As the authority ultimately responsible for education in the army is the War Office, the committee takes the view that the necessary financial provision ought to be included in the War Office Vote, but that the schemes and regulations should be submitted to the board of education for their approval, and carried out with their cooperation. The committee expressed a wish to see an education branch of the War Office established. Since a branch has been in existence for some months under the directorship of Colonel Lord Gorell.

At a meeting of the London Education Committee it was agreed to recommend to the County Council that facilities should be provided for the instruction of soldiers, on the basis of payment by the War Office of out-of-pocket expenses, or alternatively on the basis of the admission of soldiers to existing classes on payment of the fees charged to ordinary students. The recommendation was agreed to.

The committee recommended the council, subject to the concurrence of the board of education and the University of London, to approve a scheme drawn up by the principal of the London Day Training College for the training as teachers of war students, whether men or women, whose normal course has been rendered impossible by war service.

#### WISCONSIN AND THE OVERSEAS SOLDIER-SCHOOL SYSTEM

A COMMITTEE of Wisconsin educators is now busy selecting the 57 school administrators

which the state has been asked to send to France to aid in the great school system being established for the 2,000,000 American soldiers now overseas.

They are seeking administrators, rather than teachers. The work needs 2,000 college and normal-school presidents and faculty men, high school principals and other school directors. Teachers are being found among the soldiers.

University studies play but a small part in the program. The army teaching is being developed into a great common school system with three branches: industrial and vocational training for about 40 per cent. of the soldier-students; common and high school education for about 50 per cent., and university and other special studies for the remainder. Soldiers who desire to study law, medicine or other graduate studies, will be sent to French or English Universities—perhaps, 50,000 of them.

The school system is divided on army lines into eight main regions under regional directors. Each region includes numerous divisions whose school heads will correspond to county superintendents. Within the divisions every Y. M. C. A., Red Cross, K. of C. and Salvation Army hut will be a schoolhouse under a school principal, aided by soldier-teachers.

It is for these administrative positions that men are needed—men who are under fifty, physically fit, and willing to go to France on the usual Y. M. C. A. terms which provide uniform, maintenance and a moderate home allowance for dependents. As it is expected that a great share of the army will be in France for two years and as every soldier is eager to devote the idle time to study, an energetic campaign is being waged in each state to find the necessary administrators.

In Wisconsin, the recruiting is being assisted by State Superintendent C. P. Cary; Presidents V. E. McCaskill, Superior Normal; A. H. Yoder, Whitewater Normal; Samuel Plantz, Lawrence College; M. A. Brannon, Beloit College; F. E. Anderson, Y. M. C. A. state secretary, and Professor E. A. Gilmore, University of Wisconsin.

#### AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

Some of the problems which arise in the administration of the Smith-Hughes Act as it touches agricultural education are discussed in this Bulletin 26, just issued by the Federal Board.

Part I. was prepared by Layton S. Hawkins, chief of the division for vocational education. As the board deals with the work in a state solely through its own state board, a general outline of the directional and supervisory duties is here given, which may be adapted to the widely varied needs of each state. Teacher training and supervision, being two factors essential to the success of any plan fully discussed.

The relationship between teacher-training and supervision is the subject of Part II., which was prepared by George A. Works, professor of rural education, Cornell University. Two plans of organization are described; in the first, one person undertakes the duties of both supervision and teaching, but the writer points out the advantages of a second plan in which the responsibilities are divided.

Part III. treats of sectional conferences and professional improvement. Rufus W. Stimson, State Supervisor of Agriculture, Vocational Education, Board of Education, Boston, who prepared this section of the bulletin, points out the qualifications and aims of the successful teacher and stresses the advantages of constant contact with up-to-date agriculturists and leaders in this line.

Other problems are dealt with in this bulletin which must prove of interest to those interested in vocational agricultural education either as instructors, supervisors or administrators.

#### THE JOURNAL OF NATIONAL SCHOOL SERVICE

PROFESSOR W. C. BAGLEY, editor of *National School Service*, a publication organized by the Committee on Public Information for the purpose of stimulating civilian morale, reports the aims of the undertaking to the *Teachers College Record* in the following statement:

*National School Service* is published by the Committee on Public Information twice each

month during the school year. It is distributed to every public school building in the United States, a sufficient number of copies being sent to supply one to each teacher. Consequently, the circulation reaches 700,000 copies. The enterprise is one of the most extensive that the government has so far taken in the interest of civilian morale.

The chief purpose of *National School Service* is to take directly to the teachers official information concerning the causes and progress of the war; the aims of the government in its prosecution; and the needs and programs of the official and semi-official war enterprises that have been working through the public schools—the Liberty Loan and War Savings Committees, the Red Cross, and the United War Work Agencies. It aims to serve as a “clearing-house” for the school programs of these agencies, to prevent needless duplication of effort, and to safeguard the schools against unnecessary interference with their regular work.

Because of the varied needs of the several grades and types of public schools, five departments were formed: general (including the history and progress of the war); rural schools; primary grades; intermediate grades; upper grades and high schools.

*National School Service* is under the general direction of Dr. Guy Stanton Ford, chief of the division of education of the Committee on Public Information. Dr. W. C. Bagley, of Teachers College, is editor, and F. W. Searson, of the Kansas State Agricultural College, is managing editor.

#### YALE UNIVERSITY ON PEACE-TERM BASIS

CARRYING out the war-time division of the year into three thirteen-week terms, the university opened for its second term on January 2. Last September a pretense was made of beginning the university year, but it was only a few days before the great majority of the classes of 1922 and 1921 S. and of the relatively few returning upperclassmen had been voluntarily inducted into the service as members of the Students' Army Training Corps and the United States Naval Unit at

Yale University. At the college freshman reception President Hadley said:

It is a great thing to get back to college life, and no one knows better how fine a thing it is than those who have been with Yale during the war period. From the time when the first Yale Battery went to Tobyhanna until now we have been and are proud of Yale's record. It has been an inspiration, but it has been a strain as well as an inspiration. There is corresponding relief and joy to be back to the old ways.

Yet no nation goes through a trial without making changes. The changes in the national life after the Civil War were great, and the changes in the colleges—beginning with the men who entered in 1865—were equally great. I will not describe in detail what the changes in college life which will come as a result of the new arrangement of courses will be. Frankly, I do not know. But I do know what Yale must learn.

This war has been a test of national methods. The German methods were superior in many ways but failed in the fundamentals. However, we must learn from Germany to adapt means to ends. In education, for instance, each man in Germany as he developed linked up his studies with the outside world. Thus a man had both personal and patriotic motives in his study. There was no such adaptation of means in England. There was no such opportunity at Oxford or Cambridge for the country to utilize the colleges. The studies were not made vital to the nation. We must develop so that in the university we are making study a preparation for citizenship. We have had a good example of this twofold—personal and patriotic—motive in Yale's experience in field artillery work. We are proud to have “made the connection” in war; now we must make the connections in peace.

But there were larger things which the English universities had. Each college, each public school was a home of tradition and sentiment, which made schoolboy and student a gentleman uncontent with mean ideals. And the place that made gentlemen won out. Yale's traditions are not so old nor yet so picturesque as England's, but nevertheless you fall into an inheritance which makes life here a piece of poetry in a world of prose. Now there is a danger that in changing our curriculum the prose may crowd out the poetry. But on the other hand you will be largest in poetry if you can get it while throwing yourself into the life of the times, keeping the poetry while getting the prose. We have got to learn—in cooperation—to adapt our studies to

efficient ends. But at the same time we must keep our personal ideals pure and our national ideals true.

#### EDUCATIONAL NOTES AND NEWS

L. N. HINES, for the past ten years superintendent of schools at Crawfordsville, Ind., has been appointed State Superintendent of Public Instruction for Indiana.

WE learn from *The School Board Journal* that Dr. Carter Alexander, formerly professor of school administration in the Peabody College for Teachers at Nashville, Tenn., has entered upon his duties as assistant superintendent of instruction for Wisconsin. Dr. Alexander succeeds J. B. Borden who has become dean of agriculture for the University of Wisconsin.

EDWIN G. COOLEY, formerly superintendent of schools at Chicago, Ill., and more recently with the Red Cross, has been placed in charge of the continuation school system.

MR. EDWIN WOLF has been elected president of the Philadelphia board of education for a second term.

DR. JOHN M. WITHROW has been reelected president of the Board of Education of Cincinnati.

THE Reverend Edward P. Tivnan, S.J., professor of chemistry and regent of the School of Medicine of Fordham University, has been appointed president of the university, succeeding Rev. Joseph A. Mulry, S.J., who retired because of ill-health.

DR. JAMES W. CAIN has resigned the presidency of Washington College, which he filled for fifteen years, and accepted a position as vice-president of the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company.

PRESIDENT A. ROSS HILL, of the University of Missouri, has been appointed chairman of a committee of the State Council of Defense on reconstruction. The committee will deal with labor, educational, economic, commercial and political problems arising from conditions following the war.

DR. WILLIAM F. RUSSELL, dean of the College of Education of the State University of

Iowa, who has been in Russia as the educational expert with the Committee on Public Information, is expected home in the near future to present the Russian educational problem to America.

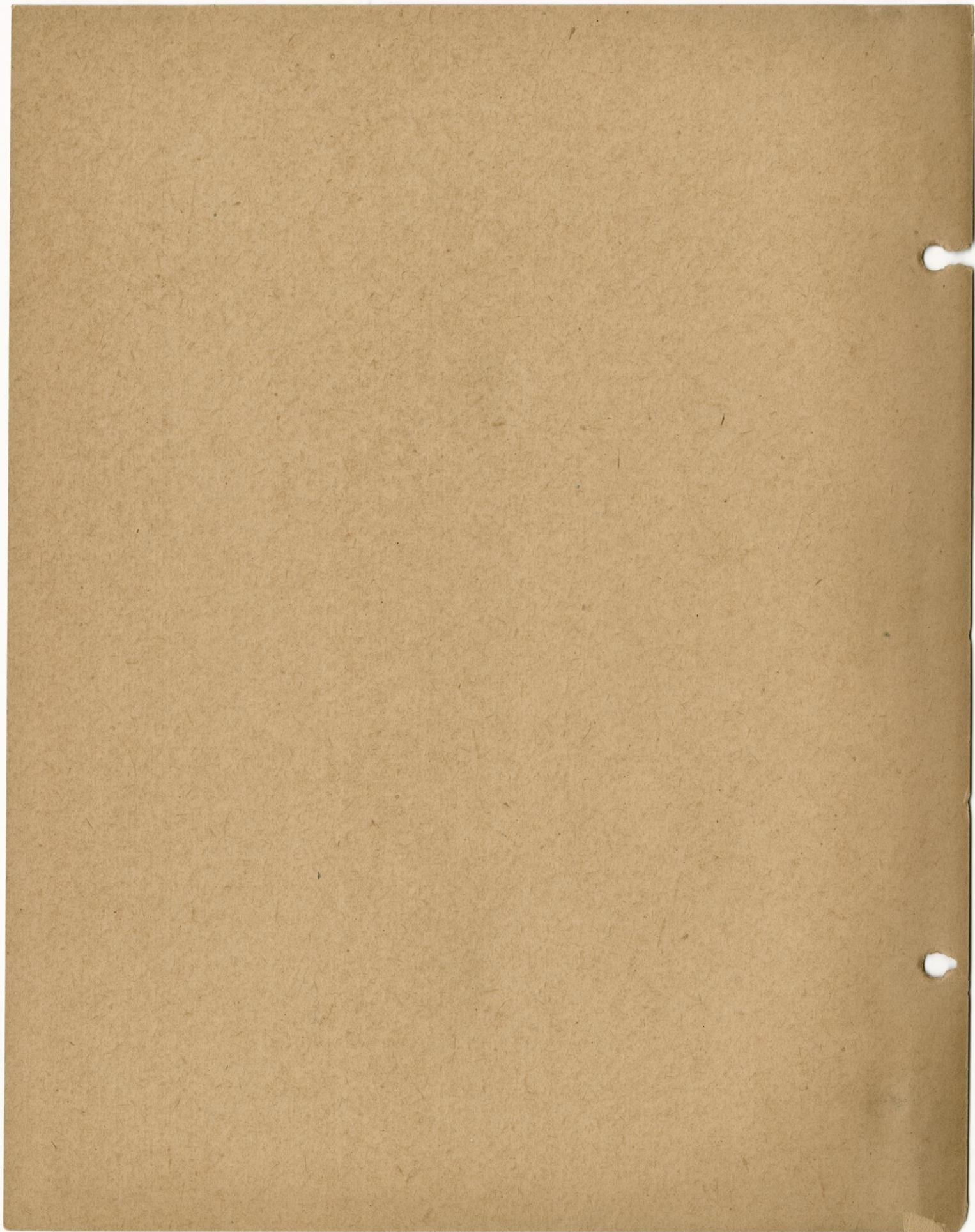
PROFESSOR FREDERIC S. LEE has returned to his duties in Columbia University after a ten weeks' visit to England and France as the representative of the U. S. Public Health Service in an investigation of the physiological and hygienic aspects of industrial efficiency. He was able to meet many of the representative men of both countries who are engaged in the study and improvement of industrial conditions. While in England he sat as a member of the Industrial Fatigue Research Board, and he gave evidence before the War Cabinet Committee on women in industry.

DEAN HERMAN SCHNEIDER, of the University of Cincinnati Engineering College, has returned from his work in Washington on the Commission on Education and Special Training and will resume his work as head of the engineering college, which he gave up almost a year ago for war work.

DR. ARTHUR D. DEAN, professor of vocational education in Teachers College, was commissioned a major in the Sanitary Corps of the United States Army in the department of the Surgeon General, assigned to the department of education of the Division of Physical Reconstruction of the Surgeon General's Office. Major Dean has been professor of vocational education at Teachers College since 1916. Previous to that time he was chief of the division of vocational schools of the New York State Education Department.

EDWIN L. HOLTON, professor of education and dean of the summer school, Kansas State Agricultural College, has been appointed to the Inter-Allied Committee on the After Care of the Wounded Soldier.

DEAN ALLEN, of the college of engineering of the University of Minnesota, has been asked by the Y. M. C. A. to establish their schools of engineering for the American soldiers in France and to supervise them during the



A. L. A. WAR SERVICE

Press Bulletin

Library of Congress

February 9, 1918

Washington, D. C.

Note to Librarian: This is not complete, nor very comprehensive. Please add names, (especially those that will be of local interest), from Page 12, War Library Bulletin No. 4, and from your own knowledge.

Behind the American Library Association War Service has been put the entire strength of all the libraries of the country. Public libraries, state library commissions and all other organizations in any way connected with the library affairs have mobilized their forces to bring books to the soldiers and sailors during the war.

This work, which is being done under the War Service Committee of the A. L. A. has brought together in a common cause the leading men and women of the library world nearly all of whom have been lent by their organizations for war service. The A. L. A. War Service Committee comprises J. I. Wyer, Jr., Director of the New York State Library, Chairman; Edwin H. Anderson, Director of the New York Public Library; Dr. Frank P. Hill, Director of the Brooklyn Public Library; Miss Gratia A. Countryman, Librarian of the Minneapolis, Minn. Public Library; Miss Electra C. Doren, Librarian of the Dayton, O. Public Library; Charles F. D. Belden, Librarian of the Boston Public Library and W. H. Brett, Librarian of the Cleveland Public Library.

In every state the members of library commissions and officers and employees of public libraries are sparing no effort in helping the A. L. A. War Service. These workers serve without publicity and in most instances without pay. They receive no public recognition but the valuable service they are rendering is appreciated by the A. L. A. and by the soldiers and sailors who benefit by their labor.



Many of the most prominent librarians in the country have been and are engaged in active duty at camp libraries. All of them have been lent to the A. L. A. War Service by their respective organizations.

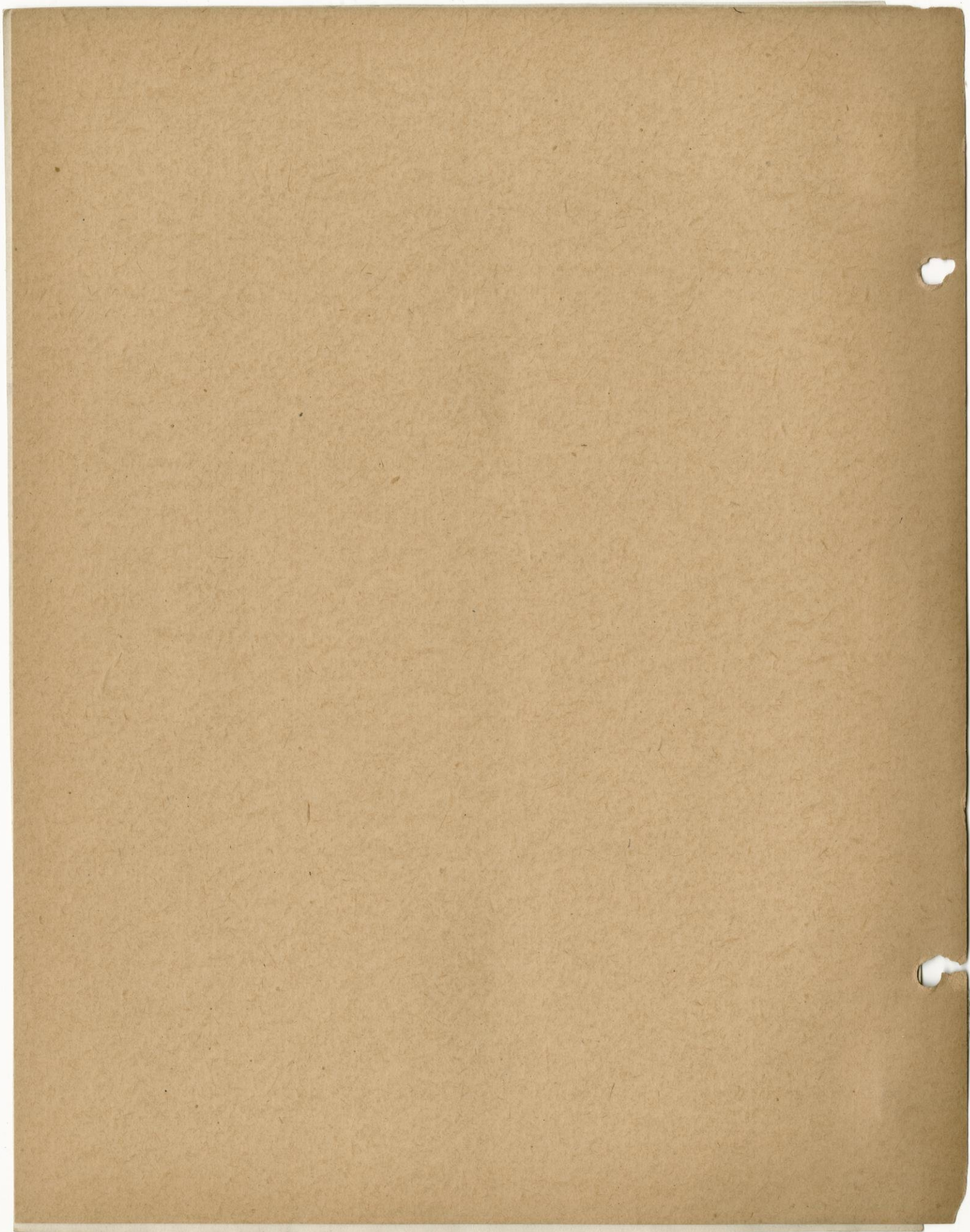
W. H. Brett, Librarian of the Cleveland Public Library, and former President of the A. L. A., has just been assigned to take charge of the dispatch office at Newport News, Va., one of the most important posts in the service. Not only does the Newport News station contribute to the overseas service which is growing in magnitude every day, but it serves thousands of soldiers and sailors in the Norfolk district. The A. L. A. has been requested to send books to all Naval and Marine Corps stations, and the sailors and marines on foreign service now have equal opportunities with the soldiers in America or France.

Burton E. Stevenson, noted author of boys' books and books on travel, is one of the most active workers in the A. L. A. War Service. Mr. Stevenson is Librarian of the Public Library at Chillicothe, O. He organized the A. L. A. Camp Library at Camp Sherman and is still in charge of it. Mr. Stevenson, however, has been called to the A. L. A. War Service Headquarters at Washington for several weeks of special work.

The Camp Library at Camp Gordon, near Atlanta, Ga., is in charge of Adam Strohm, Librarian of the Detroit Public Library. Mr. Strohm is a native of Sweden and a graduate of the University of Upsala. He came to America after graduation from the University, knowing no English. In spite of this handicap he has developed into one of the country's leading librarians.

Other prominent librarians engaged in War Service work are W. E. Henry, Librarian of the University of Washington, at Seattle, who is organizing the Camp Library at Camp Fremont, at Palo Alto, Cal., Louis J. Bailey, Public Librarian at Gary, Ind., in charge at Camp Sheridan, Ala., George T. Settle, Librarian of the Louisville Public Library, who organized the Library at Camp Taylor, Ky., Lloyd W. Josselyn, of the Jacksonville Public Library, who has charge at Camp Johnston, Florida, the school for reserve officers in the Quartermaster Corps; and Charles D. Johnston, of the Cossitt Library of Memphis, Tenn., at Fort Oglethorpe, Chickamauga Park, Ga.

All of these men are working without compensation from the A. L. A. War Service.



# WAR SERVICE LIBRARY WEEK

Monthly Bulletin of the War Service Library Week Committee of the American Library Association  
Address: Public Library, Birmingham, Alabama. Application made for Entry as Second-class Mail Matter at Post Office, Birmingham, Ala.

Vol. 1

JULY 15, 1917

No. 1

## How Can I Help to Win the War?

Every patriotic citizen is now asking himself that question.

Some librarians, in their zeal, have deserted their libraries, seeing their opportunity for service outside the ranks of their own profession. And we are proud of them. They are making sacrifices which we who stay at home will not be called upon to make.

But there is also a big opportunity for most of us where we are.

It is the opportunity of helping every man to do his war job a little more quickly, a little more effectively.

We can give this help by learning what are the things that need to be done, by getting for our libraries—whether we can afford them or not—the best books and pamphlets on the important war subjects, by familiarizing ourselves with the contents of these books and pamphlets, and by stimulating the use of our material and service to the fullest possible extent.

## THE COMMITTEE ON WAR SERVICE LIBRARY WEEK

CARL H. MILAM, Chairman.....Public Library, Birmingham, Ala.  
 LOUIS J. BAILEY.....Public Library, Gary, Ind.  
 C. H. COMPTON.....Public Library, Seattle, Wash.  
 JESSE CUNNINGHAM.....Public Library, St. Joseph, Mo.  
 LLOYD W. JOSSELYN.....Public Library, Jacksonville, Fla.  
 CHARLES E. RUSH.....Public Library, Indianapolis, Ind.  
 FORREST B. SPAULDING.....Public Library, New York, N. Y.  
 JOSEPH L. WHEELER.....Public Library, Youngstown, O.

This committee is a sub-committee of the A. L. A. War Service Committee, of which Mr. J. I. Wyer, Jr., State Library, Albany, N. Y., is chairman. It is under the supervision of Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick, in charge of publicity for that committee.

## A Plan to Unite 5,000 Libraries in a War Service Week

War Service Library Week is to be a week of publicity and service. During that week every library in the United States and Canada is expected to use all known methods of advertising.

The idea is similar to that carried out in Toledo, St. Paul and Waco in their library publicity weeks, with these exceptions: This library week is to be international in scope, including all the public, reference, school and college libraries in the United States and Canada; and everything is to center around the subjects made prominent by the war.

Every librarian will be backed up in her own efforts by national publicity in magazines and newspapers.

Articles will be prepared and furnished—either in a later number of this Bulletin or in some other library publication—for use in local newspapers.

The Committee plans to have made by prominent artists, several large colored posters, which will be sold to libraries at cost. Many placards will be made available in a similar way.

Short book lists, prepared by librarians, and suitable for every library, will be for sale by Gaylor Brothers of Syracuse, N. Y., at a small price.

A complete plan for obtaining the coöperation of business men will be outlined—probably by a group of business men themselves.

There will also be definite suggestions for getting the coöperation of school officers, teachers and pupils.

Many other suggestions, sent in to the committee by experienced librarians, will be passed on to all librarians with full details as to how they can be carried out.

### Associated Advertising Clubs of the World to Help

The committee expects to have the active coöperation of a special committee of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World in working out all of these plans.

## What You Can Do Right Now

Decide at once to have a War Service Library Week, at a time that will be agreed upon later by the Committee. It will probably be in October.

Unite the members of your board or library committee of the wonderful opportunity it offers to increase your service to the nation, and, incidentally, the standing of your library in the community.

Tell them it will cost a little money—for printed lists, posters, etc., and especially for books—and that it is simply up to them to provide that money. We are at war and the library must help to win.

Work up the enthusiasm of your staff and your special library friends. They will all be needed to make your war service effective.

Read again the little leaflet giving the preliminary plans for this week. If you have lost it, write to the chairman of the committee for another copy.

Buy the Emergency War Lists as issued. Buy them in large quantities and distribute them freely. Use some of them now and buy more for War Service Library Week.

Get all the books and pamphlets on those lists, and duplicate the best of them. The War Manual to be issued under the supervision of Dr. George F. Bowerman, librarian, public library, Washington, D. C., will probably give publisher and price; also longer lists on these subjects. Other good buying lists are, "Guide to Books for Patriotic Americans," R. R. Bowker Company, New York; "Military Training," A. C. McClurg & Company, Chicago; "The United States at War, Organizations and Literature," Library of Congress; "Wisconsin Library Bulletin," April, 1917; "St. Louis Public Library Monthly Bulletin," June, 1917; and Superintendent of Documents price lists as follows: Number 11, "Foods and Cooking"; Number 16, "Farmers' Bulletins"; Number 19, "Army and Militia"; Number 63, "Navy"; Number 65, "Foreign Relations."

**"The supreme test of the Nation has come.  
We must all speak, act and serve together."**

The Committee on War Service Library Week has nothing to do with the Camp Libraries. The committee members are interested, of course, in the plan to provide books for the million Americans who will soon be in training camps, and they will do what they can to assist the A. L. A. Committee on Camp Libraries. But the special work of our committee is to increase the war service of the libraries to the people who do not join the fighting forces.

## Begin Now

*Don't* wait until October to begin rendering the war service suggested by the committee, but make the week in October a fitting climax to a good summer's work.

*Don't* ask for much newspaper publicity now for the War Service Library Week. Hold that in reserve.

*Don't* spend time and money compiling and printing a list that is already available. Learn that it exists and order it.

*Concentrate* your efforts on making your public use your literature after you have it ready. You have some ready now, so set it to work in the community, by advertising.

*Get out* the best of your bulletin literature on food production and economy. Reinforce or cover it, so that the original covers will be outside, and the pamphlets will look attractive, and stand up under hard use. Then put them out where people can see them.

*Make arrangements* to have your library observe War Service Library Week even if you must be away during September or October. Leave someone in charge to whom you will give authority to purchase the books, lists, posters, etc., attend to newspaper publicity, exhibits and work with schools, churches and organizations in your town.

**Can you tell a man over the telephone how to get rid of insects on his potatoes and cabbage? If you can, you are ready to serve your country. Have you advertised that fact to such an extent that you get several questions of this sort every day? If so, you are serving your country and helping to win the war.**

## Suggestions Will be Welcomed

The members of the committee are giving as much time as they can to this work, but they would like to have suggestions from everyone. Please do not fail to send in any idea that seems good to you. Suggestions from Canadian librarians, who have been doing war service for nearly three years, will be especially helpful.

If you have an idea about book lists, write to Mr. Josselyn.

If it concerns posters or placards, write to Mr. Wheeler or Mr. Compton. They want suggestions for poster designs, slogans, catch phrases, etc., such as those that have been used on Liberty Loan and Red Cross posters. Send them in soon, so that when the artists begin work they will have the best ideas to bring out on posters, placards and poster stickers. What will show at a glance the

idea of the connection between library books and war service?

If it is about newspaper or magazine articles, or pictures write to Mr. Bailey or Mr. Rush. Send to this committee copies of newspaper articles used in your town which might be adapted and used elsewhere, stories showing concretely just how the library has served the war-time needs of some individual, and other similar suggestions.

If it is about school coöperation, write to Mr. W. H. Kerr, State Normal, Emporia, Kansas.

And about everything else, write to the chairman. Make suggestions about the next Bulletin and give us your ideas about publicity methods other than those mentioned here.

**"It is evident to every thinking man that our industries, on the farms, in the shipyards, in the mines, in the factories, must be made more prolific and more efficient than ever."—Woodrow Wilson.**

## Subjects Made Prominent by the War

These are the titles tentatively selected for the Emergency War Lists to be compiled by librarians and experts and issued by Gaylord Brothers of Syracuse, New York:

Business Efficiency in War Time

(a) In production

(b) In marketing

Food Values

War-time Transportation

War-time Economy in the Home

Women and the War

Red Cross Work

War-time Thrift

Ship-building

Aviation and Submarines

Military Training

Explosives, Guns and Shells

Canning and Storage of Food Stuffs

Vegetable Gardening

Poultry Raising

Russia—Our Ally Republic

Social Service in War Time

Foreign Trade Expansion

War Poems

Tales from the Trenches

Uncle Sam's Navy.

Keeping Fit in War Time

Why We Are at War

Courage

**Every librarian wants to help win the war. Here is your opportunity—right in your own profession.**

## WISCONSIN FREE LIBRARY COMMISSION

Matthew S. Dudgeon, Secretary  
Madison

July 5, 1917.

Mr. Carl H. Milam, Director,  
Public Library, Birmingham, Ala.

My dear Mr. Milam:

It seems to me that the public libraries in this country have, in the War Service Library Week, an opportunity which will never present itself again to impress upon their respective communities the fact that they are a utility rather than a luxury and that the public library is a splendid investment for the community. The public library which does not take advantage of this opportunity and does not demonstrate what it can do for the community in the present crisis well nigh deserves what it will probably get—a reduction in appropriation.

I hope that every library will be as enthusiastic and as aggressive as the committee itself.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) MATTHEW S. DUDGEON,  
Secretary.

## AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

George B. Utley  
Secretary

Chicago, Ill., July 5, 1917.

Mr. Carl H. Milam, Director,  
Public Library, Birmingham, Ala.

My dear Mr. Milam:

The movement for a War Service Library Week to be held in the fall is unquestionably a very important and commendable undertaking and should, and doubtless will, receive the hearty support of librarians in every section of the United States and Canada. Cities like Toledo, Waco and others which have conducted "Library Weeks" have found the results so beneficial and so lasting that the undertaking is not in the nature of an experiment. Count on the Executive Office of the A. L. A. to help in every way within its power.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) GEORGE B. UTLEY,  
Secretary.

THE LIBRARY COMMISSION  
MADISON, WISCONSIN

**American Library Association**  
**War Service Committee.**

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To the Librarian:

Your personal assistance is now sorely needed in the immediate collection of books for training camps.

The American Library Association has been asked by the War Department to assume responsibility for providing adequate library facilities in all cantonments and training camps. In this movement we are cooperating with, and will work through, such agencies as have facilities for distributing books at these camps and cantonments.

In addition to the 32 regular cantonments and National Guard training camps, there are many isolated groups of guards, and several large camps such as Jefferson Barracks and Fort Snelling. Thousands of books are needed at once to meet the requirements of officers and men at all of these points.

**1. Appeal to your public at once for gifts of books.**

Make your appeal as strong as possible. It is as important to our men that they be given intellectual and moral stimulus as to be given physical care. The experience of the men in the trenches, and the service which both our allies and the Germans have rendered through the collection of books, should urge us to most earnest efforts in this direction. Make your appeal widespread and earnest.

**2. What kind of books to call for.**

Make clear that poorly printed, uninteresting, obviously out-of-date books are not worth shipping to the men. Type should be good and clear and the books in fair condition. Be ready to suggest titles of suitable books to those who wish to give money for new books. This Committee will have ready August 1, a list of 7,000 such titles which will also be useful in sorting donated material.

Books of *fiction*. Good stories will be wanted most, books of adventure, sea stories, detective stories, historical novels, and collections of short



stories, especially humorous ones. Such authors as Kipling, Doyle, McCutcheon, O'Henry, Stockton, Brindloss, Tarkington, Hopkinson Smith, Oppenheim, etc., have been found popular authors with men.

Stirring *poetry* is in request—Service, Kipling, Masfield; Noyes, etc.—as well as good *drama*.

Foreign *language study books*, especially *French grammar* and *dictionaries* are much needed—possibly more than any other non-fiction books. In one camp nearly one-fifth of the men are studying French. They should have easy readers and stories besides their text books.

Books of *travel* and *history*, especially in the countries at war. Lives of heroes, great men and women, especially of famous contemporaries.

*Technical* books on aviation, wireless telegraphy, submarines, automobiles, signaling, first aid and hygiene, drawing, and lettering.

*Ethical* books on patriotism, courage, good citizenship, why America is at war, with direct, simple, non-sectarian devotional books.

Books for the uneducated, good books for boys. All grades of men must be helped by these libraries. Some of the men have not reading habits. Books must be included which are not over their heads. Don't be too fastidious or too "high brow," but help the humblest reader by accepting some titles which would not find a place in your library.

The best of books about the war, especially personal narratives and good pictures.

Fresh, attractive *magazines* are greatly desired—especially magazines of the character of *Century*, *Harper's*, *Everybody's*, *Outlook*, *Literary Digest*, *Popular Mechanics*, *Popular Science Monthly*, *Scientific American*, *Saturday Evening Post*. Probably no magazine more than two years old should be included.

In cases of doubt take everything offered. Unsuitable matter may be sold and proceeds sent to Finance Committee, or used for necessary local expenses.

### 3. How to make the appeal.

The widest publicity must be given to this appeal.

Use the newspapers: Make a personal call upon the management of every newspaper, explain the matter, get his sympathy, and ask for two things: First, that your statement be printed prominently

as a news item upon the front page; and, Secondly, that the editor make editorial comment, calling attention to the great need for books. We enclose herewith on separate sheets a statement and an editorial, which are of course the merest suggestions. If you deal with more than one newspaper, make copies of these and deliver a copy of each to each newspaper.

Use posters: Gaylord Brothers, Syracuse, New York, have prepared posters which make an appeal for gifts of books from the public. Send for a number of these or make posters of your own, and place them in prominent store windows or other public places.

Use slips: Slips to be put into every book that is circulated over the loan desk asking for gifts of books from the library's patrons can also be obtained of Gaylord Brothers.

Use movies: Lantern slides announcing the need of gifts of books to be used in motion picture theatres will be furnished at 15c each by the Minneapolis Public Library.

Churches: We suggest that you call upon the clergymen of the city and ask each of them to make a definite appeal to his congregation to respond heartily and at *once* to this need for books. Get permission to place announcement on church calendars and programs. The Y. M. C. A., Knights of Columbus, Red Cross, Y. M. H. A., and other religious or philosophical, fraternal, or labor organizations should be enlisted.

Automobiles may be solicited to use in collecting material from those who cannot send it to the library.

### 4. Sorting and arranging books.

Books that are worthless, or in bad repair should be culled out. The books should be roughly classified and a statement prepared showing how many volumes of each of the classes indicated on the enclosed card, have been collected. No pockets, nor stamps, nor other preparation is necessary. If the donor cares to write his name, this will add a personal element to the gift. Magazines should be sorted by title and year and tied together.

### 5. Report, but hold all books until further orders for shipment are received.

Having received and sorted the books, report in duplicate upon the enclosed cards, sending

one copy to *M. S. Dudgeon, War Service Committee, Madison, Wisconsin*, and the other copy to your State Library Commission. Do this as soon as possible, not later than August 20, giving the number of books and magazines collected and ready to ship. Do not now ship any of the material but hold it for further directions.

#### 6. Packing cases.

After you know how much material you will be able to ship, secure from merchants or elsewhere boxes or packing cases in which the material can later be shipped. Do not get boxes too large for convenient handling. Boxes 18"x20"x20" will hold approximately 100 bound volumes and will weigh about 100 pounds. No single box ought to weigh over 200 pounds.

#### 7. Other appeals.

If other organizations in your state, and especially in your locality, have already sent out an appeal for books, cooperation should be the watchword, and you should make every effort to work with such organizations. Explain that the A. L. A. is doing a *national* work. Try and associate local efforts with it. The *library* should be the local leader and central station for this work. If need arises, correspond freely with your state commission and with this committee relative to conflicting appeals. Absolutely every suitable book obtainable will be needed. In some states all the books collected will be used in the state, while in others they will be shipped to the camps which need them most.

We realize that what we have asked you to do involves hard work. This is, however, the best way that librarians can, "do their bit," and we know you will be willing to perform promptly this patriotic service.

WAR SERVICE COMMITTEE,  
American Library Association.

Gratia Countryman  
M. S. Dudgeon  
Committee on Organization.

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# Library Service

Published Fortnightly by the Detroit Public Library

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Vol. 1

Saturday, September 22, 1917

No. 1

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## "To Keep the Public Informed"

*Library Service is going to be published fortnightly and distributed to you free for this reason:*

*The Detroit Public Library represents a permanent investment of \$2,600,000, comprised of a main library building, thirteen branch libraries, and the Burton Historical Collection. These contain 442,336 volumes worth, so far as it is possible to price such a collection, \$1,260,000. It requires \$300,000 of your money every year to maintain and operate the library. Within two years the library will enter a new home now under construction at a cost of \$1,500,000.*

*This is public money, spent for a public purpose. Library Service's only aim is to help the public to a fuller utilization of the proceeds of the investment by keeping it informed as to policy and facilities for service.*

## SOLDIERS—DOLLARS—BOOKS

**Your Duty — Your Privilege — Your Opportunity to Help  
Defend the Men Who Are Defending You**

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**T**HIS bi-weekly effort to bring the public and the public library into closer touch could not possibly be launched at a more auspicious time than this, when the American Library Association has been called upon by the United States government to provide the American fighting forces with reading material.

You who will stay at home and experience almost no interruption in the routine of your daily life because of the war, whose habits will undergo no deviation from their normal course—do you quite realize what a change is going to be involved in the lives of the million young men who are to do your fighting for you?

The herding of tens of thousands of men into the great training camps and cantonments is accompanied by all the dangers which result from disorganization and reorganization. The environments of home life are removed; the men must adjust themselves to a new social arrangement.

To make this new social arrangement as near normal as possible is the great task of the social service departments of the war; to keep our fighters provided with a suitable and adequate and available supply of reading material is the particular part of that social service assigned to the American Library Association.

Your books, your dollars and your co-operation are needed in this work; in that way can you defend from unprofitable idleness, depressing loneliness and mental stagnation the men who are defending you from the sway of the military autocrat.

Co-operation with this work is not only a duty, it is a privilege and an opportunity.

# HOW YOU CAN HELP

## Money

STARTING Monday, Sept. 24, there will be inaugurated in Detroit a six-day campaign for \$40,000, our share of the \$1,000,000 fund necessary for the establishment of libraries in the 32 cantonments and training camps, among which the new army is to be divided.

The Board of Commerce is giving its organization for the campaign. Divie B. Duffield is chairman of the committee of 10 which will have the work in charge.

There have been many demands upon the public pocketbook since the war started and in each case Detroit has met its share promptly and liberally.

Forty thousand dollars is not a great deal of money for a city of 800,000 to contribute to a cause as worthy as this. Any contribution from a penny to a thousand will be acceptable, for it all counts.

The plan of campaign calls for personal solicitations from as many individuals as possible, but don't wait for a solicitor to see you. Go half way and save the workers' time by mailing your donation to The War Library Service headquarters, Board of Commerce.

The money is to be used to erect library buildings, 40 x 120 feet in size, in all of the army and navy cantonments, to stock them with 350,000 new volumes, and to pay the salaries of the staff necessary for their organization.

As the men are moved across the water, libraries will follow them and each war ship will have its own library. Indeed the plan calls for the best of library facilities for the soldier from the moment he enters service until he is discharged at the end of the war, whether he is in training camp, aboard ship, in field or hospital.



**Sending Your Books to the Soldiers**—Books are packed in boxes holding 200 volumes. A balanced collection is made, including fiction (about 50 per cent), travel, biography, history, etc., and magazines.

## Books

UNDER the direction of Librarian Adam Strohm, who was named by the government as director of the work for this part of the state, thousands of books already have been collected, and even more magazines.

Detroit business men are co-operating with liberal generosity in the matter; the library workers are glad to acknowledge the loan of one of the big trucks of the Detroit Shade Tree Company for one day each week and to thank the National League for Women's Service for the aid it has given in collecting books through its organization.

As far as possible, members of the Detroit Public Library staff have been making house to house canvasses for books and periodicals and already have the satisfaction of knowing that the temporary libraries established at Selfridge Aviation Field near Mt. Clemens, at Fort Wayne and at the Engineer Corps Camp at the State Fair grounds have helped to fill the need of the men and have been greatly appreciated.

Almost any kind of book or magazine is suitable, but friends of the soldiers should bear in mind that the most desirable book is a "man's book." This does not imply that it may not have all the earmarks of taste and literature, but it must be entertaining, human, and most important of all, have the qualities of a really good story.

And in sending books or magazines, write at least your name and address in them and, if you care to add it, a little personal message of cheer for the soldiers into whose hands they will fall.

The main library building, all of the branches and the many sub-stations, as well as schools, churches, factory offices and the big downtown stores and hotels are acting as collection points for the books, but if you cannot reach these, a postal card or a telephone message to the main library building will bring a machine to your home within the next few days.

Library Service intends to keep you fully informed as to the progress of the work and will in future issues let you know what the officers and men of the army think of your generosity and thoughtfulness.

## Pro and Con

(This column is open for your criticisms and suggestions. Your letters to Library Service must give your name and address, but these will not be published if you do not wish. Space is valuable; please be brief.)

### Sunday Opening

Librarian,  
City of Detroit.

As a taxpayer of the City of Detroit I wish to protest against the closing of public libraries on Sunday. Today I found the Lothrop Branch Library situated at West Warren and Grand Boulevard closed. I called them by phone and was informed that they were never open on Sunday. It seems to me that this is a great injustice to the public and more especially so to those who are unfortunate as to have to work six days a week and whose only leisure time is on Sunday. Have spoken to Mr. Thomas Glinnan, a member of the Council, and he stated that he approved of the libraries being kept open on Sunday and advised me to write this letter in regard to same.

Trusting that some action will be taken to remedy the situation, I remain,

Yours truly,  
L. A. H.

Dear Sir:

The Detroit Library Commission has no objection to keeping the branch libraries open on Sundays if the city cares to assume the cost or, in other words, if Mr. H. and other taxpayers are willing to pay the bill. The Library Staff is now working on the basis of forty-five hours per week and could not very well be assigned to working seven days a week without injury to the service and themselves. The question of keeping the branches open is not a new one to the Library Commission. It has been tried tentatively for two years in one or two of our branches. The George S. Hosmer Branch, Gratiot and Pulford Aves., always a very popular branch, was kept open on Sundays for ten months annually for two years. The experiment was not successful and was finally abandoned without any criticism or discontent being reported from the public. The patronage was very largely children, in many instances, youngsters who had taken out a book on Saturday and returned it on Sunday to get another. Our statistics show that the average adult Sunday patronage in this branch did not exceed one dozen daily.

## What Has Been Done

The campaign to date has resulted in:

Books Received.....	12,000
Magazines Received.....	20,000
Sent to Camp Custer and Selfridge.	7,000

(The Detroit Members of the Michigan Library War Council are Julius Haass, Abner Larned, Rt. Rev. E. D. Kelly)

## Suggested Reading

THE NATIONAL SERVICE HANDBOOK.

This is a book that every civilian should know. It not only gives thorough descriptions of all Government activities and complete statistics of the Army and Navy and Aviation Service, but also suggests many fields of work in which civilians may take part. The book has been prepared by the Government Committee on Public Information appointed by President Wilson, consisting of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of War, and George Creel, Chairman.

"It is to point out the most useful avenues of service, and at the same time inform each member of the community of the varied tasks undertaken by the Army and Navy and in the air, behind the plow and at the machine, by banks and by railroads, by doctors, nurses, and workers in the laboratories, by social workers everywhere, that this Handbook is sent throughout the Nation."—Introduction. The book is a remarkable expression of the service that all organizations and industries in the country are giving. Work in domestic welfare, European war relief, religious organizations, work of professional men and women, financing the war, mobilization of industry, commerce, labor, agriculture, civil service, medical and nursing service, are fully described.

### Other Interesting Books

#### Studies of the War

A WORLD IN FERMENT, by N. M. Butler.  
A STUDENT IN ARMS, second series, by Donald Hankey.  
"The good soldier—has learnt to sacrifice everything which belongs to him individually to a cause that is far greater than any personal ambition of his own can ever be."  
WITH OUR FACES IN THE LIGHT, by Frederick Palmer.  
WHY MEN FIGHT, by Bertrand Russell.

#### France in the War

ON THE EDGE OF THE WAR ZONE, by Mildred Aldrich.  
A continuation of "A Hilltop on the Marne."  
THE LIVING PRESENT, by Gertrude Atherton.  
A study of the work of French women in the war.  
A valuable sociological contribution.  
THE LATIN AT WAR, by Will Irwin.  
BROTHERS IN ARMS, by E. A. Powell.  
To help us "understand what manner of men are these our brothers in arms,"—the French.  
A SOLDIER OF FRANCE TO HIS MOTHER.  
"Gives the intimate feelings of a young French artist."

#### Great Britain in the War

THE OPPRESSED ENGLISH, by J. H. Beith.  
A book of humor and seriousness by the author of "The First Hundred Thousand" and "Getting together."  
RUHLIBEN PRISON CAMP, by Israel Cohen.  
The author was interned at Ruhleben, outside Berlin, for nineteen months.  
RETREAT FROM MONS.  
The first of a series of books on the operations of the British army in the war.  
MY WAR DIARY, by M. K. Waddington.  
TOWARDS THE GOAL, by Mrs. Ward Humphrey.

## Our Share

The American Library Association is asking for funds on the following apportionment:

From the United States.....	\$1,000,000
From Michigan.....	150,000
From Detroit.....	40,000
From You.....	All you can spare

## Branches and Stations

DUFFIELD BRANCH, 2507 W. Grand Blvd., (Walnut 5442).

During the week of Sept. 10th, twelve boxes containing about 2,200 books exclusive of magazines, were packed and sent to Camp Custer. Ninety different kinds of magazines were sent to the soldiers.

GINSBURG BRANCH, 91 Brewster St., (Cherry 6217).

This branch building, opened May 15th, in the most closely populated district of Detroit, is used by 8000 people. During the first six weeks the building was open, 1249 persons registered for library cards. 60,000 books have been circulated in the past four months.

### STATIONS DEPARTMENT.

Three months ago, the Library, through its Stations Department, placed a collection of about three hundred volumes at Fort Wayne for the use of the soldiers stationed there. A rough count of the circulation shows that about nine hundred books have been read. The men needed little urging, once aware of the existence of a library in their midst.

The books have been changed three times, and particular pains have been taken to ascertain and supply the kind of reading the men like best. Popular books of history, travel and biography, as well as stories of especial appeal to men are always desired. Detective yarns and western stories enjoy unlimited popularity, but for some unknown reason, love stories are not accorded an over-warm reception. Rex Beach, Ridgwell Cullum, Conan Coyle, Zane Grey, Jack London, Rudyard Kipling, John Fox, Jr., Samuel Clemens, Mary R. Rinehart and Stewart Edward White are a few authors who have "taken over" the first place in Sammy's affections.

Request blanks for special books are also supplied, with the admonition "If you don't see what you want, ask for it," and many and varied are the individual desires.

During July, while the Sixteenth Regiment engineers were stationed at the Michigan State Fair Grounds, about five hundred books were placed at their disposal. That the engineers "wanted books" was proved beyond all shadow of doubt by the fact that in the short space of one month, seven hundred and seventy books were read.

About the same type of fiction was popular, but the engineers, perhaps because they were so soon to leave for France, read books more closely connected with the real "business of war." Books on the study of the French language, novels on French subjects, books on army drills and tactics, and technical books without number were in constant demand.

Five hundred books, given by a "Friend of the Engineers" were prepared for circulation and are now "somewhere in France" bearing substantial messages of "good cheer" and "the best of luck" to our boys "at the front."

## Detroit Public Library

Librarian—ADAM STROHM

### Commissioners

RALPH PHELPS, Pres.

DR. J. B. KENNEDY

PAUL R. GRAY, Vice-Pres.

E. S. PIGGINS

CHARLES R. ROBERTSON, Sec.

CHARLES J. THIRY

SAMUEL C. MUMFORD

*The main library building is open*

*9 a. m. to 9 p. m. week days,*

*2 p. m. to 9 p. m. Sundays and holidays.*

*Branch library hours, 10 a. m. to 9 p. m. week days.*

## The Training Class of the Detroit Public Library

The Training Class of 1917-18 opened Monday, September 17, with an enrollment of 14. The library staff is recruited chiefly from the Training Class. The class is made up from a select number who qualify by entrance examination and a period of probation. The course of study occupies the student's time for nine months—a school year. An instructor who gives her entire time to the work is in charge of the class. Additional lectures are given by members of the staff and by outsiders. The

apprentice work of members of the class is in the main library and the branches. Those who satisfactorily complete the course are eligible to appointment to the regular staff.

### Class of 1916-17

11 completed course (7 were college graduates).

7 accepted appointments.

2 were given time to take further training at Library schools.

2 entered other lines of work.

THE LIBRARY COMMISSION  
MADISON, WISCONSIN

## War Service Library Week

Preliminary outline of activities proposed by a sub-  
committee of the A. L. A., Committee on  
War Service for Libraries.

### Probably in September

#### Purpose.

To increase the value of library service as an aid in food production and conservation, military and naval training, munitions manufacture and the other economic, business and industrial questions made prominent by the war.

#### How Libraries Can Serve.

By increasing our knowledge, as librarians, of the war problems confronting those who do not go to the front.

By familiarizing ourselves with the relative importance in our communities of those problems.

By obtaining (even at a sacrifice, if necessary) the printed matter available on these subjects—in sufficient quantity to meet unusual demands.

By acquainting every member of the staff with the subject matter of these books and pamphlets, to an unusual degree.

By stimulating the use of these resources—both the printed matter and the librarian's special knowledge—by every man, woman and child in

every community, who can profit by such use—thus creating unusual demands and making possible unusual service.

#### How to Create the Demands for Information and Service.

By holding a War Service "Library Week" in all the libraries of America.

By preparing for this in advance, beginning immediately. This can be done in various ways. Here are a few suggestions, some of which should be applicable in every town or city:

A. Work up your own enthusiasm; realize that it is a patriotic duty and a wonderful opportunity to make folks realize the practical value of libraries.

B. Work up the enthusiasm of your staff and board or committee by meetings and letters—not once but over and over again, keeping them posted on the progress of your plans.

C. Tell local civic and commercial organizations and individuals of your plans for the Library Service Week and ask their cooperation.

D. Begin now to obtain local newspaper publicity.

E. Read the articles in the library periodicals about the library publicity week held in Toledo, St. Paul and Waco.

F. Think out plans and suggestions other than those mentioned below, for making your week a success. Then forward them to the committee so that they may be used by all libraries.

G. Make all other necessary arrangements in advance, including preparation of newspaper articles, signs, posters, exhibits, slides and lists and fill out the book stock to back up the publicity.

#### What to do During Publicity Week.

Keep newspapers filled with news articles, book lists, pictures and editorials; also local civic, commercial, religious, labor, manufacture and foreign periodicals.

Get Ad Club members to write full page ads free of charge and get firms to pay for the space.

Have displays in store windows, banks, club rooms, public buildings, etc.

Put temporary branch, doing regular library work for the week, in tent, Chamber of Commerce, department store or vacant building where the crowd is thickest.

Put posters and signs both inside and outside of street cars, on automobiles, trucks, delivery wagons and in hotels, stations, elevators and all other public places. If better posters are not available, use Red Cross and Liberty Bond colored posters, with locally printed stickers giving publicity week information.

Distribute circulars and book lists in pay envelopes, store and laundry packages, in banks, clubs, public meetings, moving picture theaters, etc.

Send special letters or illustrated circulars telling about the service, both for children and adults.

Have slides in all the moving picture theaters.

Make talks, with assistance of prominent men and women, to all commercial and civic clubs, schools, churches, in machine shops and at employes' meetings.

Have library sermon in all churches on Sunday preceding War Service Library Week; also use church bulletins.

The sub-committee will welcome suggestions and will gladly give out further information.

Address the chairman, Public Library, Birmingham, Ala.

**The Committee.**

Carl H. Milam, chairman, Public Library, Birmingham, Ala.

Charles E. Rush, Public Library, Des Moines, Iowa.

Lloyd W. Josselyn, Public Library, Jacksonville, Fla.

Joseph L. Wheeler, Reuben McMillan Free Library, Youngstown, Ohio.

Louis J. Bailey, Public Library, Gary, Ind.

This committee works under the direct supervision of Dr. A. C. Bostwick, in charge of publicity for the A. L. A. Committee on War Service for Libraries.



AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

LIBRARY WAR SERVICE

Headquarters  
The Library of Congress  
Washington, D. C.

Dec. 6, 1918.

To the Librarian:

We need more gift books at once, especially fiction.

The plan for an intensive book campaign has been modified.

All the books needed can be obtained if each librarian will do everything possible to obtain the fullest measure of local newspaper publicity for the appeal to the public for gift books.

Enclosed are two copies of a clip sheet made up of items especially prepared for immediate publication, combining the Christmas appeal and the appeal for books for men in hospitals.

Your local editors will respond generously if you hand them these clip sheets accompanied by a personal note or telephoned request.

Items may be copied from the clip sheet and submitted to your local press in that form, if you prefer.

The important matter is to obtain the earliest and widest publicity for the book appeal.

If you need additional copies of the clip sheet they will be sent promptly on request.

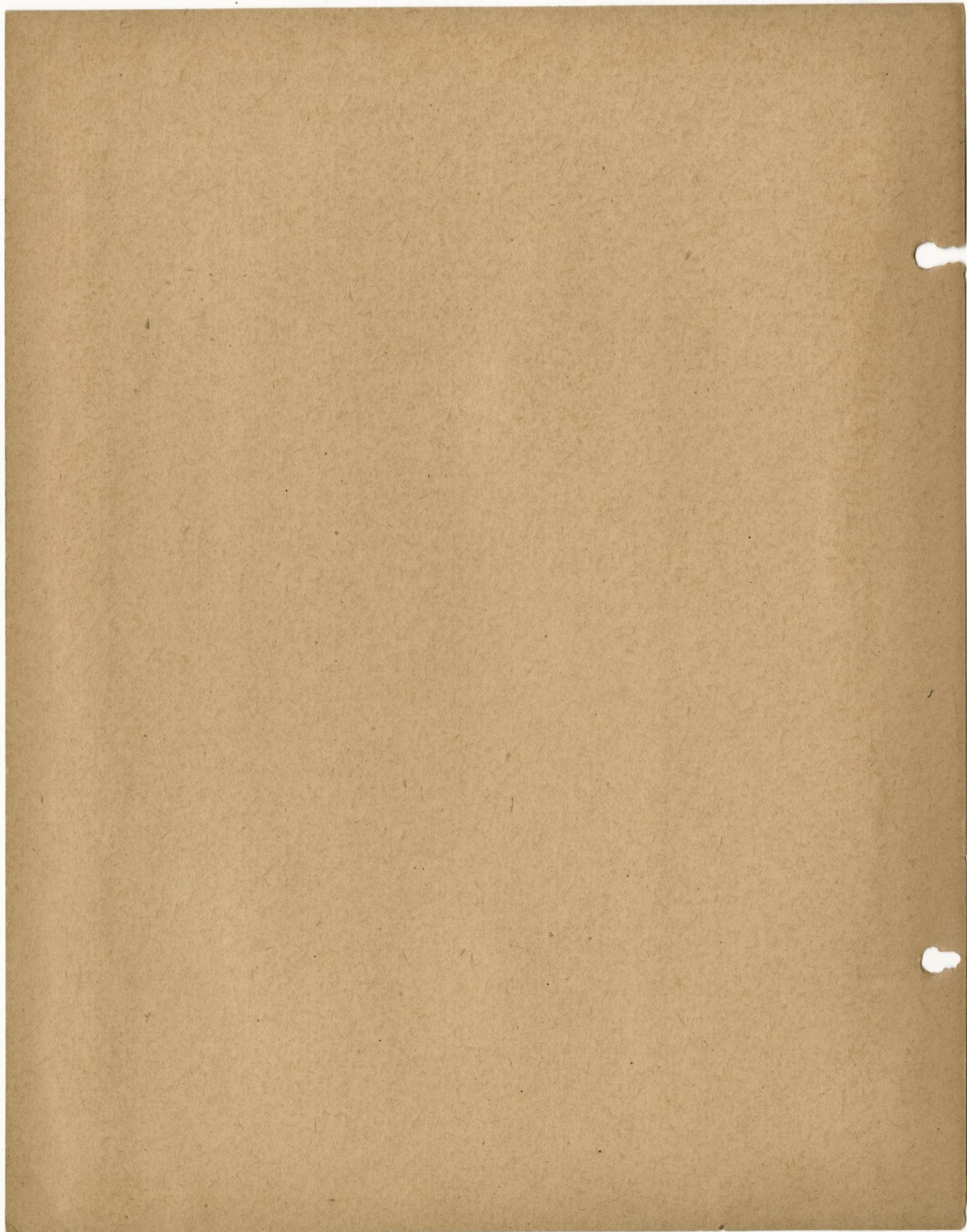
We need many books. We need them right away.

Very truly yours,

HERBERT PUTNAM,

General Director,

By FRANK PARKER STOCKBRIDGE.



AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

LIBRARY WAR SERVICE  
Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

December 31, 1918.

To the Librarians:

There will not be another intensive book campaign. But there is need for gift books and much publicity is being given to this need.

Ship all you collect by Quartermaster freight to the Chicago Dispatch office according to the following directions:

1. Books should be prepared circulation with book-plates, pockets and cards before being shipped if this can be done without delaying shipment more than a few days. If you need supplies for this purpose, write to your State Agent whose name and address will be found below.

2. To make shipment by quartermaster freight it will be necessary to box the books and weigh them. (Paste on each box a small label reading:  
From \_\_\_\_\_ Library \_\_\_\_\_ (City) \_\_\_\_\_ (State)  
\_\_\_\_\_ boxes in this shipment. Address boxes as follows:

Depot Quartermaster,  
Chicago, Illinois.

For : American Library Association Dispatch Office,  
c/o Public Library.

3. If there is no quartermaster in your city write to the consignee, that is, the Dispatch Agent, Mr. C. B. Roden, A.L.A. Dispatch Agent, c/o Public Library Chicago, Ill., giving number of boxes and total weight, and asking him to have the Quartermaster in his city send you a government bill of lading, together with appropriate instructions as to the use of it; also notify Dispatch Agent as soon as shipment is started.

4. When the bill of lading has been received, deliver your boxes to the freight agent designated by the Quartermaster, following, of course, any instructions given by him.

5. Whenever possible box fiction and non-fiction separately, indicating on the box the nature of its contents.

6. Notify this office when shipment is made, giving destination (name and address of camp, library, or Dispatch Office) date, number of volumes, and name of person notified.

7. Important. Needs of nearby camps and requests from your State Agent take precedence over these instructions.

State Agents:

Illinois: Anna May Price, Illinois Library Extension Commission,  
Springfield.

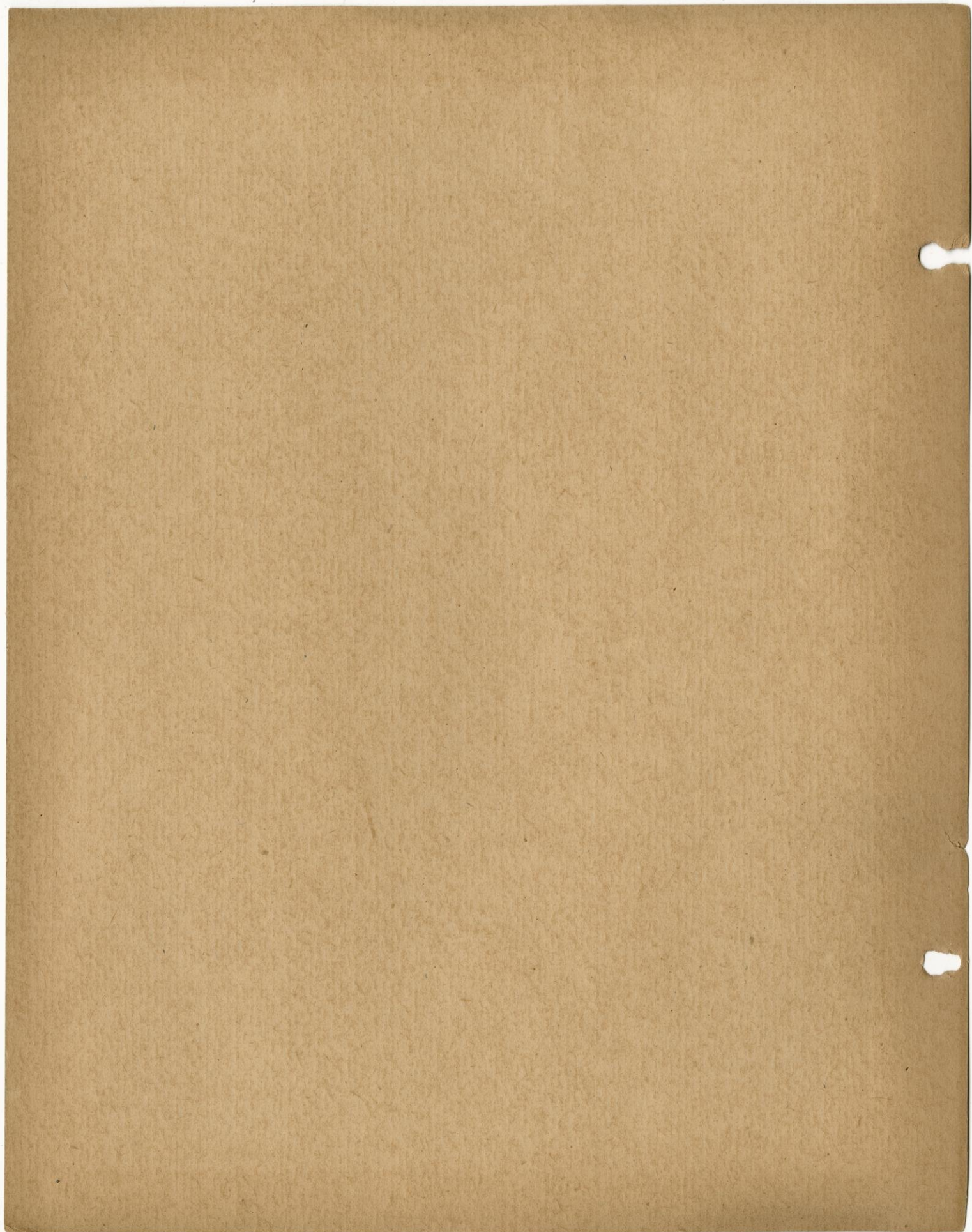
Indiana: W. J. Hamilton, Secretary Library Commission, Indianapolis.

North Dakota: Margaret Greene, Librarian Public Library, Minot.

Minnesota: Clara F. Baldwin, Secretary Library Commission, St. Paul.

Wisconsin: M. S. Dudgeon, Secretary Free Library Commission, Madison.

Very truly yours,  
CARL H. MILAM,  
Assistant Director.



WISCONSIN FREE LIBRARY COMMISSION

Madison, Wisconsin

April 8, 1919

Nearly a Million and a Half American Troops  
Were still Overseas  
on March 20

TO THE LIBRARIAN:

A great many of our American boys are still overseas - we must not forget that outstanding fact, as we see the home-comings. To those boys in a foreign land - not yet able to return to their homes - we owe a special consideration.

By July first the A.L.A. must ship three quarters of a million books for these men. The army depends on us to do this fully and promptly.

A half million of these books must come by gift. Wisconsin's share is twenty thousand, and we will give our share. Wisconsin has never failed to do what was expected of her for the boys overseas.

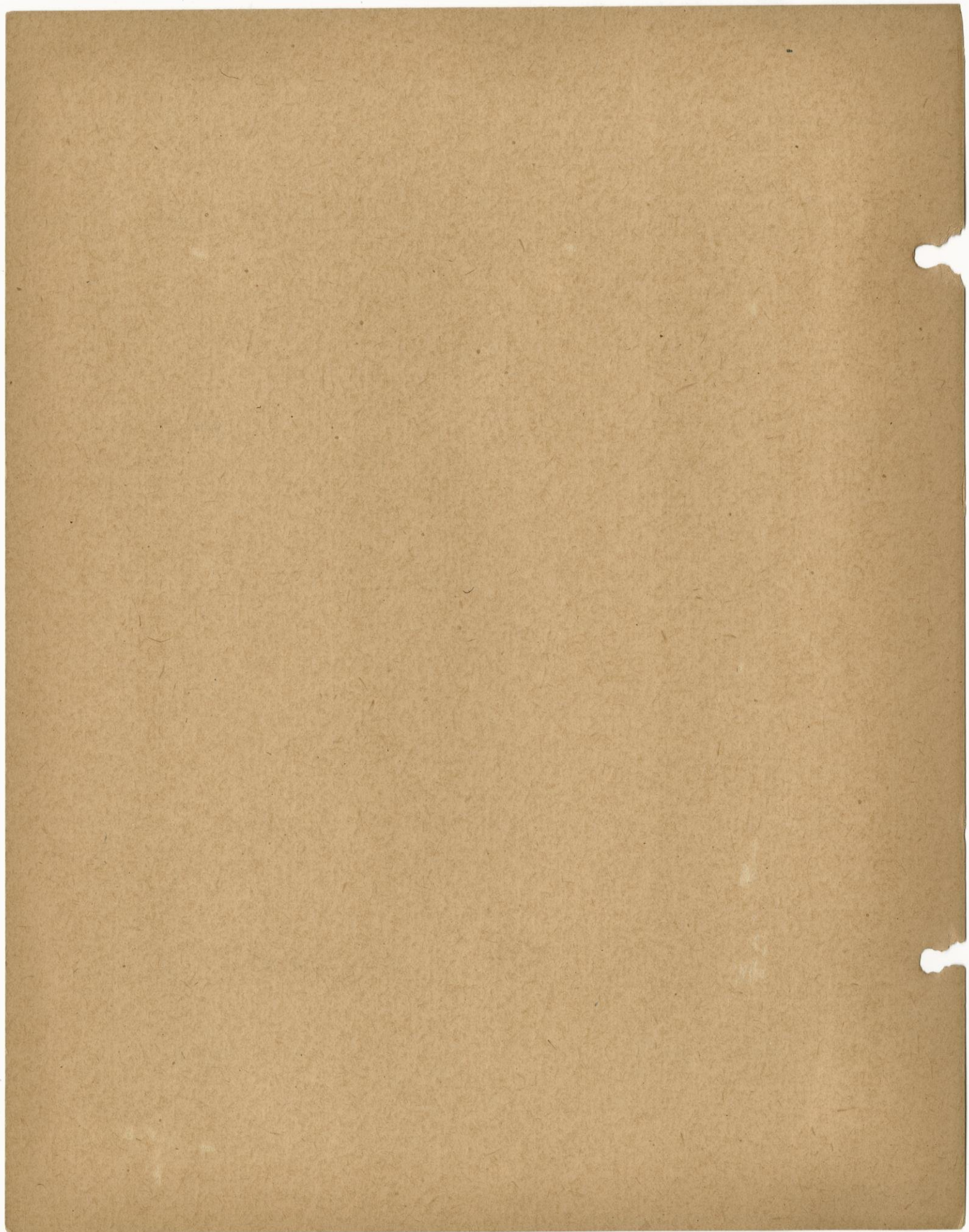
Please plan now for what you can do in your own community. Methods of the earlier book campaigns have taught us how to present this real need effectively. Surely your people will want to help generously in this service.

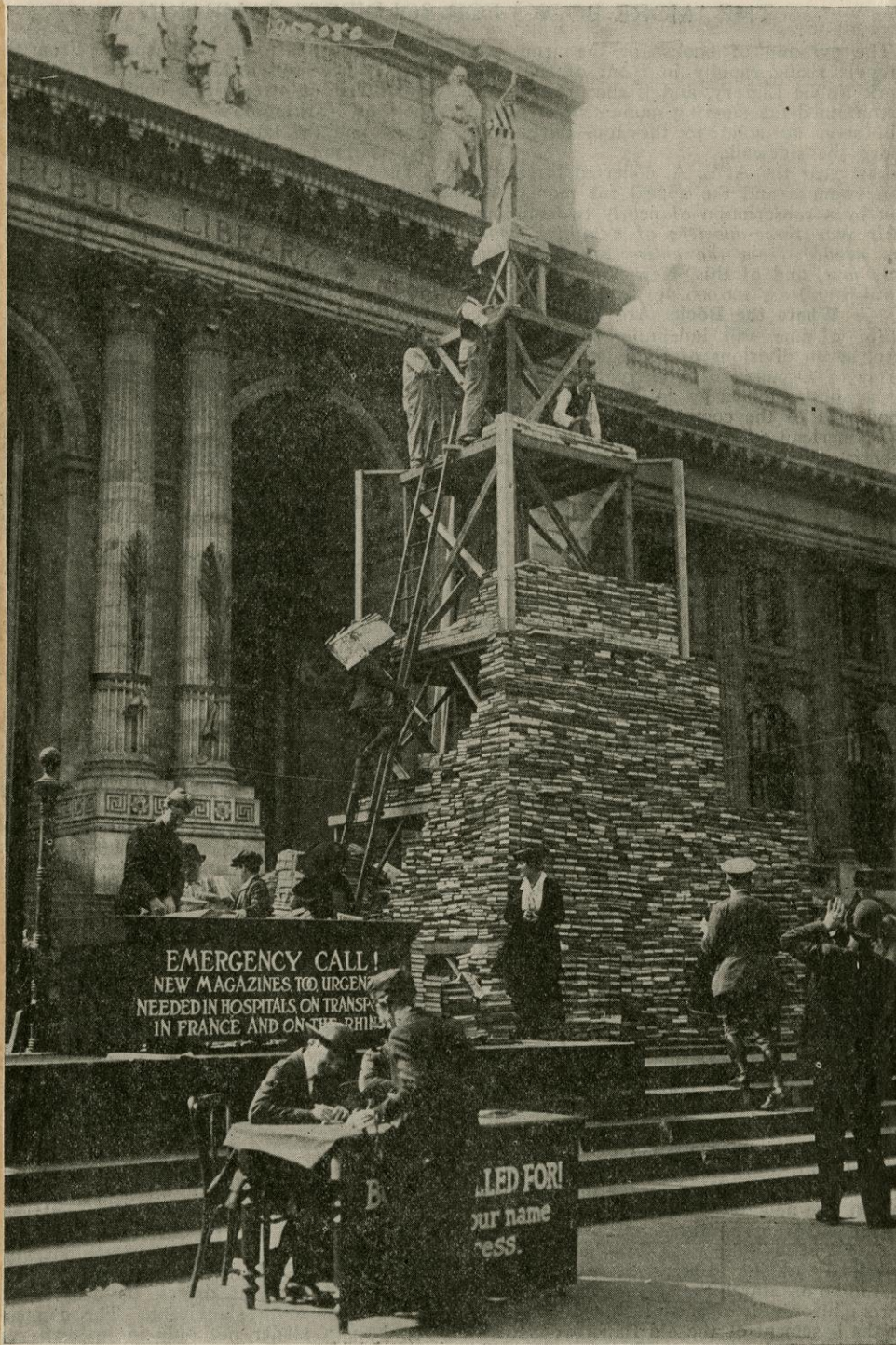
Won't you please let us know at once that you can undertake to do your share in this great work? We must not fail the men who depend upon us. If some one other than the librarian should be addressed, please let us know that as soon as possible.

Yours truly,

C. B. Lester

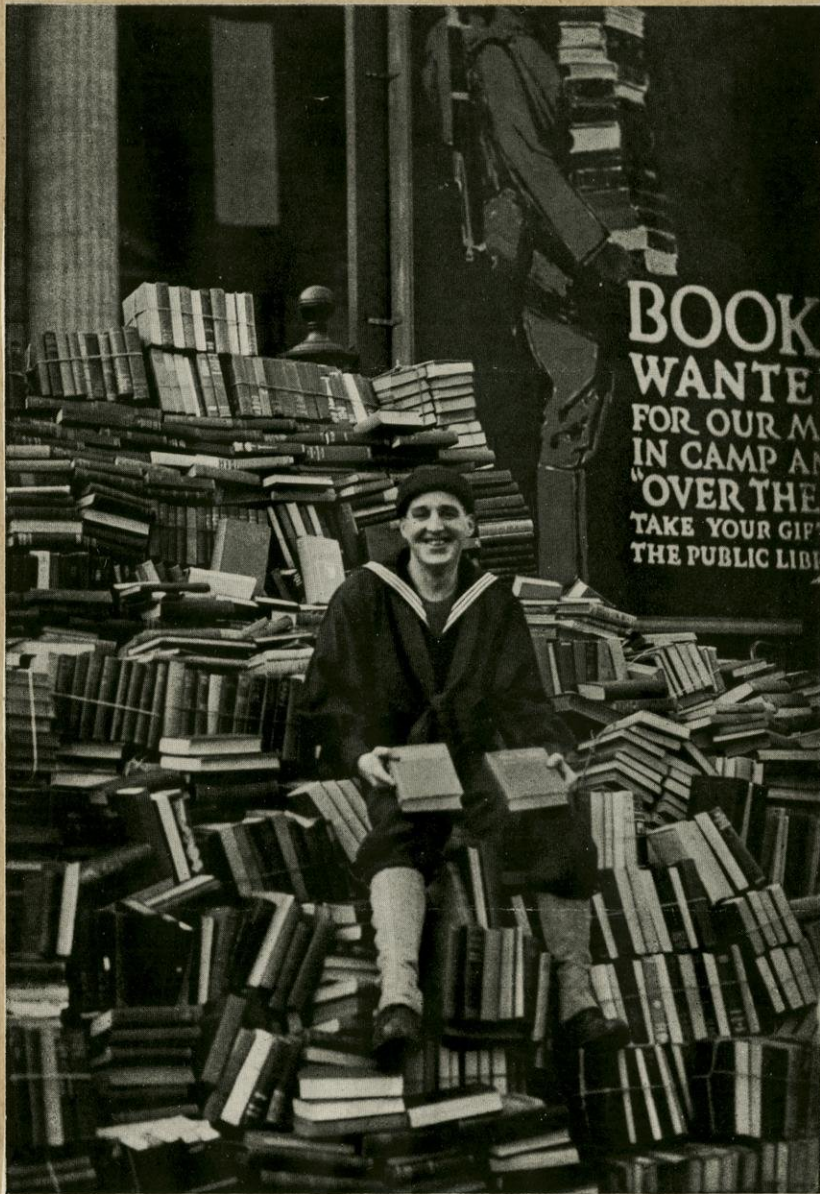
State Agent





A PYRAMID OF READING FOR SOLDIERS

The American Library Association is giving picturesque emphasis to its needs for more books by erecting this pyramid of books on the steps of the New York Public Library. Mr. John Foster Carr, the energetic director of the drive, is shown in uniform mounting the steps, and Mr. John Witsil of Brentanos', who is superintending the erection, is looking down from an upper staging.



© Kadel & Herbert, N. Y.

**GIVE HIM BOOKS**

Put a service star on the shelves where your books have rested too long in idleness



## THE CAMP LIBRARY.

**An Important War Institution for Education—How the American Library Association is Introducing the Soldier to the Books he Needs.**

As an institution for education, the camp library is finding opportunities for service as great as those of the public library of civil life. In a field which ranges from instruction of illiterates to reference library work comparable to that of the technical college library, new possibilities are constantly opening up, and the development of this phase of the War Library Service of the American Library Association will probably be the outstanding feature of the work for the coming year.

Of the 43 large camp libraries maintained by the American Library Association, the most highly developed along technical lines is that at Camp Johnston, Fla., the big Quartermaster Corps camp, training its men by means of 20 to 30 schools. Here are taught such practical subjects as ocean and rail transportation, reclamation, baking, accounting, plumbing, bootmaking, cleaning and dyeing of textiles, blacksmithing, concrete work, canvas work, and tentmaking. The support which the camp library has given to this work is emphasized by the camp educational director, who said: "Without the library, the schools could not do their work effectively or efficiently."

To bear out his statement, here is a list of the titles of books taken from the library by Army instructors at the camp in a single day: Handbook on Trains, Transportation of Troops and Material, Traveling under Orders, Pocket Field Manual, Field Service, Provisioning of the Modern Army, Text on Roads, Malleable Casting, Scientific Management, Manual for Quartermasters, Guide for Company Clerks, Principles of Military Training, Pure Logistics, Suggestions to Officers, J. Harvey's Advertising, Lessons in Signaling, Mess Sergeants' Handbook, What a Soldier Should Know.

Only two books for recreational reading were taken out by instructors during the day, and they were: Huckleberry Finn, and Kipling's Departmental Ditties and Barrack Room Ballads.

In camps where educational directors are confronted with large numbers of wholly uneducated men, as for instance 2,500 negro illiterates at Camp Gordon, the library comes to the fore as an institution for rudimentary education. Spellers, elementary English grammars, and easy primers are the library's contribution to the work. Curiously enough, in this work Robinson Crusoe has proved

a right-hand aid to the camp librarian at Camp Gordon. Practically every man, no matter how little he could read, the librarian averred, knew enough about the story to be able to toil through it with sustained interest. No other book has served the same purpose.

Classes in the camps for foreigners educated to some extent in their native languages but unable to speak or read English show a total attendance of many hundreds of thousands. Work in these classes is supplemented by the books provided for the needs of the instructor by the American Library Association camp librarian.

In every camp in the country the demand for easy French books and for French grammars and dictionaries runs high, and the libraries have been well able to back up the work of French classes. Everywhere, too, the men in camp visit the library with the serious purpose of acquiring definite information along technical lines, seeking education in military subjects and in civilian professions and occupations. Even in hospitals, where one expects light reading only, the men look ahead to civilian life, beginning to clamor for technical reading as soon as they are convalescent.

Another educational opportunity in connection with the work of the hospital library lies in the reconstruction department, where men, returning disabled from overseas and men unfitted by disease to return to their former civilian occupations, are taught new trades and professions. Every occupational classroom needs its specialized deposit library. This phase of military hospital work is only just beginning—at present reconstruction work is carried on in only a few of the 102 hospitals served by the Library

War Service, but the American Library Association is planning to give solid support to the work as it expands with the return of more men from overseas.

Less direct but far-reaching is the educational work accomplished by the camp library through the Y. M. C. A. lecturers, who draw from the library the material of their talks. Through this medium alone the number of men whom the camp library has been able to reach is estimated by William Orr, educational director of the national war work council of the Y. M. C. A. at 1,000,000.



## LOOKING A GIFT HORSE IN THE MOUTH

One of the results of the campaign of the American Library Association for gift-books last spring was an influx of reading material of the type which careful mothers take pains to remove from the environment of sixteen-year-old daughters.

That the gift-horse had to be inspected carefully was demonstrated a number of times. To one camp library came copies of Zola's "L'Assommoir," Daudet's "Sapho," and De Maupassant's "Bel-Ami."

From the reading-room in a church were sent copies of *Snappy Stories*.

An offer of a file of the *Undertaker's Review* was graciously rejected.

School readers antedating the Civil War were received. One of the prizes was a telegraphic code-book of the Argentine Republic.

## HAD NO USE FOR BOOKS

A young reserve officer came into an American Library Association war camp library to return a book. He had enjoyed it very much, he said, and added that it was the first book he had read in four years.

"You don't say so!" exclaimed the librarian. "What have you been doing for the past four years?"

"Going to the University of Mississippi!" replied the officer.

## ONE DAY'S GRIST OF QUESTIONS

Here are specimen questions asked at the American Library Association's library at Camp Beauregard in one day:

"Who is the Sultan of Turkey?"

"What is the population of Philadelphia?"

"How many months in the year is the Baltic navigable?"

"Is there such a place as hell—and is there a princess of hell?"

"Is Alan Seeger American or English?"

"How much space in a line of march is required by a motor-cycle?"

"What day of the week was July 4, 1915?"

"What people of ancient times were destroyed because they had six senses instead of five?"

"Where was Atlantis, the island described by Plato, where people were perfectly happy and contented?"

## CABBAGE A LA WIGG

Some British soldiers stationed in Flanders became interested in gardening. They wanted a garden, but didn't know the proper way of going about it. A hardened old sergeant recalled that somebody had written a book called "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch." To the soldier-farmer this had the sound of an appropriate text-book. So he got it from the American Library Association camp library near by. When the book came it was a disappointment, but all the men enjoyed reading it.

## HOME-SICK BOOKS

What might be described as home-sick books are greatly in demand at the army camp libraries established by the American Library Association. A home-sick book means a novel usually the scenes of which are laid in the neighborhood of a soldier's home. "I certainly enjoyed 'Perch of the Devil,' said one strapping westerner. "You know my home isn't twenty miles from the scene of that story." Part of Zane Gray's immense popularity in the camps is because so many western men know the country he describes so vividly. A stray copy of *The Country Gentleman* containing an instalment of a serial story, "The Desert of Wheat," was brought to a certain librarian with an eager request for the rest of the tale. "I was brought up on a wheat ranch," said the soldier, "and I sure want to know how this fellow came out with his big harvest."

An architect with a Harvard education wandered mournfully into the library at Camp Devens looking for something to read. He almost wept for joy when "Life of the Mississippi" was handed him. He'd known it all in his boyhood, and turning the leaves he showed the librarian one after another of familiar places.

The librarian at Camp Hancock, Georgia, was a little puzzled to know how to please a tall, taciturn American of the original brand, Joe Yellowthunder by name, until she suddenly thought of "Ramona." To her joy this proved to be just the thing, and the big aboriginal went out smiling, his homesickness quite forgotten.

## THE INSULTED MULETEER

A muleteer, covered with gray dust and leaving behind him a rising cloud of dust, drove up to the American Library Association's library at Camp Custer, jerked his mules to a standstill, and shouted lustily for the librarian.

"I want a good book on automobiles," he announced. "I've been runnin' a fine, first-class garage back in Illinois, and I want to keep my mind freshed up."

"One minute," said the librarian. He went into the building and brought out a new book. "Exactly what you want—the latest book on the model-T Ford."

The mule driver grunted in disgust.

"Look here, pardner," said he in a voice of exasperation, "I've taken apart and reassembled fifteen hundred Fords in my lifetime. I said I wanted something to refresh my mind?"

"One second," requested the librarian, diving into the building again. This time he brought out a 1918 handbook on the automobile—the very latest. "How about this?" he asked.

The muleteer looked at it, grinned.

"Just the thing!" he exclaimed. "Gid-dap!"

## O FOR A BOOK!

"O for a book and a shady nook!"

You recollect the rhymes,  
Written how many years ago  
In placid happier times?  
To-day no shady nooks are ours,  
With half the world at strife,  
And dark ambition laying waste  
The pleasant things of life;  
But still the cry for books is heard,  
For solace of the magic word.

"O for a book," the cry goes forth,  
"O for a book to read;  
To soothe us in our weariness,  
The laggard hours to speed!"  
From countless hospitals it comes,  
Where stricken soldiers lie,  
Who gave their youth, who gave  
their strength,  
Lest Liberty should die.  
How small a favor to implore:  
The books we've finished with—no  
more!

A book can have a thousand lives,  
With each new reader, one;  
A book *should* have a thousand lives  
Before its course is run.  
And we few kinder things can do  
Our gratitude to show,  
Than give the freedom of our shelves  
To those that need it so.  
Nor let them ask without avail  
The sweet beguilement of a tale.

E. V. L., in *Punch*, June 26, 1918.

# More Stories from Camp and Trench

From AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

124 EAST 28th STREET, NEW YORK CITY

**EDITOR:** Here are some more interesting anecdotes about the War Work of the American Library Association. Please use as many of them as fillers as you feel you can.

**FRANK PARKER STOCKBRIDGE**  
Director of Information

## WHAT LIBRARY WAR SERVICE MEANS

The Library War Service of the American Library Association was completely organized within a few months after the entrance of the United States into the world war. Within a few days after a state of war was declared the president of the association appointed a War Service Committee which made its first report at the annual conference of the association in June. At that time arrangements were made with the Commission on Training Camp Activities to give the American Library Association full responsibility for providing library facilities in all army camps and cantonments and in naval stations.

Government recognition of the plan was given when the Secretary of War appointed ten widely known men and women to aid in a drive for funds to extend the public library system to all men in the service. A million dollars was asked for, and the public response was \$500,000 in excess of the sum requested. In addition nearly 200,000 books were donated.

In October, 1917, Dr. Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress, took over the control and direction of the War Service, and from that time on the headquarters of the work has been in the Library of Congress. Here a careful oversight of the work is kept, here the funds are administered and accounting is kept of every dollar of expenditure. Administrative expenses have been kept at a minimum.

In the year and a half of Library War Service the Association can point to the following accomplishments: It has built and put into operation 41 library buildings. Of these, 36 were built out of a fund supplied by the Carnegie Corporation, one was donated by a friend who prefers to remain anonymous, and three were constructed by the Navy Department. Forty-three large camp libraries have been established, and books have been supplied to 143 hospitals and Red Cross houses; 315 small library camps and posts, and 406 naval and marine stations have been equipped with book collections; 1,547 library branches and stations have been placed in Y. M. C. A and Knights of Columbus barracks and mess halls; 243 librarians have been loaned to the war service.

The purchase and collecting of books for the fighting men goes on uninterruptedly. So far 560,271 books, mostly technical, have been purchased by the Association, and 198,267 of these have been sent overseas. The total number of books transported to the men abroad is in excess of 1,000,000. It is difficult to estimate the number of gift books, largely recreational in character, in circulation in the camps, transports, naval stations and warships, because the number is increasing so rapidly. Certainly more than 3,500,000 of the books are at the disposal of the American Army and Navy.

## HIS LEFT IS ALL RIGHT

Helping to get men who have been invalidated home to overcome their dark and gloomy view of the future is one of the jobs of the librarians of the American Library Association on returning transports. On the way to Europe the librarian has little time to come into personal touch with the individual because there are too many men aboard demanding books from the

ship's library. On the return trip there are fewer men aboard and the librarian therefore has more time to become acquainted.

On a recent returning transport was a man with his right arm missing. He didn't see much of a chance for him, and he wasn't happy. He sat moodily on deck and spent much of his time brooding over his troubles.

"Can't I bring you a story to read?" the librarian inquired soon after the vessel started on its homeward journey. "No," was the prompt reply. "I'm no good for love stories hereafter."

"How about a book on electricity," the librarian suggested. "Most men are interested in electricity."

"There's nothing doing for me in that line," the wounded man replied with a glance at the place where his right arm used to be.

"We have a book on 'Business Letter Writing,'" the librarian persisted.

"Oh, well, bring it along," the patient said with resignation. Apparently he had decided he had to take a book and one was as good as another.

The librarian brought the book, and it interested the wounded man until he thought of that missing right hand.

"What's the use," he said with disgust. "I can't write letters with my right hand gone."

"Let's see about that," said the librarian. "We're going to start a class of two in left hand writing right now. I never tried it, but I think I can learn it."

So the two got busy trying to write with the left hand. They kept it up for a short while each day, and before the boat arrived the wounded man had written several left-hand letters to friends.

## THE RIGHT THING AT THE RIGHT TIME

In cases of "shell-shock," sometimes a very little thing will accomplish what the psychiatrists with all their skill fail to do. On a transport coming from the other side a few days ago there was a "shell-shock" victim among those invalided home. He sat alone on the deck of the transport, and every effort to rouse in him an interest in life seemed useless. The librarian of the American Library Association tried books, but he wasn't interested in books. One subject after another was suggested, to no avail.

"Let me go down and bring half a dozen books and see if we can't find something that will interest you," the librarian said finally.

"Oh, all right," the patient replied. "I don't care."

When the librarian returned with the half dozen books from his little shelf the man was in the same attitude as when the librarian left him. He hadn't "perked" up in the least. When the first book was handed to him, the patient took it as though he were doing the librarian a favor. He listlessly opened the book, and the first thing that met his eye was the book plate with the name of the donor of the book on it. He jumped to his feet as though stung.

"Why, that book comes from my old school teacher down at Danbury, Conn.," he exclaimed, and for the first time on the trip his face lit up and he was interested in something. He sat down and read the book through, then called for others.

"I've written her," he told the librarian just before the transport docked. His face was alight, and he had found a renewed interest in life. Also, he said, he had written letters to all his old friends, and he confided them to the librarian to be posted.

## IMPORTANT BOOKS WANTED BY SOLDIERS

There is a surprise every day in the busy life of the American Library Association's representatives at the various big army camps. At Camp Humphreys, Va., the other day, a big mountaineer came in.

"I want a book," he said.

"What sort of a book?" the librarian asked.

"I want a book," continued the mountaineer, "containing directions for the actual laying of sewer and water pipe, especially cast iron pipe, showing the making of lead joints and other details of pipe laying."

Within an hour another man came in and asked:

"Are there any books or pamphlets on 'junk' or the reclamation of waste, its storage, classification, etc.?"

It was several days later that the same librarian had a call for "something new on boot and shoe repairing."

## LIKE A LAND OF DARKNESS

For years statistics have been printed about the illiteracy of certain portions of these United States, but "What are statistics among friends?" Nobody ever pays any attention to them. Now, however, our great national army has been gathered together and the real facts of illiteracy and general ignorance are being brought to the light of day. There are real "backwoods" people in the United States, even in such an enlightened state as New Jersey, for instance. An American Library Association camp librarian over there reports discovering a man who had never seen a railroad train or street car until drafted into the national army. From Georgia came another recruit who had never talked through a telephone.

Michigan, however, furnishes the classic story of the boy who couldn't tell the difference between French and German, either spoken or written. A sergeant with a too strong sense of humor taught the boy to say Good Morning in German, and told him it was French. The boy used his new learning on a young French army officer. The Frenchman didn't like it, naturally, and the recruit was hauled up before his superior officer.

Result—the recruit was quickly convinced that German was German and shouldn't be used around in that particular section of the army, and the sergeant was sent back to the ranks, a sadder but wiser private.

## NOT FOR A LONG TIME

An enlisted man at one of the big camps volunteered to help unpack when the American Library Association was ready to open its camp library. He worked hard and faithfully for hours. Once he stopped to lay a book aside. When the work was finished, he hauled out the book.

"May I take this copy of 'Evangeline' along to read?" he asked.

"You surely may," said the librarian. A few days later he returned the book.

"Here is your 'Evangeline,'" he said. "I hadn't read that for a long, long time, and I certainly did enjoy it."

## WANTED—A FIRST READER

The American Library Association's librarian at one of the big Southern camps was much troubled. He had a "First Reader," and he didn't know what to do with it. It had come in among the "gift books" and he wasn't inclined to "look a gift horse in the mouth." Of course, he couldn't throw it away, but why keep it on the shelf?

While he was pondering the knotty problem, a Y. M. C. A. worker came in. "If you intend keeping that book for your library," said the Y. M. C. A. man, "you'd better not expose it on an open shelf."

"Why not?" the librarian demanded. "Because there are a lot of soldiers in this camp who don't know a thing about English, and they are ashamed to admit it. Put that book out where anybody can reach it and it will soon disappear. Hide it, but let it be known that you have it, and perhaps you can keep track of it."

## CHAIRS AT A PREMIUM

The question, "Do soldiers like to read?" was answered in a letter written by the American Library Association's representative at Camp Jackson.

"There is one continual rush from 5:45 A. M. till 11:30 or so at night," he writes. "The new commanding general dropped in to-day and suggested that we add a front porch to be used as a summer reading room."

The situation is as interesting at Camp Greene. The librarian at Camp Greene writes: "Last Thursday there were 320 men in here looking for books at 7 o'clock. I guess we handled a thousand men that night. There were 53 sitting on the floor reading at one time."

## THE DESPISED FEMALE WRITER

It's too bad F. Marion Crawford isn't around to enjoy the experience of Miss Ola M. Weyth, the American Library Association's librarian in the hospital at Camp Wadsworth. Miss Weyth stopped before one of the patients and offered him a book.

"Who wrote it?" the patient demanded.

"F. Marion Crawford," was the reply. "Not for me," said the soldier. "I never could stomach books written by women."

"But F. Marion Crawford isn't a woman," he was told.

"The deuce she ain't," said the soldier. "Then what is she?"

He finally accepted a "sample book," liked the sample and called for everything "She wrote."

## IN THE SAME BOAT

In one of the big base hospitals of the army not long ago a new librarian was set to work by the American Library Association. She was a very charming young woman, and very anxious to please all of her "customers," though some of them didn't even wish to look at a book. In her rounds she approached one of the patients and he declined to be interested in her wares. At the next cot she stopped and offered its occupant a book.

"What's it about?" the patient asked. "Oh, this is 'Bambi,'" said the librarian. "It's about a girl who married a man without his having anything to say about it."

"Hold on there," shouted the man who had declined all books. He raised himself up on his elbow and reached out his hand. "Give me that book. It's my autobiography."



# NEWS

From LIBRARY WAR SERVICE  
AMERICAN LIBRARY  
ASSOCIATION

**TO THE EDITOR:**—More books are urgently needed at once for the wounded men in hospitals and for men in camps awaiting demobilization. The books needed, mostly fiction, are on the bookshelves of the American public. Will you help to get them into the hands of soldiers and sailors by using as much of the matter on this sheet as possible?

**HERBERT PUTNAM**

Librarian of Congress  
General Director

Washington, D. C.  
December 7, 1918

## BOOKS NEEDED FOR MEN IN HOSPITALS

Every Public Library a Receiving Station for Gifts of Reading Matter, says Herbert Putnam.

"There are tens of thousands of wounded men in our army hospitals and every returning transport and hospital ship brings more thousands. Many of these men will be in hospitals for months, some of them for a year or more, before they are sufficiently recovered to be discharged from the army.

"These men need books. They need books more than they need almost anything else except surgical care and nursing."

Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress, who is General Director of the Library War Service of the American Library Association, thus directs attention to an opportunity for service that is open to everyone. For the books that are needed for our men in hospitals and those in camps awaiting demobilization are the books that are on the bookshelves of almost every American home.

"What these men need in reading matter is good current fiction," said Dr. Putnam. "The American Library Association has supplied and is supplying technical and educational books by thousands to meet the insistent demands of our men in uniform for that class of reading matter. These books have to be bought, and almost all of the funds available for the Association's Library War Service are required for this purpose and for the maintenance of the service.

"For fiction and general literature we have to depend largely on gifts from the public. Since last spring more than three million gift books have been placed in the hands of our soldiers and sailors. Books wear out, and these books have been widely scattered among the camps on this side and overseas, so now we have no reserve supply of good fiction to draw on for the pressing need of the moment, which is in the hospitals and the demobilization camps.

"Every good recent book that can be spared from anyone's personal book shelf will find its way quickly into the hands of some soldier or sailor who needs mental relaxation and recreation if it is taken or sent at once to the nearest public library. Every public library in the United States is a receiving station for Library War Service and books received are forwarded as speedily as possible to the hospitals and demobilization camps.

"There is no better way to make a Christmas gift to the men who have been wounded in our service than to give books."

## WHAT SOLDIERS READ

The American Library Association is asking for gifts of good recent works of fiction to supply the reading needs of our men in hospitals and demobilization camps. Every public library in the United States has been designated as a receiving station for such gifts.

The classes of books most in demand by the soldiers are fiction of the adventurous-romantic school. Recent requests from hospital and camp librarians emphasize the call for books of this sort. Zane Grey is perhaps the most popular of all writers with the enlisted men, and of his books, from "Heritage of the Desert" to "The U. P. Trail" there is never a sufficient supply. The "Tarzan" stories by Edgar Rice Burroughs are fairly devoured, and Rex Beach, John Fox, Jr., and B. M. Bower are prime favorites.

O. Henry's books are in constant demand, with scant supply. There are never enough copies of "Tom Sawyer" to meet the calls for Mark Twain's great classic of boyhood, though hundreds of copies have been bought in addition to those given by the public. Anna Katherine Green's detective stories vie with the adventurous tales of George Barr McCutcheon. Soldiers like the detective stories of Mary Roberts Rinehart, too, such as "The Man in Lower Ten" and "The Circular Staircase," as well as her later works.

Gene Stratton-Porter's stories of the Limerlost are very popular. So are the novels of Harold Bell Wright. Indeed, it may almost be said that any book that is popular with the general reading public is popular with the soldiers.

## WANTED! ROOM TO READ!

You may have wished that the crowded "movie" would thin out and give you a seat. You may have wondered if the people on the crowded street car had no homes at which they were ever going to get out and thereby make more room. But did you ever come upon a public library so crowded that readers sat on the floor rather than not be there at all?

That is the sort of attendance reported from many a reading room in the long list of libraries provided for American soldiers at home and overseas, at the front and in rest camps, hospitals and convalescent camps. That is the sort of welcome the War Library Service of the American Library Association is getting from soldiers and sailors in embarkation ports and on transports and trains, wherever the service extends, and that is very far afield. The consumption of reading matter is enormous, the variety of the requests almost infinite, the demand all the greater now that reduced duties increase the spare time of the men.

That sit-on-the-floor suggestion is no exaggeration. More than one camp librarian reports every seat occupied by readers, others perched on the tables and counters, and the floor likewise in use to full capacity.

Miss Grace Shellenberger, the hospital librarian at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, tells a typical story of conditions there when the influenza epidemic created new complications. She writes thus to the War Library Service:

"The boys learned what time the librarians came on duty and the orderly usually found 30 or more on hand when he came to sweep and dust at 6:45 a. m. We discriminated in favor of the boy on crutches or the one in the wheel chair. Sometimes the man on crutches takes the precaution to telephone because he must have a place to rest after making the effort to get to the library. Frequently they are so tired they fall asleep with head on the reading table when they first get in. By and by they wake up and read.

"Occasionally they resort to strategy to get in. When they think that a man is having more than his share of library comfort, a message comes that he is wanted at the 'phone by a 'Jane' down town, or to sign the pay roll. The bearer of the message promptly pre-empts the vacant chair. One evening the librarian heard three men planning to put in the fire call to clear out the library. When she remonstrated, they said, 'Well, missus, we haven't been in there at all and it looks like the nicest place on the Post.' Regulations were stretched and those boys from overseas found a seat on the floor."

From France the need and appreciation of books are testified just as eloquently. As an example, here are some paragraphs from a recent letter from Burton E. Stevenson, European Representative of the American Library Association in charge of War Service work in Paris. He writes:

"I enclose a letter from Mrs. Shaw of the Alcazar d'ete. She is the official visitor of American sick and wounded in French hospitals. There are many of our boys who are down with contagious diseases; well enough to read, but making slow recoveries, and in the midst of people who know little or no English. One poor fellow (and I suppose others) is in a sort of glass cage, incommunicado! Well, it is these men that these books are for. She delivers them to them, exchanges them, where the disease does not prohibit this, and looks after them generally. I have told her to let me know, and I will see that she does not lack for books."

"I do think, however, that the greatest care should be taken in selecting the books and magazines. I must protest emphatically against the inclusion of cheap, dirty, dog-eared books, such as have come through in a recent shipment. If enough clean, bright books to fill these cases haven't been secured by donation, for heavens sake go and buy some."

It is this sort of thing that actuates the immediate call of the A. L. A. for Christmas books for soldiers and sail-

ors. Nothing that can happen in public affairs can reduce the need of good books right now. No matter whether Germany is to be subdued or disorderly, no matter whether demobilization is to be slow or fast, no matter what the terms of the ultimate peace treaty and readjustment, we still have and shall have for a long time hundreds of thousands of men under arms, even after the number drops below millions where it now stands.

The hospitals are and will be full of wounded, sick and convalescent in great number. They need cheer and entertainment. They need instruction and diversion. Books are the almost universal agency of help under such circumstances, and right now is the time to see that books are available.

You cannot send a Christmas present book to every soldier whom you would like to remember, under the restrictions on shipment of Christmas packages. But you can send books or a book to soldiers through your public library or your local book store with the certainty that the gift will go right where it is needed most and your own soldier will be one of the beneficiaries when everyone else is doing the same thing.

Buy a Christmas present book for the soldiers when you are buying for gifts at home, and no purchase in the list will be more fortunately bestowed.

### WANT "HAPPY ENDINGS"

Why the unhappy ending is the stock weakness of the beginner at story writing is easy to explain. Stories with unhappy endings are easier to write! The human mind is naturally subjective and sad: vocabularies in every language have many more adjectives, verbs and adverbs to express sorrow and gloom than to express happiness and lightheartedness.

This subject lends itself nicely to a debate, but as far as the men in the war hospitals are concerned the argument has only one side: *Give us happy endings!*

A Red Cross nurse tells of a serial story that had been read by two of her patients, one of whom was depressed for a whole day because the heroine died.

"I wish I'd never read it," he complained. "I fell in love with that girl. If I ever found one exactly like her I'd certainly ask her to marry me!"

One very sick man in a Canadian hospital had started an adventure serial on the ship that brought him to America. The story was such a lurid affair that it actually increased his fever. He died the morning the next instalment was received.

Books with happy endings, books that will entertain and help pass away the weary weeks of convalescence, are needed at once for our wounded men in hospitals. Send your gifts to your public library. They will get to the soldiers without delay.

### BOOKS AS MIND SAVERS

Read this extract from a letter received by the American Library Association and then send the best books you own to the Public Library, to go to the boys in the hospitals:

"There are two boys in wheeled chairs, one with both legs gone, the other but one, who sit most of the day beside the books, which are so arranged that they can sit and pull them out without keeping others away. One boy said to me the other day, 'I never knew until now what books could mean in a man's life, I would have lost my mind if I could not have had the use of these books.'"

Take the book you have enjoyed to the public library and ask them to send it to a soldier in a hospital so he can enjoy it too.

## FICTION IN DEMAND BY WOUNDED SOLDIERS

Western Tales With a Dash of Romance are the Favorites — Love Stories with Happy Endings Wanted.

Fiction and the lighter forms of reading play a large part in the daily lives of the men in hospitals, every librarian of the A. L. A. War Service reports. Stories of adventure cannot be supplied in sufficient number. The men cannot get enough of Zane Grey, Rex Beach, Jack London, E. Phillips Oppenheim and Kipling. The best novel is a western story with a dash of romance.

"Every man will read a love story, but he honest prefers the wholesome sort," says the librarian at one of the largest hospitals. "I've quite revised my idea of the attitude of man toward sentimental reading."

On a visit of the librarian to the wards, one man had tentatively selected Stevenson's "Treasure Island" from an armful of books presented for his inspection. "Is it a love story?" he asked, and handed it back when given a negative answer. "Sure, I want a love story," he affirmed. "I've got a girl."

He liked the looks of Mary Johnson's "Audrey," but was warned that, though emphatically a love story, the novel had not a "happy ending." That gave him pause, but he finally chose "Audrey."

"I can stand the ending," he said. Unhappy endings have been known to cause lasting depression in military hospitals.

In the assortment of fiction and stories of personal war experiences, carried by the librarian on the same ward visit, were a dictionary, a higher algebra and trigonometry, a plain and solid geometry, and a book on mechanics, each of them going in response to a special request to the occupant of some bed. An Italian in one of the wards eyed the collection and drew out the trigonometry.

"Bill, you don't want that book," volunteered his bed neighbor to the left. "That's higher mathematics, you can't read that. Better give him a novel."

Bill looked inside the trigonometry and quite apparently found it no more intelligible than Chinese. Still, he was reluctant to surrender it for a novel in an easy style. Probably the title had appealed to the Latin in him, but obviously he wanted to hang on to it because it had real substance. He brightened with delight when the librarian told him she now was equipped to supply him with Italian books.

All the men like detective stories. A casual evening visit to the extreme psychopathic ward brought requests for detective fiction from three white and two negro patients.

There are hundreds of thousands of books, unused, on the shelves of American homes, that are just the books the tens of thousands of wounded men in the Army hospitals need now. Every public library is a receiving station for Library War Service. Books taken or sent to the library will get into the soldiers' hands promptly.



## INSTRUCTIONS FOR COLLECTION AND SHIPMENT OF BOOKS

### TO THE LIBRARIAN:

To maintain army morale, 500,000 more gift books are needed at once for overseas: The army is now depending on the American Library Association; the reputation of the A.L.A. will rest upon its ability to deliver. In this emergency the Association must rely upon the support of the public libraries of the country. Good fresh fiction is the chief need, western stories and stories of action such as men like. Speed in collection and shipment is essential; 500 books are worth more now than 5,000 books next summer.

All communications with respect to gift book collections will come to you from your State Agent. Please address all correspondence to him.

### PUBLICITY MATERIAL

The publicity material listed below will be available. Your State Agent will send you a minimum quantity of each or will request us to send it direct to you. Please address your orders for any additional quantity to the State Agent.

1. A printed extract from reports of overseas A. L. A. workers showing a need for books, for information of workers only. From 50 to 100 copies of this extract are now in the hands of the State Agent.
2. A lantern slide for use in moving picture houses.
3. A poster appealing for books, showing a soldier seated reading, with the caption "YANKS IN GERMANY WANT MORE BOOKS," and designating the Public Library as the collecting agency.
4. News stories in clip sheet form will be provided for your use with local newspapers.

In some cases other material may be provided by the State Agent.

#### SHIPPING INSTRUCTIONS

1. The books should be shipped by you, by freight collect, direct to the Dispatch Office designated below for your State.

**IMPORTANT:** Send bill of lading to the Dispatch Agent in every case. This is most important, as the government will not assume the charges on any shipment unless our agent can present this bill of lading. Also notify your State Agent when shipment is made, giving approximate number of books and date shipped.

2. All books should be plainly marked with the name of the city from which books are sent, as the quartermaster cannot accomplish bill of lading without this information.

3. Whenever possible, box fiction and non-fiction separately, marking the boxes as to the nature of contents.

4. It will not be necessary to prepare the books for circulation before shipping. Please don't hold up shipments—get the books off at the earliest possible date. Please do not hold back one box waiting for another box to be packed; the need is urgent. If it can be done without delaying shipment for more than forty-eight hours, however, we shall be grateful if you will prepare the books for circulation.

5. If book plates, pockets and cards are needed, they may be obtained from your State Agent.

6. The libraries in the various states are asked to ship as follows:

		<b>Address Shipment:</b>
Alabama	Mississippi	
Arkansas	Missouri	The Commanding Officer,
Colorado	North Carolina	Care of Quartermaster
Florida	Ohio	Newport News, Va.
District of Columbia	Oklahoma	(For American Library
Georgia	South Carolina	Association Dispatch
Kansas	Tennessee	Office.)
Kentucky	Texas	
Louisiana	Virginia	
	West Virginia	

Send bill of lading to Frederick Goodell, Box 219,  
Newport News, Va.

Delaware	New Jersey
Maryland	Pennsylvania

**Address Shipment:**  
Commanding Officer,  
Port of Embarkation,  
Hoboken, N. J.  
(For American Library  
Association Dispatch  
Office, 119 Hudson St.)

Send bill of lading to L. B. Traver, 119 Hudson St.,  
Hoboken, N. J.

Connecticut	New Hampshire
Maine	Rhode Island
Massachusetts	Vermont

**Address Shipment:**  
Depot Quartermaster,  
Cambridge, Mass.  
(For American Library  
Association Dispatch  
Office, Harvard Col-  
lege Library.)

Send bill of lading to Dr. C. O. S. Mawson, Widener Library,  
Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass.

Illinois	New York City
Indiana	and Brooklyn
Iowa	New York State
Michigan	North Dakota
Minnesota	South Dakota
Nebraska	Wisconsin

**Address Shipment:**  
The Commanding Officer,  
Port of Embarkation,  
New York City.  
(For American Library  
Association Dispatch  
Office, 31 West 15th St.)

Send bill of lading to L. J. Bailey, 31 West 15th St.,  
New York City

In view of the impending Victory Loan Campaign, we must avoid, as much as possible, the effect of a "drive" in collecting the half million books. It is essential, however, that our appeal be launched without loss of time and followed up consistently in the course of the next few weeks to insure a steady stream of books to the Dispatch Office, with the aim of having the designated quota in Paris before July 1st.

There is also a great need for magazines overseas. The present shortage is chiefly because little use is being made of the Burleson provision for mailing magazines, with a one-cent stamp placed on the notice on the cover. You can help greatly to increase the supply by calling the attention of members of your community to the fact that the men still overseas want fresh periodicals. Ask them to stamp their magazines and drop them in the post box promptly after reading them.

**Library War Service,  
American Library Association.**

April, 1919







**LIBRARIES  
FOR OUR  
SOLDIERS  
AND  
SAILORS**

**LIBRARY WAR COUNCIL**  
Appointed by the Secretary of War  
Washington, D. C.

## LIBRARY WAR COUNCIL

Appointed by the Secretary of War

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- ASA G. CANDLER  
Manufacturer and banker, Atlanta
- P. P. CLAXTON  
United States Commissioner of Education,  
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- J. RANDOLPH COOLIDGE, Jr.  
Architect, Boston
- MRS. JOSIAH E. COWLES  
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Clubs, Los Angeles
- JOHN H. FINLEY  
New York State Commissioner of Education,  
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- JAMES A. FLAHERTY  
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delphia
- E. T. STOTESBURY  
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- THEODORE N. VAIL  
President, American Telephone & Telegraph  
Company, New York City
- HARRY A. WHEELER  
Vice-President, Union Trust Company, Chicago

## WAR SERVICE COMMITTEE OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

UNDER THE WAR DEPARTMENT

Commission on Training Camp Activities

Appointed by the President of the United States

- |                           |                    |
|---------------------------|--------------------|
| J. I. WYER, Jr., Chairman | ELECTRA C. DOREN   |
| EDWIN H. ANDERSON         | MATTHEW S. DUDGEON |
| ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK        | FRANK P. HILL      |
| GRATIA COUNTRYMAN         | GEORGE B. UTLEY    |

## WAR FINANCE COMMITTEE

FRANK P. HILL, Chairman  
EMMA V. BALDWIN, Secretary

## EXECUTIVE OFFICES

Public Library of the District of Columbia  
Washington, D. C.

HAROLD BRADDOCK, Executive Director  
HAROLD FLACK, Associate Director  
DONALD P. BEARDSLEY, Assistant Treasurer  
AMERICAN SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY  
Treasurer

## LIBRARIES FOR OUR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS



IN A FEW weeks our new Army will be quartered in thirty-two cantonments and numerous training camps. Hundreds of thousands of vigorous, active, earnest Americans have been suddenly snatched from a life of civil liberty, and as suddenly plunged into a new life of military restraint without many of the pleasures or diversions of their former surroundings.

THE CANTONMENTS and training camps are to a great extent isolated, and in nearly every instance they are far removed from the home States of the troops to be assembled. The government will see that nothing is lacking in equipment and material to make the new soldiers efficient fighting men. But all of their time will not be required for training and drill. Some provision must be made for their hours of leisure.

AT THE request of the United States Government the American Library Association has undertaken to provide libraries for our fighting men. This will be made possible by a \$1,000,000 Library War Fund.

GOOD LIBRARIES constitute one of the few comforts of home which relatives and friends can provide for the men in the United States service. This Library War Fund offers a definite way by which these libraries can be provided. It is the only means for making sure that each man not only receives the one book which could be purchased with the dollar contributed by a mother or wife, but that he shall secure another book when he has read the first, and another when he has read the second one, and so on throughout the entire period of his service.

Under What Authority Is the Library War Council Raising This \$1,000,000 Fund?

THE AUTHORITY for this campaign is that of the United States government.



## ONE MILLION DOLLARS

THE FIRST STEP was the following letter to the American Library Association:

Commission on Training Camp Activities  
Appointed by the President of  
the United States

June 28, 1917.

At a meeting of the Commission on Training Camp Activities held this morning, it was unanimously voted to ask the American Library Association to assume responsibility for providing adequate library facilities in the thirty-two cantonments and National Guard training camps which are expected to open this autumn. Because your organization can call to its service the trained abilities of all the librarians of the United States, it seems natural to ask you to administer this problem for the government.

Briefly, we have in mind the erection in each camp of a suitably equipped central library which will be under your management and direction. The funds for the erection and equipment of these buildings will have to be provided from private sources, and I trust that your organization will be successful in obtaining ample financial support. The Y. M. C. A. and Knights of Columbus buildings located in the camps will be very glad to act as your distributing agencies.

The activity of your organization along this line will receive the full support and co-operation of this Commission, and I am authorized to express our sincere appreciation of your willingness to undertake this very important task.

Very sincerely yours

RAYMOND B. FOSDICK  
Chairman

THE NEXT STEP in the formation of the organization in charge of the Million-Dollar War Fund for Libraries was the appointment by Secretary of War Newton D. Baker of ten nationally-known men and women to constitute a Library War Council.

Commenting on this appointment, Secretary Baker wrote to Raymond B. Fosdick, Chairman of the Commission on Training Camp Activities, as follows:

## FOR WAR LIBRARIES

WAR DEPARTMENT

August 23, 1917

I understand that the American Library Association has generously assumed the responsibility, under the direction of your Commission, for providing reading material in our training camps, and that the plans which they have formulated to carry out this design are most comprehensive.

It is my understanding that the Library War Council will assist in connection with the Campaign to provide the libraries and books, and I trust that this activity, which will mean so much for the men, will meet with every success.

Cordially yours

NEWTON D. BAKER  
Secretary of War

Telegrams containing inspiring messages were received from each of the members appointed to the War Council indicating their enthusiastic acceptance.

Why \$1,000,000 for Libraries for Our  
Soldiers and Sailors?

BECAUSE that is the least amount, in the experience of the American Library Association and the Library War Council, needed to supply libraries to our soldiers at the front, in the field, in cantonments, in training camps, and on board the troop ships.

THERE ARE thirty-two cantonment library buildings to be erected. Skilled librarians must be employed. At once, 350,000 fresh, clean books must be purchased for the larger cantonments, and these and the other reading matter must be properly kept up and maintained and transported. It will be necessary to have sufficient funds on hand so that the reading matter in greatest de-

## ONE MILLION DOLLARS

mand among the soldiers, textbooks and the like, may be duplicated and replaced and each library maintained in a high state of efficiency.

ONE OF the heaviest items of expense at the beginning of this work is the erection of the library buildings at the various cantonments throughout the country. Plans for these have already been made. Each building will be 40 x 120 feet in size, one story high, and will have accommodations for ten thousand books, newspapers and magazines, and living quarters for the staff. Each of these libraries will be in charge of a trained librarian. In each camp it is planned to have a library headquarters with books and periodicals for reading room use, together with a complete system of distributing agencies, affording to the soldiers a first-class-city public library service. Without this character of service any library would be a useless thing.

IT IS FOR these services that the Library War Council needs \$1,000,000.

WHEN it comes to consideration of our soldiers and sailors, it is not what a service costs, but what the best is worth that counts. In view of the great service to be rendered, the question is not: "What are we going to do with so much money?" but rather, as one eminent librarian has asked: "Will \$1,000,000 be enough?"

Will These Libraries Be in Charge of Expert Librarians?

YES, IF a good librarian is necessary to make a library effective under ordinary conditions, such an official will be many times more necessary under the demands of the men and boys at the cantonments. The very best men in the library profession are needed for this service, and it is here that through its membership the American Library Association can be of vast service.

## FOR WAR LIBRARIES

Why Doesn't the Government Supply These Libraries?

BECAUSE we are engaged in a war in which the entire energy of the government is needed for the actual conflict. It was Secretary of War Newton D. Baker who appointed the Library War Council, with Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank, New York City, as chairman. Secretary Baker appointed this Library War Council because he knew that with the co-operation of the American Library Association the need for library facilities for the soldiers and sailors could best be presented to the country, and the necessary funds raised. The Library War Council is carrying out the commands of the government.

AGAIN, those of us who stay at home want to take as big a part as possible in this war. If we cannot go to fight, we insist on doing all we can to help the government win our battles. Our help in this way is not only a duty but a patriotic opportunity.

Do Other Peoples Supply Libraries for Their Fighting Men?

YES. Early in the war the Germans instituted a library service for all their soldiers and fitted out as a necessary part of the field equipment, traveling libraries of about two thousand volumes each, for each army corps. These were fitted up and sent out from the Royal Library in Berlin.

THE PEOPLE of Our Ally, Great Britain, provide libraries for their soldiers through no less than four volunteer organizations. So it is that parcels containing libraries go forth to all parts of the world wherever the British soldier is fighting. Malta received 7,000 volumes per month, Basrah, 9,000, Alexandria, 3,000, Saloniki, 2,000, and even units in East Africa, Italy and Russia are supplied. The Admiralty requested the library to supply a volume for every sailor in the fleets.

## ONE MILLION DOLLARS

### Do Soldiers Want Libraries?

**YES.** "I don't know how we should live without your circulating libraries," writes one wounded soldier to the British library association. "We have no books," is the appeal of an isolated group of wounded in Egypt. During the recent troubles on the Mexican border the dreary times of waiting to move forward were relieved by the volunteer work of the American Library Association, which, working in conjunction with the Y. M. C. A., was able to lessen the burdens of loneliness that fell upon the soldiers by supplying them with small libraries.

**READ** Hugh Britling's letter to his father: "We read, of course. But there never could be a library here big enough to keep us going. We can do with all sorts of books, but I don't think the ordinary sensational novel is quite the catch it was for a lot of them in peace times. Some break toward serious reading in the oddest fashion. I used to imagine that reading was meant to be a stimulant, but here it has to be an anodyne."

### Aren't the Y. M. C. A. and Knights of Columbus Doing This Work?

**NO.** The work of the Y. M. C. A. in caring for the comfort as well as the spiritual welfare of the soldiers is being magnificently done. But in the making of an efficient library system, skilled librarians are a necessity. It was for this reason that the United States government requested the American Library Association to undertake the work. The Y. M. C. A., Knights of Columbus and other organizations are enthusiastically cooperating. Every Y. M. C. A. hut and Knights of Columbus building will be a branch library, as will the camp drug stores, banks, and other business and recreational places on the main streets of the cantonments. In communities where the number of soldiers and sailors is not sufficient to warrant a complete library system, there will be operated a branch library system from central distribution points.

## FOR WAR LIBRARIES

### Why Don't Cities Take Care of Their Own Soldiers?

**I**N THE first place, cities have no administrative machinery for reaching all their soldier and sailor boys all the time, as the men in the service are transferred from one point to another. Again, they know that publishers will give enormous reductions in the price of books; that the government will help provide transportation and other expenses; and that the American Library Association is organizing a system that will reach all the service men all the time.

### I Gave Books; Why Do You Want Money for Libraries?

**BECAUSE,** while the solicitation of books and magazines has been prosecuted with vigor, it must be frankly admitted that this method has not brought the amount nor always the quality of books required. It must be clearly understood that a library is something more than a collection of books. The library system for our soldiers will consist not only of books, but of buildings and equipment and every other factor of modern library service—all under the direction of the organization so manifestly the best fitted for this work, that it was commanded to undertake it by the United States government.

**BY** THE present plan, no money for camp library purposes is being solicited by any organization other than the American Library Association. With the \$1,000,000 War Fund, the Library Association will provide a complete library system comprising a national headquarters, branch headquarters in important centers throughout the United States, and active libraries in all places where soldiers and sailors are assembled.

**A** SURVEY of the entire field has determined that \$1.00 will furnish a book, keep it in circulation, replace it when it is worn out, and all the time pay a share of the expense of properly housing and caring for these libraries in the various camps.

## ONE MILLION DOLLARS

One dollar apiece from the stay-at-homes will give to those who are fighting our battles some of the pleasure they crave, relieve the pang of homesickness and loneliness, and keep them in touch with the life they have vacated.

### Will All Our Soldiers and Sailors Have Libraries?

**YES.** THE FIELD to be covered by these libraries includes service for recruits, for men in training, for men being mobilized, for men in garrisons, for men in their rest periods while on the march, and even for the men at the front. The libraries will serve the crippled and maimed men returned from service, wounded soldiers, interned groups and prisoners of war, men awaiting the muster-out, sailors on shipboard, and sailors at the various naval stations. Not a man in any branch of Uncle Sam's war service must be neglected.

### What Will Be Done With These Libraries After the War?

**MANY** of the books will be worn out by use. Again, as camps are closed in America, books will follow our troops to England and France for camp and hospital use. Others will be sent to permanent regular Army and Navy posts in America. The remaining books, if any, probably will be used to form new permanent public libraries or to strengthen old ones in parts of America where books and libraries are needed.

### How Much of This \$1,000,000 Will Be Used For the Expenses of This Campaign?

**THE EXPENSE** of this campaign has been met privately. Every cent of the million dollars will be used for the purposes stated.



## FOR WAR LIBRARIES

**THE MORALE** of the Army is the hidden force which uses the weapons of war to the best advantage, and nothing is more important in keeping up this morale than a supply of really good reading for the men in their hours of enforced inactivity.

HENRY VAN DYKE

**THE COMMITTEE ON WAR ACTIVITIES** of the Knights of Columbus desires to thank you for your generous offer inviting us to co-operate with you in the great work you are carrying on in supplying our boys with a well-equipped library service in the various Army cantonments.

Your plan could not be improved upon, and we shall be very happy to do everything in our power to make your work a success.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS  
COMMITTEE ON WAR ACTIVITIES

F. W. DURBIN  
Director of Operations

**THE LIBRARIES** so far established are proving of incalculable value as an antidote for drinking, gambling and dissipation of all kinds, most of the men preferring a book to a pack of cards, a bottle of rum or a set of dice. It is obvious that the task of every citizen who cannot fight is to help furnish these libraries.

ORRIN C. LESTER

**T**HE PROJECT is a noble one, and the members of your Committee deserve the gratitude of the whole American people for what you are doing.

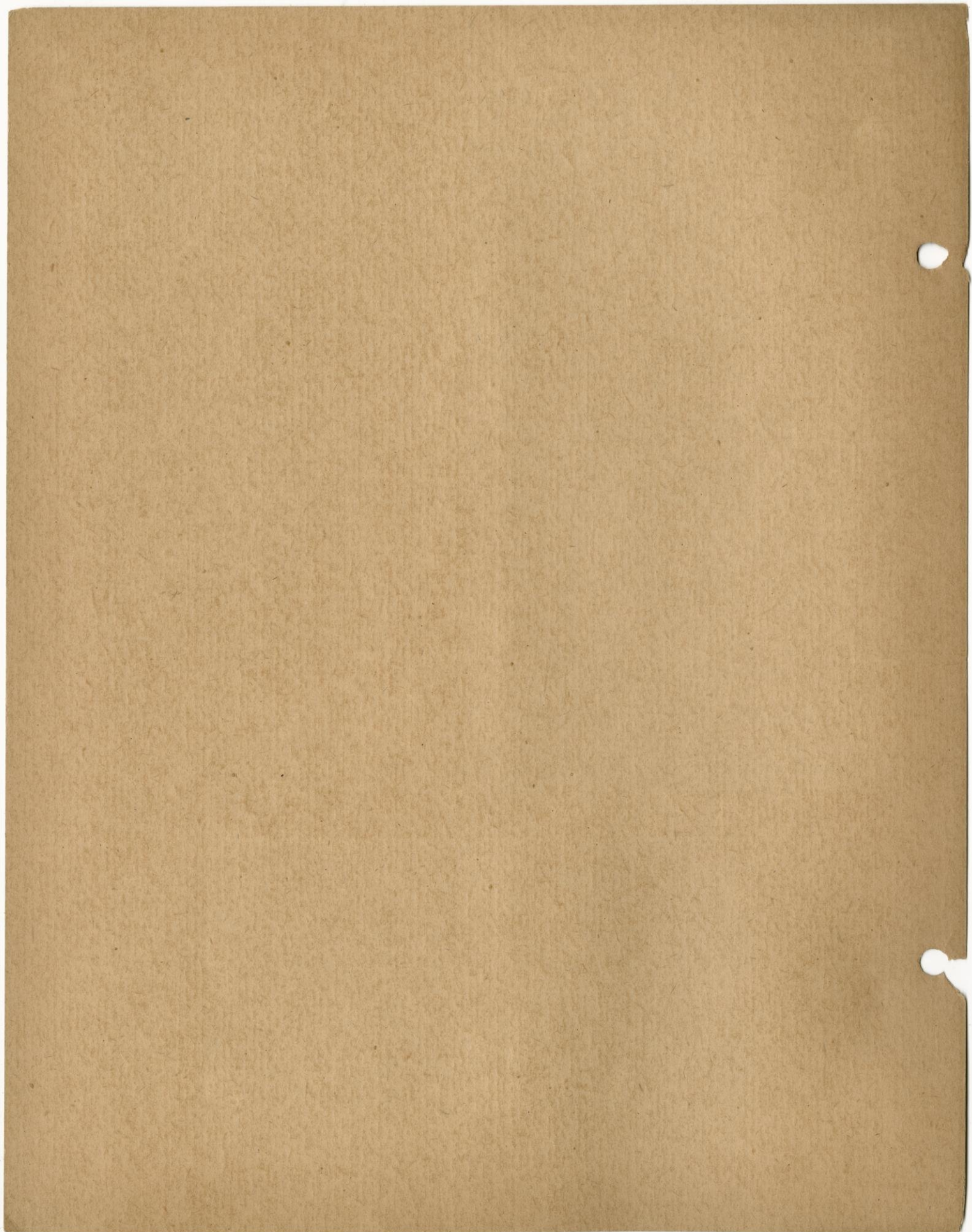
LEWIS J. O'HERN, C. S. P.  
Official Representative of American Hierarchy, Catholic Army and Navy Chaplain Bureau

August 3, 1917

**A** RECENT tour of twelve of the Army and Navy camps has served to deepen my conviction that there will be a very large demand for reading matter for all the training centers, and especially in the cantonments of the national or draft army. Everywhere I went, I asked Army officers, Y. M. C. A. secretaries, Knights of Columbus men and representatives of the Commission on Training Camp Activities whether books and periodicals would be needed in large quantities. There was unanimity in the reply that the provision of suitable libraries is one of the really fundamental things to be considered in connection with the organization and administration of these camps.

The American Library Association is to be congratulated upon having seen this opportunity, on having worked out a comprehensive, well-considered plan for supplying reading matter to all the Army forces of the United States, both at home and abroad, and on having decided to appeal for support through the libraries of the country. I am confident that the response will be prompt and generous.

GEORGE E. VINCENT  
President, Rockefeller Foundation



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# A GREAT NEED

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## BOOKS for our SOLDIERS and SAILORS



A. L. A. CAMP LIBRARY BUILDING

Buildings of this type, many of them much larger, have been erected at thirty-four large camps and stations.

**MORE BOOKS**—hundreds of thousands of them—are needed for the *War Service Libraries* maintained by the American Library Association at cantonments, training camps, posts, forts, naval stations, on vessels, and overseas. **OUR MEN MUST HAVE THESE BOOKS** They want them for their leisure hours—for recreation and for study. Experience has proved that they are eager to read, and books must be provided.

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## WILL YOU HELP?

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SEP SEP 1917

## Let Your Idle Books Help Our Soldiers

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Our young men are sacrificing their education, business, professional training and home life to serve their country.

They need books and current magazines for study, recreation and diversion in lonely moments. You can help them by donating books and magazines which will be forwarded to army camps, the front, and the hospitals.

Books on the War, Popular Travel, History, and Biography, as well as Short Stories, Detective Stories, Stories of the Sea and Adventure, are desired. Any readable book of general interest, will appeal to the soldiers, as there are men of varying tastes among them.

**"DO YOUR BIT"**

by immediately bringing to

**THE PUBLIC LIBRARY**

such books as you wish to donate.

## SOLDIERS' LIBRARY

Given by Citizens of Chicago  
Collected by the Chicago Public Library  
Distributed by the Y. M. C. A.

Handle Carefully      Return Promptly  
Give the Next Man a Chance

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PROPERTY OF THE SOLDIERS' LIBRARY

## WHAT HAS BEEN DONE

*In the Big Camps.* Library Buildings have been erected by the American Library Association in 34 of the large camps. Each building accommodates from 10,000 to 15,000 volumes and from 175 to 250 readers.

In every camp from 8 to 20 branch libraries are maintained in Y. M. C. A., K. of C., and Y. W. C. A. buildings, and in hospital reading rooms; and each branch needs from 500 to 1,500 of the A. L. A. books.

Library Deposit Stations containing 50 to 100 books each are being established in barracks and mess shacks. There will be a hundred or more of them in some cases.

*Men Overseas* are being supplied from dispatch offices established at Atlantic ports, and by the purchase of books in Europe.

A librarian has been sent to France to supervise their distribution, and to make certain that every organization which serves our troops is supplied with the books it needs.

*In Smaller Camps.* Books are being sent by the Association direct to scores of Chaplains, Y. M. C. A. and K. of C. secretaries and to officers. Some of these have a few hundred men and need a few hundred books; others need many thousands of books.

A Fund of \$1,700,000 (including grants for buildings) has been given by the American people for the work. Not a dollar of this fund will be spent for administration at headquarters or in the field that can be saved for books, but it must cover the erection and maintenance of buildings; the purchase of equipment and supplies; salary and expenses of librarians and assistants (many of whom are not volunteers) in camps, dispatch offices, and in France; travel; transportation of books and supplies (a very large part of which cannot be at government expense); subscriptions to periodicals, and the purchase of such books (hundreds of thousands of them) as will not be obtained as gifts.

## WHAT REMAINS TO BE DONE

Half a million books are still required to meet the actual needs of men in the 34 large camps.

Another half million are needed immediately for the military forts, posts and small camps; for the naval stations and vessels; for the marine corps training stations and barracks.

And for the men on transports and overseas there is need for an almost unlimited supply.

For every *man* in service there ought to be a *book* in service. That means at least a million more books at once. And books wear out in use. They must be replaced frequently.

*Hundreds of thousands will be purchased; but every dollar available for purchase is needed for the sort of books that cannot be expected as gifts.*

Therefore:

*Hundreds of thousands must be obtained as gifts.*



INTERIOR A. L. A. LIBRARY, GREAT LAKES  
NAVAL TRAINING STATION

One of the 34 library buildings in American camps. Branches are maintained in Y. M. C. A., K. of C., Y. W. C. A. and hospital buildings, and deposit stations are being established in barracks.

## Let Your <sup>SEP</sup> <sup>SEP</sup> 1917 Idle Books Help Our Soldiers

Our young men are sacrificing their education, business, professional training and home life to serve their country.

They need books and current magazines for study, recreation and diversion in lonely moments. You can help them by donating books and magazines which will be forwarded to army camps, the front, and the hospitals.

Books on the War, Popular Travel, History, and Biography, as well as Short Stories, Detective Stories, Stories of the Sea and Adventure, are desired. Any readable book of general interest, will appeal to the soldiers, as there are men of varying tastes among them.

**"DO YOUR BIT"**

by immediately bringing to

**THE PUBLIC LIBRARY**

such books as you wish to donate.

## SOLDIERS' LIBRARY

Given by Citizens of Chicago  
Collected by the Chicago Public Library  
Distributed by the Y. M. C. A.

Handle Carefully      Return Promptly  
Give the Next Man a Chance

PROPERTY OF THE SOLDIERS' LIBRARY



## WHAT YOU CAN DO

You can pass on to the men in khaki the books you have enjoyed but will not read again.

You can give them some of the books you like best—books you would like to keep. They will like them, too.

You can send novels, tales of adventure, detective stories and standard fiction; up-to-date books on civil, mechanical and electrical engineering, the trades, business, the professions and agriculture; recent text-books on military subjects, mathematics, the sciences, and foreign languages; books of travel, history, biography, poetry and the present war; dictionaries and new encyclopedias; interesting books in foreign languages.

LIBRARY WAR SERVICE, AMERICAN LIBRARY  
ASSOCIATION,

HERBERT PUTNAM, *General Director,*

Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

March, 1918.

(Detach this label and put it on your package of gift books,  
then send the package to nearest public or other library)

.....  
From .....

For "WAR SERVICE LIBRARY."

The.....Library

Town.....

State.....

SEP SEP 1917  
Let Your Idle Books Help  
Our Soldiers

Our young men are sacrificing their education, business, professional training and home life to serve their country.

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PROPERTY OF THE SOLDIERS' LIBRARY



in the hands of our soldiers and sailors destined to proceed overseas. NO WRAPPING—NO ADDRESS. A. S. BURLISON, Postmaster General.

December 1918

THE

Twenty Cents

# RED CROSS

MAGAZINE

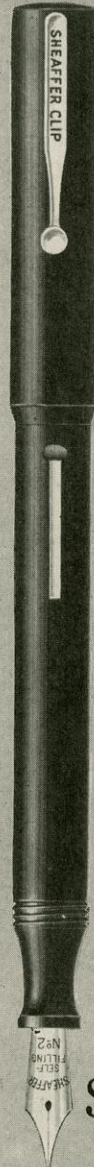


ESSIE WILLCOX SMITH.



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A Sheaffer Pen. in the Christmas box to your soldier or sailor would surely please him.

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# Wanted—Books for the Soldiers!

Some personal experiences at Camp Zachary Taylor

By *Alice Hegan Rice*

*Author of "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," "Lovey Mary," "Sandy," etc.*

---

WHEN conscription for the National Army was first put in motion it was like a huge dragnet reaching down into the tranquil waters of civilian life and drawing up thousands of young men into the complicated meshes of war. It was practically the first time that Young America had suffered coercion, had felt the least restraint on that glorious freedom which was its birthright. It was a stupendous thing to ask of these youths suddenly to lay down their various vocations and ambitions and submit unquestioningly to a great unknown authority which, for an unknown time, was arbitrarily to control not only each detail of their daily lives but their destinies as well.

In recognition of the debt the nation owed to them, the President appointed a Commission on Training Camp Activities, one of the most important phases of which was the task of supplying reading matter for the American Army and Navy both at home and abroad.

The Commission wisely turned this branch of the service over to the American Library Association, with the modest request that it undertake to furnish books for the forty-three cantonments, each of which contained more than thirty-five thousand men, to say nothing of the outgoing transports, the innumerable smaller camps and aëro and naval stations scattered from the Atlantic to the Pacific coasts.

It was an order sufficient to stagger the most courageous, but Dr. Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress, who was director of the work, was equal to the emergency. "A Million Dollars for a Million Books for a Million Soldiers," was the request proffered to the American people.

We are all familiar with the book campaign that followed, with the fact that more than a million and a half dollars were raised, and two million books donated. What the general public does not realize is the far-reaching results of that campaign.

Never, perhaps, in the history of the world has such a variety of types, occupations, and races

been gathered together as is represented in the National Army. The men are not soldiers in the professional sense; they are lawyers, doctors, artists, clerks, laborers, mechanics, and hoboes—men of every class and every creed—not gathered together as a heterogeneous mass, but bound together by a great and unifying principle.

Three months after the establishment of the camp libraries, 40 per cent. of these new-made soldiers had become their patrons. No other form of camp recreation, not even the ubiquitous movies, can show such a record as that! But it is not alone as recreation centres that the camp libraries are used. War to-day is a science, and the soldier who seeks promotion must acquire definite knowledge of the machinery of war. Books on aviation, signaling, on the technique of drilling, on airplanes, gas engines, hydraulics, electricity, are in constant demand. Mechanics who have never been inside of a library are learning the use and advantage of technical books.

But it is not of camp libraries in general that I am best qualified to speak. My work for the past year has had to do with the hospital library at Camp Zachary Taylor and, while it has presented its individual problem and furnished its quota of comedies and tragedies, it is perhaps only typical of all the work that is going on in all the base hospitals abroad as well as at home.

When the cantonment was first built and the task of distributing reading matter among the eighteen hundred sick soldiers was turned over to my small committee, we were confronted with the fact that the hospital was half a mile from the camp library, that there was no provision in any of the wards for books, and no means provided for moving them from one ward to another. After obtaining permission from the adjutant and valuable assistance from the Y. M. C. A., we managed to install a three-foot book shelf in each of the fifty-eight wards of the base hospital. Then came the task of filling them. The main library agreed to give us ten volumes to a shelf to start with, and we borrowed the food cart

from the officers' mess, and set about distributing them. But the placing of books on the shelves was only the beginning of our labors; for only the men who were up and about could make use of them, and it was soon evident that our task was to establish a circulating library on a unique plan. Armed with baskets full of books, carefully selected and placed with titles up, we went from ward to ward and bed to bed proffering our wares.

At first our mission was misunderstood. Some of the boys thought we were selling the books, and offered to pay for them. To many the idea of a free library service was quite new. Nine out of ten of the patients would view us with suspicion: "No, I ain't any hand for reading," was the most frequent response in those early days. But the tenth man, probably, would be sitting up in bed waiting for us with eager eyes. "I been watching for you," said one. "I was skeered you'd come while I was being operated on."

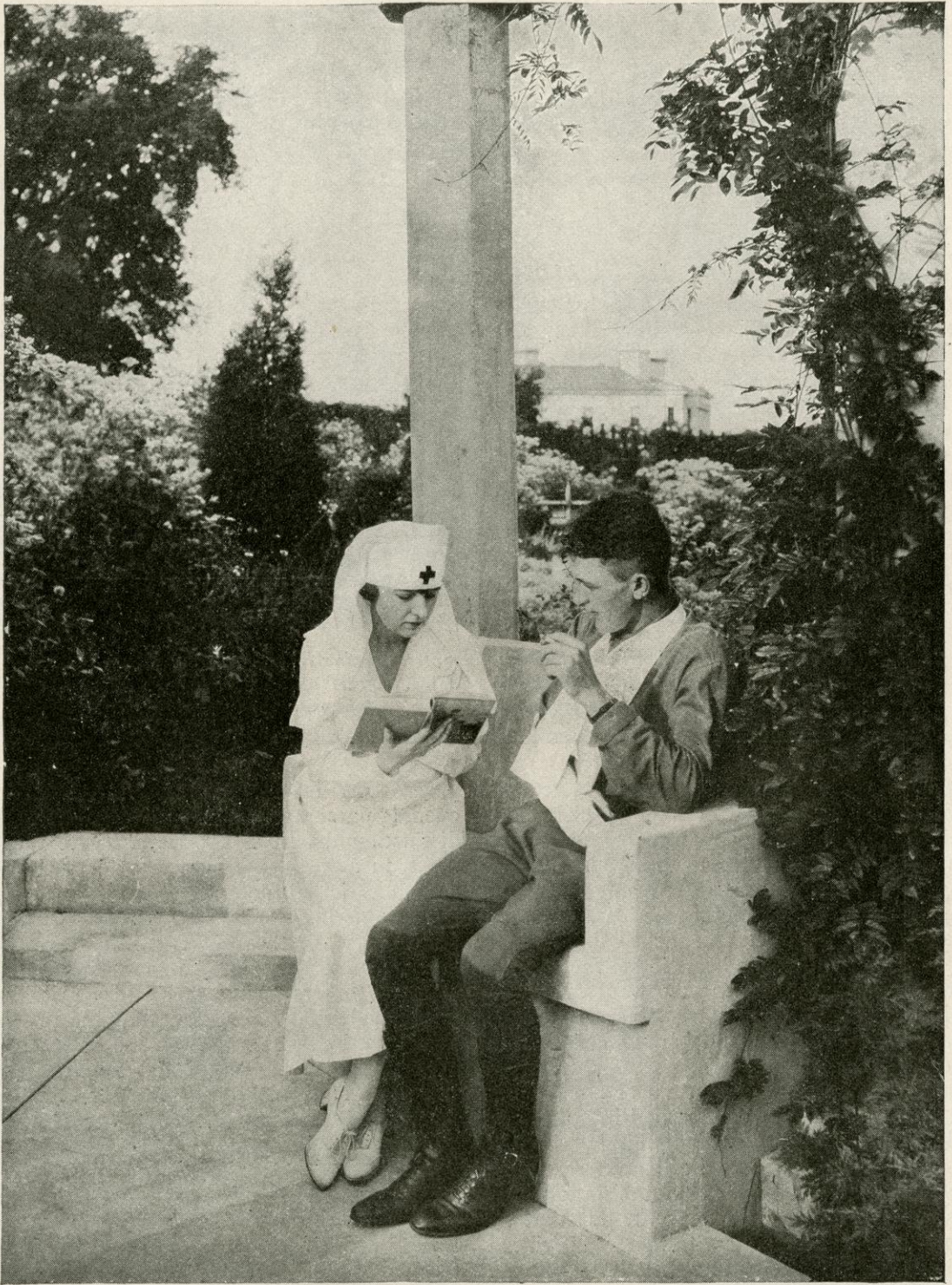
The reading habit spread like the measles. The man who on our first visit said, condescendingly,

"Oh, I jest as soon read it fer ye as not," later boasted that he had read more books while in the hospital than he had ever read in his whole life before. He had read six!

The main difficulty in circulating the books lay in the fact that some wards were "contagious" and some were not. For instance, the books might circulate from one measles ward to another, but not from a measles to a mumps ward. In extreme cases, such as empyema or meningitis, the books, of course, were never moved from the ward. This, together with the fact that patients are constantly being transferred, made classification and cataloguing out of the question. The one duty of the volunteer librarian was to connect the man with the book that would interest him. Some wanted only books that they had read before. One husky Virginian, recovering from mastoiditis, asked if we had ever heard of a book called "Uncle Tom's Cabin." In the same ward an Italian, a plasterer by trade, asked for Dante's "Inferno" and "Romola."



*At the Knights of Columbus building at Pelham Bay, the American Library Association distributes technical books to sailors. Nearly 600,000 of these technical books have been bought by the Association for the sailors and soldiers*



*One of the joys of being convalescent — and also of being unable to use one's eyes for reading — is to have the printed words read to one by an interesting Red Cross worker!*



*The librarian in the Red Cross House at Walter Reed Hospital in Washington. The Library Association is operating over 800 libraries at various camps, at naval stations, and overseas*

Often a man is able to get through a tedious convalescence by the aid of some special book. I remember one poor chap who lay for weeks with heavy weights attached to his legs, undergoing a painful corrective treatment. He only stopped reading long enough to eat. His invariable remark was, "You picked me a good one. As long as I am reading I forget the pain."

Frequently we find men who want books on special subjects. For instance, there was one frail, sensitive young man, from a small town in Illinois, who was on fire with the desire to be an artist. He had read everything he could get hold of about the old masters, and in a burst of confidence told us that he had enlisted with the one thought of getting to Paris and seeing the Louvre. That he knew the great artists and their works by sight was quite evident, but that he was not on speaking terms with them was evinced by the fact that he made frequent allusions to one Ti-Ti-an, who proved to be no other than Titian.

Another request came for a book on manners from a rough diamond, who longed to be polished. At the end of a week he handed back the book on etiquette that had been given him with the remark that "he couldn't get on to the very first

page." On investigation we found that the opening paragraph assured the aspirant to social distinction that it is not necessary to take full dress on a week-end party, as a Tuxedo is regarded as quite proper.

In proffering the books from cot to cot it is amusing to see the way the illiterates find excuses for not reading. Some claim impaired eyesight, others "ain't no hand fer it." One beguiling Irishman, on requesting me to write a postal card for him, got around it by saying: "You write it fer me, sister, you can say it prettier ner I can." But in most cases there is the frank and pathetic confession, "I don't know how to read ner write."

In one draft of 9,500 at Camp Taylor, 800 were illiterates. Of these 100 were foreigners, leaving 700 illiterate white Americans! General Hale stated in print, that out of 40 of these selected at random, only one knew what we were fighting for, only ten knew whom we were fighting, and many of them knew neither the state they were born in nor the state they were now living in. These facts seem incredible, until one considers that many of the recruits at Camp Taylor come from the Tennessee and Kentucky moun-



tains, and have had little chance of receiving even the most rudimentary education. The story is told of one lank mountain boy who, on reaching camp, was surprised to find that he was not in France. "They tole me," he said, "that I'd ride on a railroad train, and crost a big body of water to git to France and I done it."

Another young chap was asked by the chaplain where he came from. "Hardin County, Kentucky," was the prompt response. "What part of the state is that?" asked the chaplain. "I don't know, partner," said the boy. "I ain't no scholar."

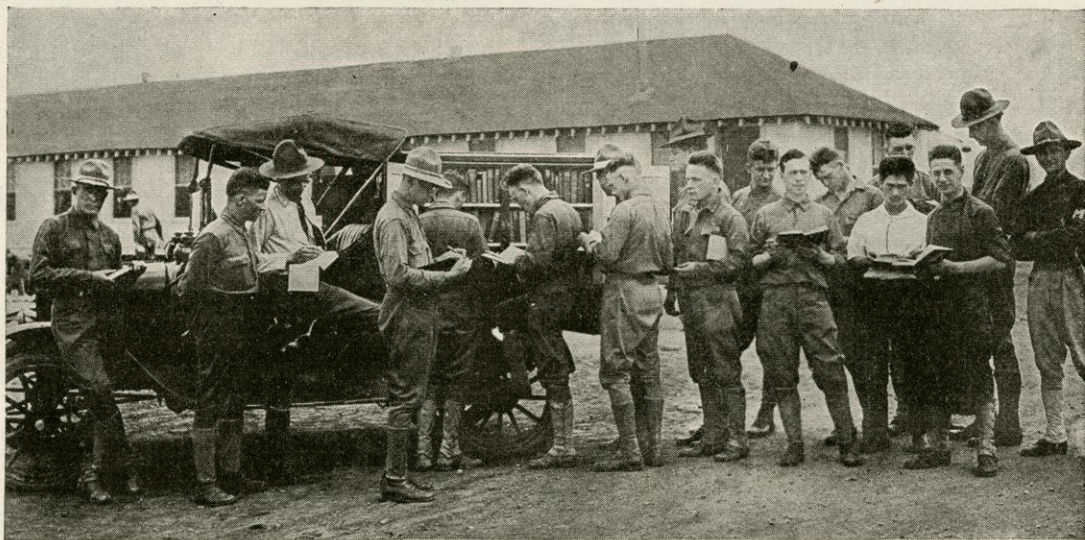
What the army is doing for such mountain boys alone is amazing. These stalwart young Americans, hitherto out of touch with modern progress, proud and ambitious but wholly inarticulate, are getting their chance for the first time in their lives. Their education is being conducted on a generous and thorough plan. Four nights in the week school is held in the mess halls, and sometimes there are as many as twenty-two hundred pupils.

When we find illiterates in the hospital, we begin to teach them to read and write while they are still in bed. I have seen intelligent looking men of more than twenty-five, who did not recognize their names when they saw them in print. To these we bring primers and first readers and copy books, and they wrestle with c-a-t cat and b-a-t bat, with the same grim determination

they have shown in tilling the soil and hewing the forests in their mountain homes.

Now that a Red Cross House has been opened in the hospital grounds, classes are held for convalescents every afternoon, the Louisville school teachers volunteering their services for the work. From sixty to seventy pupils are already enrolled. A room has been set apart for the hospital library, and a trained librarian is in charge to cooperate with the committee of volunteers. In this way we are enabled promptly to supply the needs of the men, to keep on the shelves not only good, bright fiction and technical books, but foreign books and magazines as well.

The problem of the foreigner has been a difficult one. Russians, Poles, Italians, Swedes, Greeks, all pass through the long hospital corridors. Often they read very little English, and we must find them simple books which they can understand. These, generally dubbed "Dagos," are the butt of the other boys' wit, and it is sometimes hard to persuade them to study English on account of the teasing. One day I was teaching a fine-faced Italian boy, named Larry, the alphabet. From the adjoining cots came a chorus of jeers: "Larry don't know his A, B, C's. He don't know a p from a q," etc. In order to relieve the situation I announced that I was teaching him the English alphabet, and he was going to teach me the Italian, and if any other boy was smart enough to know the alphabet in two



*The American Library Association operates trucks with book cases which distribute books to the various camps. The association too has already sent nearly a million books overseas*

languages, he was to hold up his hand. This had the desired effect. But before I left Larry whispered, in agonized embarrassment, "Lady, I can no teacha you Italian alphabet. I can no reada, no writa my own language."

Another interesting and inspiring opportunity presented to the hospital librarian is that of meeting the moral needs of the men. The awakening of the religious instinct in this world war has been a matter of general comment. But its reason is not far to seek. The men are meeting new conditions, adjusting themselves to the amazing fact that they are preparing to kill their fellow men or be killed by them. Homesickness, loneliness, domestic worries assail them. Many a boy has been found sobbing into his pillow, when a moment before he had saluted the inspecting officer with a smile. A large percentage of them are suffering physical disability for the first time. Hundreds are undergoing operations for appendicitis, hernia, and other troubles of long standing; many others are having severe corrective treatment for misplacements of one kind and another. And a small number are facing problems that are harder to meet than the shrapnel of the enemy—the discovery that they have tuberculosis, or organic heart trouble, or coming blindness. Few people understand that this class, when pronounced by the Disability Board unfit for service, are not sent home, but are treated by the best specialists the Government can obtain so long as there is the slightest chance of their recovery. It is doubtful whether the first-aid stations behind the firing line afford any more poignant tragedies than these eager young soldiers, many of them volunteers, who, keen for life and all its glorious opportunities, are commanded to halt by a voice grimmer than Death's and harder to obey.

Is it surprising that in such cases men turn for comfort to religion? Through the Y. M. C. A. thousands of small khaki-covered Bibles are furnished us for circulation, and one has only to walk through the wards to see the use that is being made of them. Sometimes one gets a refreshing point of view from a man who is being introduced to the Scriptures for the first time. I remember offering a novel to a former bartender before I noticed that he was absorbed in the Bible. "No," he said, without looking up, "I don't want to read nothing 'til I see how this here turns out."

The question of magazines has been a perplexing one to the camp librarians. The first call for them resulted in a general cleaning out of attics, and a deluge of old copies of periodicals as hopelessly antiquated and unfit as the "Undertakers' Review" for 1899. Appropriate magazines of the current year are in constant demand.

Camp Zachary Taylor receives from five to thirty sacks of magazines a day. These are sorted, the best ones placed in Y. M. C. A. huts and in the hospital, especially in contagious wards, and the unfit are sold for old paper. As a rule, magazines prove of less use in the hospital than books; they are glanced at and tossed aside, whereas a good book will hold the attention for days. Home papers, on the contrary, are greatly in demand, and many editors of small country newspapers are rendering real service in sending copies to the base hospital. When Private Wm. Jones reads in the *Smithville Express* that "Miss Ferney Wilson spends all her time up at the post office waiting for letters from Camp Taylor. How about that, Bill?" he begins to improve at once.

The great objects of the library work are to help win the war by keeping up men's courage, providing right recreation, and setting high standards, and to carry on the great work of reconstruction by educating the men through directed reading.

For this latter work the Government is planning the greatest educational work ever conceived. Every disabled man discharged from the hospital is to be given, if he desires it, a thorough course of vocational instruction in the trade or profession for which he is best suited. Think of a free technical education, under the supervision of the best vocational teachers, for every man who wants it! The training is begun at the patient's bedside and continues as long as it is necessary to make him competent.

In all this work books play an increasingly important part. General Pershing has called for fifty tons of books a month to help win the war. Each soldier that goes up the gang-plank of a transport is given a book to read on the journey, with the request that he carry it ashore when he reaches a French port. Here they are gathered up and forwarded to the trenches. The demand for books never ceases. They receive hard usage and are short-lived. The supply must be continuous to meet the demand.

The American Library Association has started a campaign to collect books for the soldiers and sailors, and the campaign is to continue during the period of the war. Two million more books are needed at the present time to stock the libraries and recreation buildings in this country and France. By supplying the fiction, the public enables the American Library Association to buy those technical books which are so necessary, not only for the soldiers who are going over, but for the disabled and, please God, victorious soldiers who are coming back!



## Warmth for the Bathroom

Warm up the bathroom in a jiffy with a Perfection Oil Heater. Chases the chill from *any room*—easily carried about—burns ten hours on a gallon of kerosene oil.

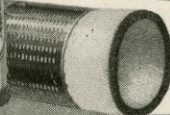
Perfection Oil Heaters met the fuel shortage effectively last winter, in over 3,000,000 homes.

Buy your Perfection *Now* at your local dealers.

THE CLEVELAND METAL PRODUCTS CO.  
7222 Platt Ave. Cleveland, Ohio

Made in Canada by the Perfection Stove Co., Ltd., Sarnia, Ontario

*The New No. 500 Perfection Heater Wicks, fixed to metal carriers, are trimmed, burned and ready to light. Rewicking is easy. Slip out the old wick and carrier—slip in the new.*



# PERFECTION

## OIL HEATERS

Look for the  
Triangle Trade Mark

SAVE THE NATION'S COAL



were dropped  
Station and on hostile billets.  
machines returned."

**KEEN KUTTER  
MOWER FOUND  
ON BATTLEFIELD**

Corp. George E. Owen of Tuxedo Park of the Twelfth Regiment, Railway Engineers, mentions in a recent letter to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest P. Owen, the following peculiar "Made in St. Louis" incident observed while he was fighting in Flanders.

"I just noticed a queer coincidence the other day. There is an old lawn-mower out in front of the hut, broken and rusty. I guess it belonged to some Frenchman before the war. Well, when the war came Fritz invaded the country, and I guess some of the British came and drove them back step by step. There it lays after having gone through many adventures. I turned it over the other day, and on it saw these words: 'KEEN KUTTER—Simmons Hardware Company, St. Louis, Mo.' What do you know about that? It's a pretty small old world after all, n'est-ce pas?"

Owen was a student at Washington University and volunteered last June in the Twelfth Engineers.

**COURAUD WINS**



# Over There!

ON the shell-torn battle-fields of France, just behind the fighting front, an American soldier found interesting evidence that the KEEN KUTTER trade mark says "quality" in all languages and means quality to all the peoples of the earth.

Wherever the flag of a civilized nation waves; wherever ocean liners carry the products of America, Simmons' KEEN KUTTER tools and KEEN KUTTER specialties of every kind are well and favorably known.

They have gained this prestige abroad on the same basis upon which it has been obtained here at home—the market-winning basis of supreme quality.

On tools, cutlery and hardware specialties of all kinds, the KEEN KUTTER trade mark is your never-failing guide to articles that are honestly made of the best materials for the purpose and sure to give long years of satisfactory service.

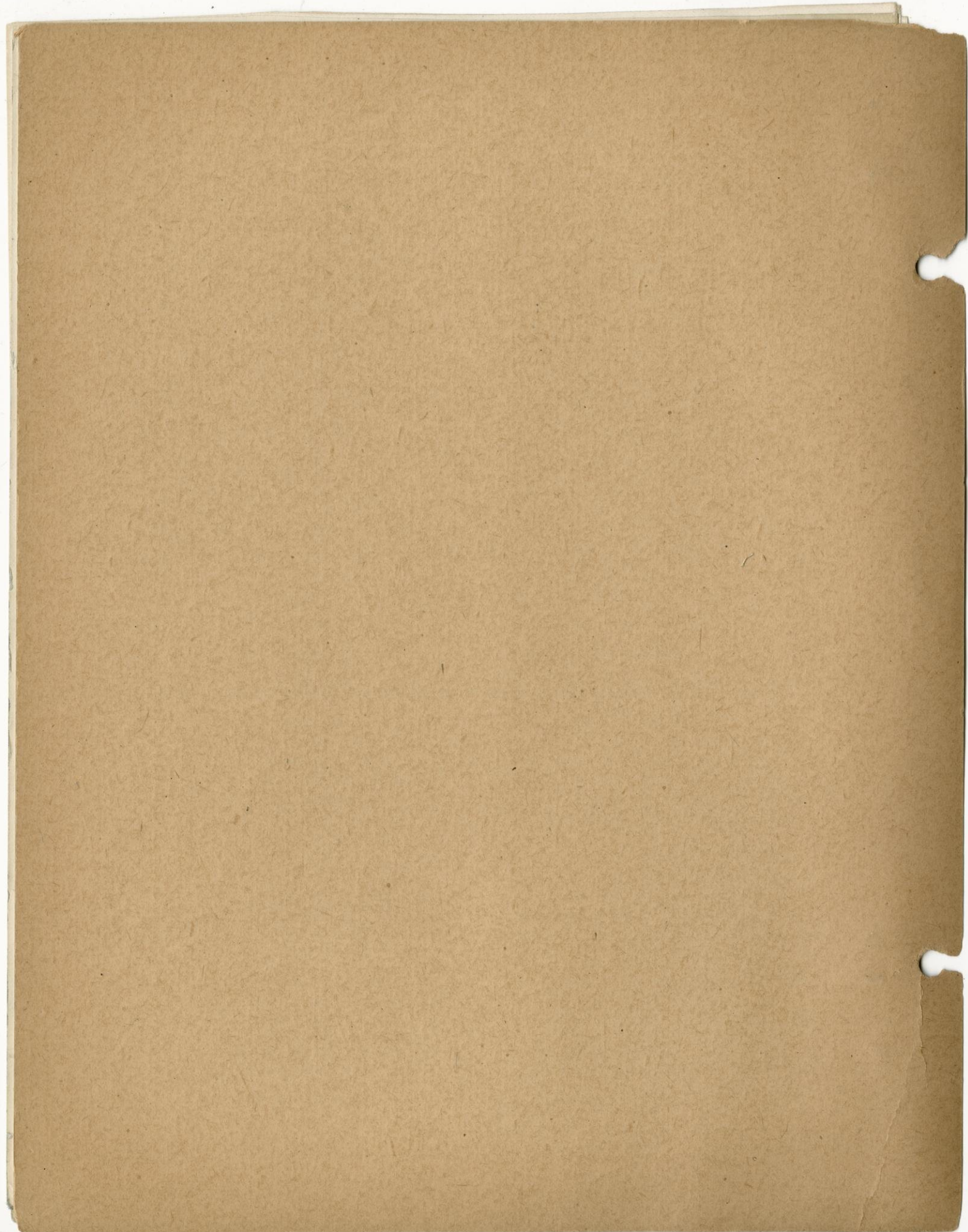
SIMMONS HARDWARE COMPANY



**"The recollection of QUALITY remains long after the PRICE is forgotten"**

Trade Mark Registered

E. C. Simmons



AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION  
LIBRARY WAR SERVICE

STATE AGENCIES FOR BOOK CAMPAIGN

Alabama, Thomas M. Owen, Division of Library Extension, Montgomery  
Arizona, Estelle Lutrell, University of Arizona Library, Tucson  
Arkansas, Miss Dorothy Lyon, Public Library, Little Rock, Arkansas  
California, M. J. Ferguson, State Library, Sacramento  
Colorado, Charlotte A. Baker, Secretary, State Library Commission, Fort Collins  
Connecticut, Caroline M. Hewins, Secretary, Free Library Committee, Hartford  
Delaware, Thomas W. Wilson, Secretary, Free Library Commission, Dover  
Florida, Lloyd W. Josselyn, Public Library, Jacksonville  
Georgia, Susie Lee Crumley, Carnegie Library, Atlanta  
Idaho, Margaret Roberts, Secretary, State Library Commission, Boise  
Illinois, Anna May Price, Secretary, Library Extension Commission, Springfield  
Indiana, Henry N. Sanborn, Secretary, Public Library Commission, Indianapolis  
Iowa, Julia A. Robinson, Secretary, Library Commission, Des Moines  
Kansas, Mrs. Adrian Greene, Secretary, Traveling Libraries' Committee, Topeka  
Kentucky, Fannie C. Rawson, Secretary, Library Commission, Frankfort  
Louisiana, Henry M. Gill, Public Library, New Orleans  
Maine, Henry E. Dunnack, State Library, Augusta  
Maryland, L. H. Dielman, Peabody Institute, Baltimore  
Massachusetts, C. F. D. Belden, Public Library, Boston  
Michigan, Mrs. M. C. Spencer, State Library, Lansing  
Minnesota, Clara F. Baldwin, Secretary, Public Library Commission, St. Paul  
Mississippi, Mrs. A. K. Hamm, Librarian, Public Library, Meridian  
Missouri, Elizabeth B. Wales, Secretary, Library Commission, Jefferson City  
Montana, M. Gertrude Buckhous, University Montana Library, Missoula  
Nebraska, Charlotte Templeton, Secretary, Public Library Commission, Lincoln  
Nevada, Joseph D. Layman, University of Nevada Library, Reno  
New Hampshire, A. H. Chase, State Library, Concord  
New Jersey, Sarah B. Askew, Public Library Commission, Trenton  
New Mexico, Evlyn Shuler, Public Library, Raton  
New York, W. R. Watson, State Library, Albany  
North Carolina, Mrs. Mary Faison Devane, Librarian, Public Library, Goldsboro  
North Dakota, Mrs. Minnie C. Budlong, Secretary, State Library Commission, Bismark  
Ohio, C. B. Galbreath, State Library, Columbus  
Oklahoma, Mrs. J. A. Thompson, Librarian High School, Chickasha  
Oregon, Cornelia Marvin, State Librarian, Salem  
Pennsylvania, Secretary, Free Library Commission, Harrisburg  
Rhode Island, Walter E. Ranger, State House, Providence  
South Carolina, Robert M. Kennedy, University Library, Columbia  
South Dakota, Miss Julia Stockett, Free Public Library, Pierre  
Tennessee, Mrs. Pearl W. Kelley, State Capitol, Nashville  
Texas, C. Klaerner, State Library, Austin  
Utah, Mary E. Downey, Library Secretary, Salt Lake City  
Vermont, Ruth L. Brown, Free Library Commission, Montpelier  
Virginia, H. R. McIlwaine, State Librarian, Richmond  
Washington, J. M. Hitt, Secretary, State Library Commission, Olympia  
West Virginia, State Librarian, Charleston  
Wisconsin, M. S. Dudgeon, State Capitol, Madison  
Wyoming, Agnes R. Wright, State Library, Cheyenne

Cut 8 X 10

do not punch

# American Library Association

## Library War Service

GENERAL DIRECTOR  
HERBERT PUTNAM  
LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY  
GEORGE B. UTLEY

HEADQUARTERS  
THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

ASSISTANTS TO THE DIRECTOR  
CARL H. MILAM  
JOSEPH L. WHEELER

DISBURSING OFFICER  
WILLIAM L. BROWN

To the Librarian:

February 15, 1918.

The nation-wide intensive campaign for books for Soldiers and Sailors will be conducted during the week beginning March 18. (It would be earlier save for other appeals with which it would conflict.) As in the financial campaign last autumn, the "key" to this campaign in each locality will be the Librarian, whose loyal service has been so well proven.

War Library Bulletin No. 4, sent out recently, gives the results of the financial campaign, and contains much information as to what has been accomplished.

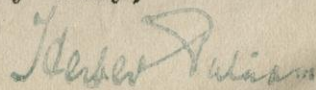
You are now asked to organize and conduct for your locality the campaign for gift books, of which an almost unlimited number is needed.

War Library Bulletin No. 5, which will be mailed next week, is a textbook for the campaign. By following its recommendations you will add greatly to the nation-wide results. The intensive campaign itself will be followed by a continuous appeal, for which also we count upon your interest and persistent effort.

We are enclosing a copy of the leaflet "More Books Needed for our Soldiers and Sailors." This will be sent to you in quantity for general distribution. If the supply should fail to arrive promptly, we hope you can have it reprinted locally. In the case of this, as of other material from Headquarters, we are endeavoring to make due allowance for delays in transmission; but with the present congestion there is still risk that some may not reach you seasonably. We trust to your enterprise to meet such an emergency.

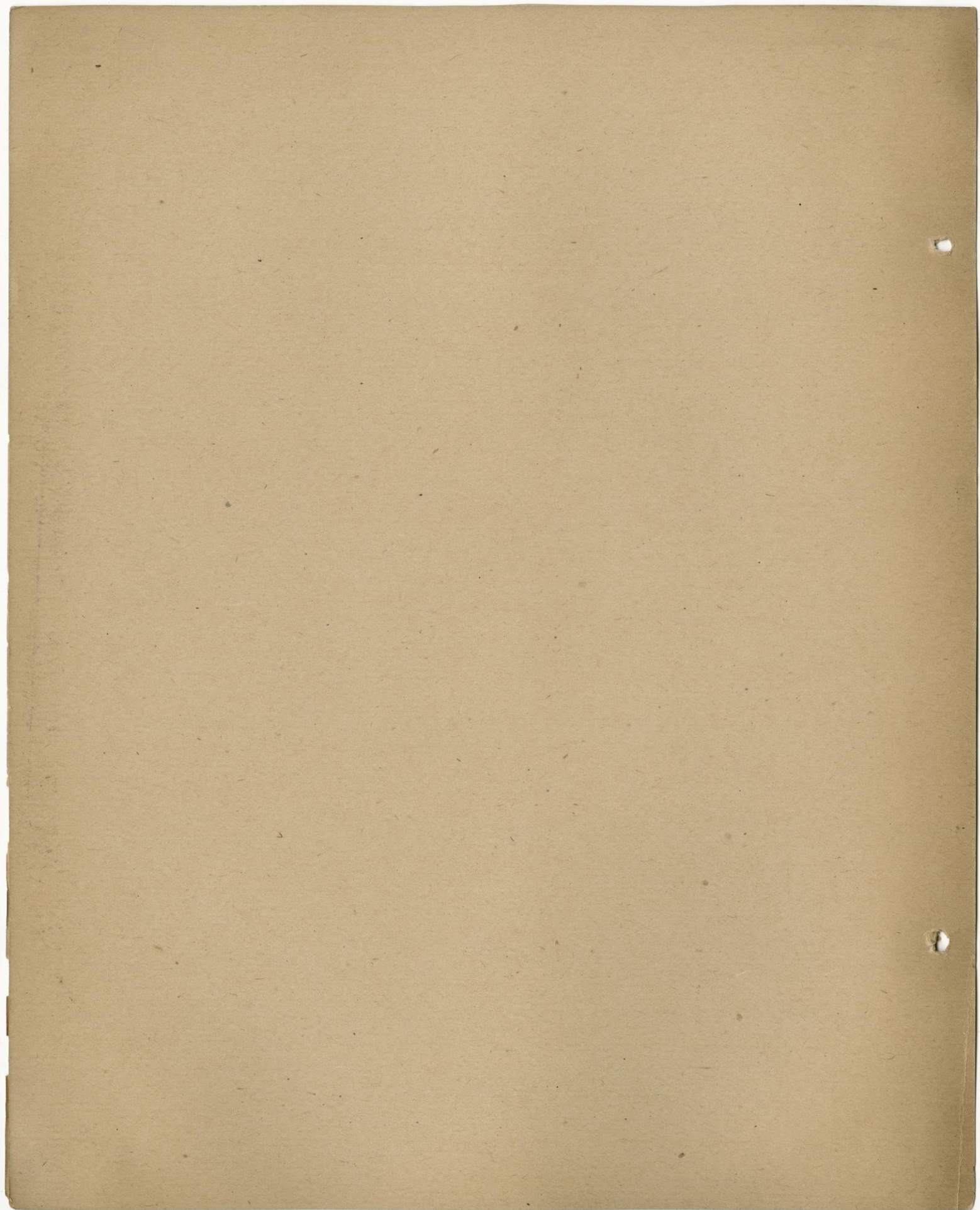
In your state the general supervision of the Campaign is in the hands of the person or official indicated on the enclosed list of State Agencies. Please advise him of your plans and consult with him on any questions that may arise.

Yours very truly,



General Director.





## SCOUTING FOR BOOKS

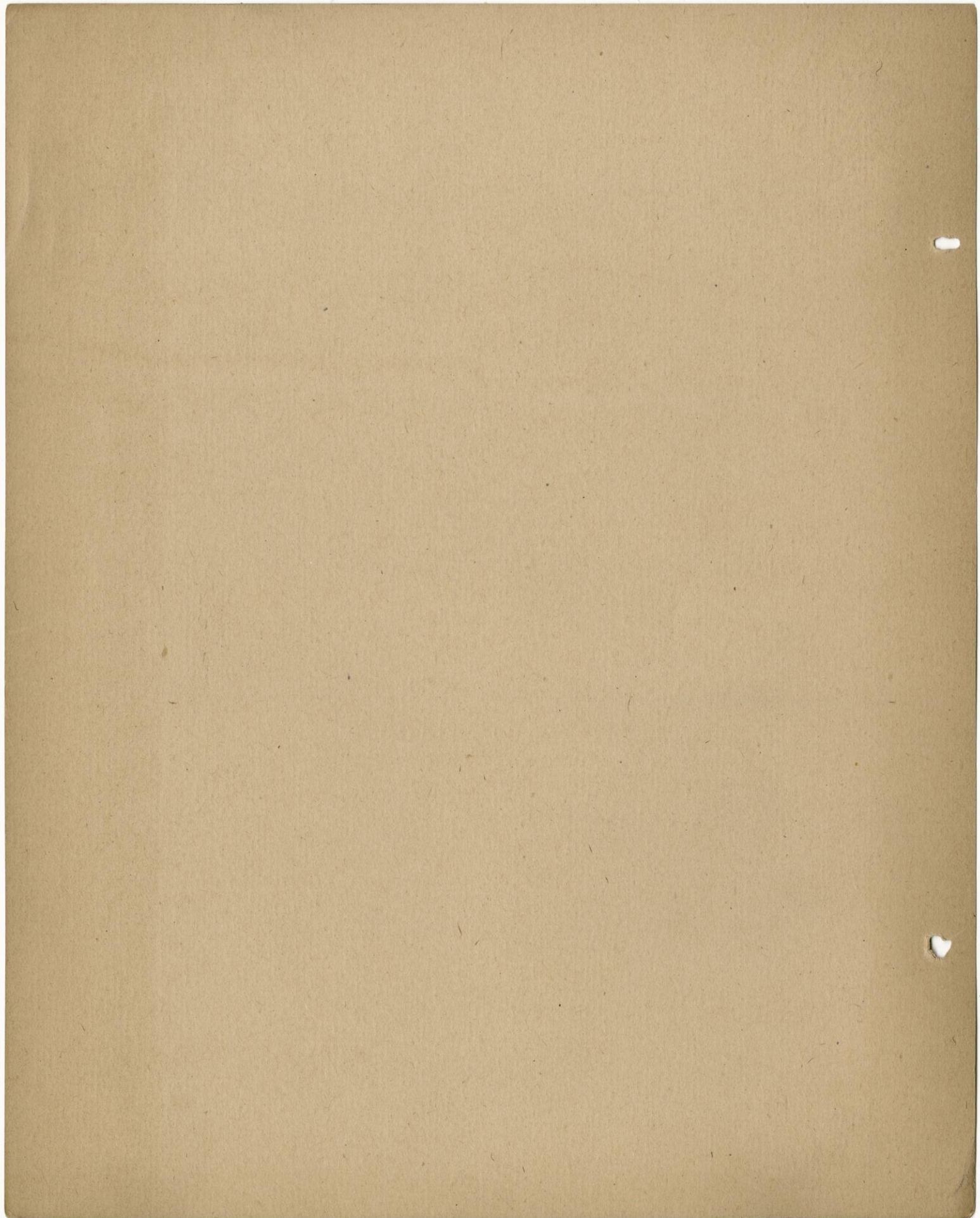
Men in the training camps want books of adventure—the same kind of books that appeal to older boys.

A special appeal for books of this sort is being made, especially during the week of March 18-25, which is the week of the intensive book campaign of the American Library Association.

The following list of authors, prepared by the Library Commission Boy Scouts of America, with the co-operation of the Library War Service, American Library Association, is suggestive. Experience has shown that the men want books such as these authors write, and it will be hard to get too many.

- |                      |                       |                                |
|----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|
| Abbot, W. J.         | Duncan, R. B.         | McFarlane, A. E.               |
| Abbott, J. S. C.     | Earle, J. P.          | McNeil, Everett                |
| Adams, Andy          | Eaton, W. P.          | Maule, Harry E.                |
| Aldrich, T. B.       | Eggleston, Edward     | Moffett, Cleveland             |
| Allen, C. F.         | Eggleston, G. C.      | Muir, John                     |
| Altsheler, J. A.     | Elderdice, J. R.      | Munroe, Kirk                   |
| Ames, J. B.          | Finnemore, John       | Orton, G. W.                   |
| Bachelor, Irving     | Fitch, George         | Otis, James                    |
| Barbour, R. H.       | Fitzhugh, P. K.       | Paine, R. D.                   |
| Barnes, James        | Forbes-Lindsay, C. H. | Pendexter, Hugh                |
| Bartlett, F. O.      | Fox, J., Jr.          | Pier, A. S.                    |
| Beach, E. L.         | French, Allen         | Pollock, F. L.                 |
| Beard, D. C.         | Garland, Hamlin       | Porter, Jane                   |
| Bennett, John        | Garland, John         | Pyle, Howard                   |
| Bindloss, Harold     | Gordy, Wilbur F.      | Quirk, L. W.                   |
| Bond, A. R.          | Goss, W. L.           | Remington, Frederic            |
| Brady, C. T.         | Greene, Homer         | Rolt-Wheeler, F. W.            |
| Brooks, E. S.        | Gregor, E. R.         | Roosevelt, Theodore            |
| Brooks, Noah         | Grey, Zane            | Sabin, E. L.                   |
| Browne, Belmore      | Grinnell, G. B.       | Schultz, J. W.                 |
| Burgess, T. W.       | Griswold, Latta       | Scott, Sir Walter              |
| (Scout stories only) | Hamp, S. F.           | Seawell, M. E.                 |
| Bullen, F. T.        | Hare, T. T.           | Seton, E. T.                   |
| Burton, C. P.        | Henry, O.             | Smith, F. H.                   |
| Camp, Walter         | Henty, G. A.          | Stevenson, B. E.               |
| Carruth, H.          | Heyliger, William     | Stevenson, R. L.               |
| Cave, Edward         | Hill, F. T.           | Stirling, Commander Yates, Jr. |
| Churchill, Winston   | Hobson, R. P.         | Stockton, F. R.                |
| Claudy, C. H.        | Holland, R. S.        | Stoddard, W. O.                |
| Collins, A. F.       | Hough, Emerson        | Strang, Herbert                |
| Collins, F. A.       | Hughes, Thomas        | Tarkington, Booth              |
| Connolly, J. B.      | Inman, Henry          | Thompson, A. R.                |
| Connor, Ralph        | Janvier, T. A.        | Thurston, I. T.                |
| Cooper, J. F.        | Johnson, H. S.        | Thompson, Maurice              |
| Crump, Irving        | Johnson, Owen         | Tisdale, Lieu                  |
| Curwood, J. O.       | Johnston, C. H. L.    | Tomlinson, E. T.               |
| Custer, E. B.        | Kay, Ross             | Tomlinson, P. G.               |
| Dana, R. H.          | King, Gen. Charles    | True, J. P.                    |
| Davis, R. H.         | Kingsley, Charles     | Twain, Mark                    |
| Defoe, Daniel        | Kipling, Rudyard      | Van Loan, C. E.                |
| Dickens, Charles     | Lange, D.             | Verne, Jules                   |
| Dimock, A. W.        | London, Jack          | Verrill, A. H.                 |
| Doubleday, Russell   | Lorimer, G. H.        | Wallace, Dillon                |
| Doyle, A. C.         | Malone, P. B.         | Wallace, Gen. Lew              |
| Drysdale, William    | Masefield, John       | Weir, Hugh C.                  |
| Dudley, A. T.        | Mason, A. B.          | White, S. E.                   |
| Du Chaillu, P. B.    | Marryat, Capt. F.     | Williams, Hawley               |
| Dumas, Alexandre     | Mathewson, Christy    | Wilson, J. F.                  |
| Duncan, Norman       | McIntyre, J. T.       | Wister, Owen                   |

(For Details of Boy Scouts' part in Book Campaign, see War Library Bulletin, No. 5, Page 4.)



Report Blank

(Fill out this report and send it to your State Agency immediately upon the close of the intensive campaign, keeping a duplicate for your files. Send similar reports at frequent intervals after that time).

City and Library-----

Approximate number of novels and short stories on hand-----

Approximate number of non-fiction on hand -----

Total -----

Can you have books prepared for circulation in accordance with instructions printed on page 11 of War Library Bulletin No. 4? (Supplies will be furnished from Headquarters)

About how long will this take after supplies are received?

We need the following supplies for these books:

..... A.L.A. labels or book plates

.....Book cards

.....Book pockets

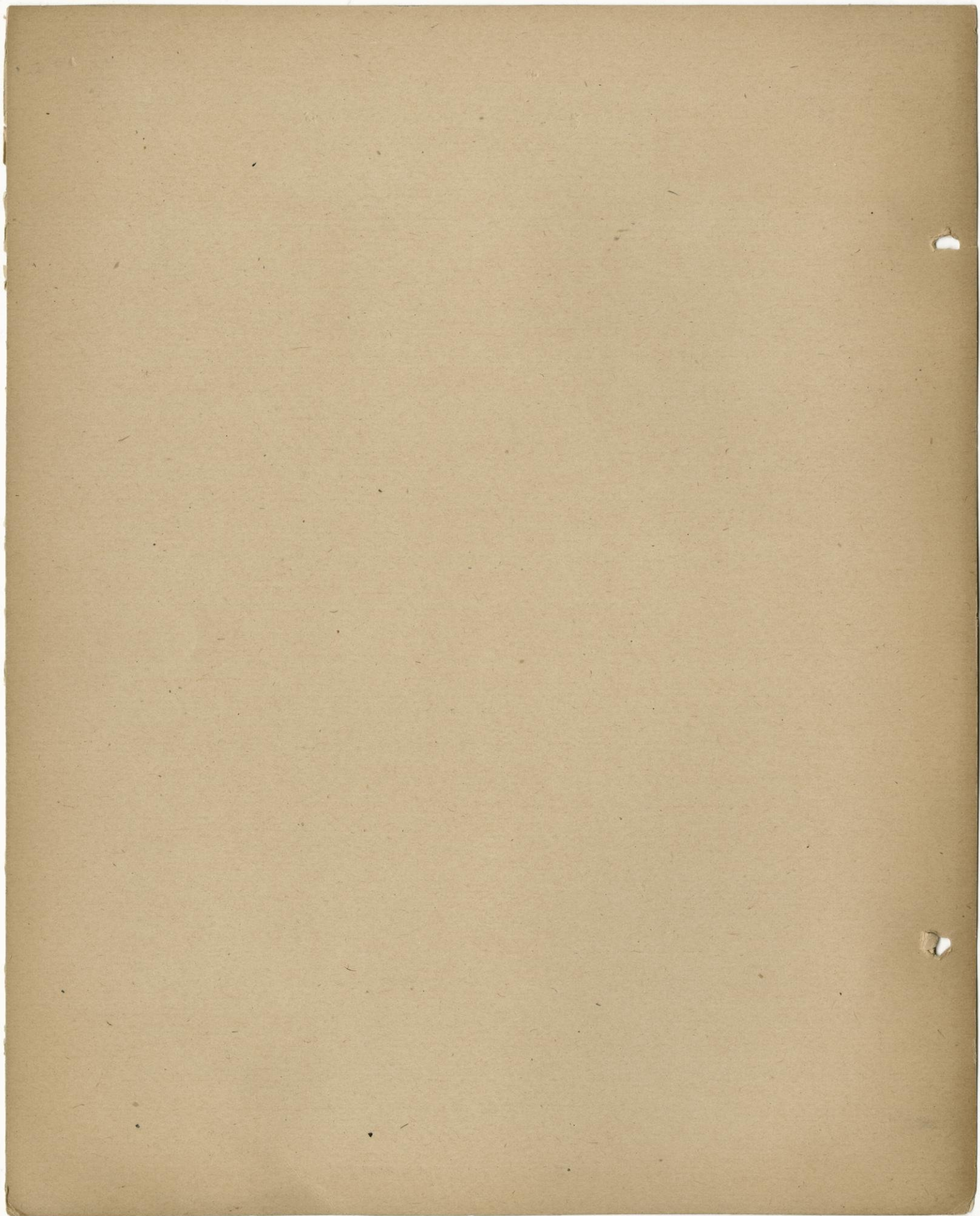
.....Shelf list cards (for non-fiction only)

Remarks:

Date.....

.....  
(Signature)

G.B.9,F'18.



# Good Stories from Camp and Trench

From AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

124 EAST 28th STREET, NEW YORK CITY

**EDITOR:** Here are some interesting anecdotes about the War Work of the American Library Association. Please use as many of them as you feel you can as fillers.

**FRANK PARKER STOCKBRIDGE**  
Director of Information

## MAYBE THE AUTHOR WAS IN CAMP, TOO

Almost everybody has heard the story of the drafted millionaire who found his superior officer to be the man who had formerly buttoned up his shoes in the morning.

That familiar incident is only exceeded by one of the sergeant who went into a camp library maintained by the American Library Association and asked for a late book on shipbuilding. The Association takes great pains that all books of a technical nature which might be useful to soldiers and sailors, are kept on the shelves. So the librarian in charge reached confidently for a brand new book on shipbuilding and handed it to the sergeant.

"Shucks," grunted the sergeant; "I did the drawings for that book!"

## DID KIPLING WRITE TEXT- BOOKS?

The American Library Association's branch office in Brooklyn received a strange order from the Montauk (L. I.) hydro-aeroplane station recently. Naval officers there wanted Kipling's poems, especially his poems of the sea.

Next trip out around Long Island in his Ford truck the American Library Association's representative delivered the books, as per request, at Montauk, and wanted to know what in the world naval officers studying hydro-aviation could find of value to them in the poetry of Kipling.

All sea-going men, replied the naval officer, can learn lots of valuable things from Kipling's poems. The sea-poems are a text-book. A sailor, who's been around the world can take "The Song of the Cities" and explain things that no landlubber could possibly understand. A shipbuilder or an engineer on a ship can point out many interesting things in the story, "The Ship that Found Herself," that go completely over the average reader's head.

Kipling, added the officer, is the only poet in existence who understands the navy and the men who are building the navy.

## OUR VERSATILE ARMY

Undebatable proof that going to war involves knowledge slightly wider than the technique of pulling a trigger is furnished in a request for books from Librarian Josselyn, of the American Library Association Library, at Camp Johnston, Florida. In one day alone he forwarded requests for books there for books covering:

Coffee—roasting, blending, rather than cultivation.

Woolens.

Refrigeration.

Cold storage and transportation of food materials.

Medical dictionary.

Sanitation and the public health.

Psychology.

Shorthand and typewriting, also mechanics of the typewriter.

"And anything else in addition that you may have handy."

## A BOOK HE DIDN'T NEED

A soldier, very swarthy in hue, entered the American Library Association's library at Camp Sevier, S. C., and asked for books in modern Greek. He was offered, among others, one on the Balkan War. He smiled, but shook his head. Quickly unbuttoning his shirt he showed a terrific old scar on his shoulder.

"I fought in that war," he said, "and I know all I want to know about it."

## THAT LOVE INTEREST

"Give me a book on how to write letters," demanded a dreamy-eyed youth in a war camp library of the American Library Association. Then he added shyly, "I want it half for a lady and half for a gentleman." There was not much trouble in diagnosing his case, which is a common one, the librarians say.

"Love stories are very popular with the soldiers," reports the librarian at Camp Travis, Texas, "especially those with a happy ending. The soldier, far from home and the only girl doesn't want to read anything that will lower his spirits or make him imagine things when letters are delayed."

Some of the younger soldiers, oddly enough, profess to scorn the tender passion. They like adventure, sea stories and Indian tales. One such in a New Mexico camp selected a book, walked out with it, looked at the frontispiece in which a charming young woman was the central figure, and came hurriedly back. "Nothin' doin'," he remarked bitterly to the librarian. "I have to have live stuff."

"Give me the bad stuff," said another of these youngsters, meaning the wild west variety of literature. "These soldiers here are very young," writes the librarian. "Most of them are sixteen, seventeen and eighteen years old. They all enlisted and are as undisciplined as jack-rabbits."

Give them time and they will change their taste in books, and say with the average soldier: "Sure I want a love-story. Ain't I gat a girl?"

## HENTY NO BACK NUMBER

Librarians in army camps complain of a shortage of what are called boys' books. Neither the American Library Association nor the public which contributed gift-books to the camps realized that there would be many calls for Henty and Alger, but they were mistaken. Thousands of soldiers, and even some officers, retain their taste for juvenile literature. "Major —," writes one camp librarian, "has just taken out 'The Young Acrobat,' and says, 'Get some more of these, won't you? They rest my brain.'"

From an army camp at Columbus, New Mexico, comes a hurry call for boys' books, Henty, Barbour, Tomlinson. The regiments in training there contain some very young soldiers, boys from remote ranches and border towns. They have read very little in their lives and the librarian in charge of the camp library is having a hard time getting them interested in books. Love stories they laugh at, and solid reading has no attraction for them. The librarian noticed that the few boys' books on the shelves were in use all the time so she sent a call for more. "Anything to get them into the habit," she says wisely.

## WHAT LIBRARY WAR SERVICE IS DOING

The American Library Association has been designated by the Government as the agency for supplying reading matter for soldiers, sailors and marines, overseas and on this side.

The Library War Service of the American Library Association seeks to place in the hands of every member of our fighting forces the book he needs when he wants it, whether he wishes to read for recreation or to fit himself to be a better fighter or a better American, to help him win success after the war.

Library War Service supplies books and magazines, through military and naval officers, the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., K. of C., Y. W. C. A., Jewish Welfare Board, War Camp Community Service and Salvation Army, for the use of the men of the army, navy and marines.

It places libraries on warships, transports and government cargo ships. Two hundred and fifty vessels have libraries; there is a deck library on every transport.

It buys Educational and Technical Books to meet the demand of the men for "Books that Help."

It maintains Library Service in military and naval hospitals.

The work of the American Library War Service to date can be summarized as follows:

- 41 Library buildings in operation.
- 43 large camp libraries established.
- 143 hospitals and Red Cross houses supplied.
- 243 librarians maintained in the service.
- 315 small military camps and posts equipped with books.
- 350 points overseas supplied with books.
- 406 naval and marine stations supplied with libraries.
- 1,547 branches and stations located in recreation huts, barracks and mess halls.
- 600,000 books purchased, largely technical.
- 1,030,458 books shipped overseas.
- 3,011,510 gift-books placed in service.
- 5,000,000 gift-magazines distributed.

## RAPID-FIRE READING

Dr. Talcott Williams, director of the Pulitzer School of Journalism, at Columbia, is said to be such an expert reader that he has only to glance an instant at a printed page to master its contents.

Some enlisted men at the big camps run Dr. Williams a close second. Many come to the American Library Association library every day for a fresh book. One man took out and read regularly three books a day, until a soldier in another company, in a spirit of competition, began doing the same. The first man thereupon dropped down to two books daily, declaring that the effort to maintain his supremacy would exhaust his endurance. At Camp Gordon one copy of Ralph Connor's "The Doctor" circulated forty-eight times in a month.

## BOOKS FOR SOLDIERS

The other day we read a young soldier's first letter to his mother after reaching Europe. One paragraph said: "We were eighteen days crossing; a dull trip and nothing to read. There were some dog-eared copies of popular magazines that I had seen before sailing, and some popular fiction that I had either read or didn't care for."

The American Library Association, which has charge of supplying our fighting men with reading matter, reports that the call for books of a serious educational sort—history, economics, travel, biography, technical treatises and works—is greater than it can meet at present.

This is a national loss. In training camps here, on shipboard and over there, the young men have many an hour to themselves. Wherever there is an inclination to read a useful book it ought to be met; and for entertainment there is no better recourse than reading.

The soldiers have been supplied quite plentifully with the reading matter that can be got to them in the easiest way, with no bother and expense to anybody—that is, by simply dropping a read magazine into the post-office, to be forwarded by the Post Office Department. That is good so far as it goes, but inadequate as a method of disposing of the whole matter. Of course, the Library Association does go further than that, aiming to establish in camps, on transports and at rest stations libraries that cover a wide range. Its means are not adequate. The question of a bigger appropriation for this useful purpose ought to be taken up.—*Saturday Evening Post*.

## SHELL HOLES SHOULD HAVE LIBRARIES

Captain Richard Haigh, a 24-year-old veteran with six years' service behind him, now in charge of the tank "Britannia," once lay with a fractured hip for 15 hours in a shell hole.

"I wanted a magazine most," he said.

Captain Haigh's youthful eyes twinkled when asked if that was the occasion on which he had earned his military cross.

"Once when I returned from England I brought my colonel a dozen bottles of Worcestershire sauce," he said with a grin.

## THE ART OF CAMOUFLAGE

"He was camouflaging a large-calibre gun to be mounted on a railway carriage, when I found him. His old apron was covered with dabs of brilliant paint. A streak of startling green ran entirely across his forehead, and he was smoking a corn-cob pipe spattered with all the colors of the spectrum.

"He pointed his rain-bow corn-cob at me as though it were an automatic revolver. Every word was emphasized by a jab at my chest.

"Look here," he said brusquely: "I've been looking everywhere for a book on the psychology of color. Is there such a thing? Can I buy it? Can you smuggle it to me? Just let me have a good book that goes to the fundamentals of this color business and I'll make one of these big babies"—he pointed towards the monster of a siege gun—"harder for Fritz to find than a negro in a coal bin at midnight."—From a letter written by an American Library Association Overseas Librarian.

## WHAT DO SOLDIERS READ?

There is as much diversity in the books read by our soldiers in camp as in those read by men outside of camp—possibly more. The most obvious demand is for books on military sciences. The American Library Association library at Camp McArthur, Texas, keeps a stock of over 100 copies of "Moss' Infantry Drill Regulations," and the supply is even then often short.

Fiction is popular, with the books written by Zane Grey in the lead.

One man came into the library to make his will and found help in "Parson's Laws of Business."

The camp has much-used collections of books in Yiddish, Spanish, French, Roumanian, Modern Greek, Italian, Russian and Polish. One bright young Pole told Librarian Joy Morgan recently that his wife and two children were in that part of Poland invaded by Germany. He had not heard from them since the beginning of the war, and had enlisted in the hope of helping to free Poland.

"My father told me that some day there must be a free Poland. Do your part," he added.

# LIBRARY WAR FUND WEEK ON

**MAYOR URGES CITIZENS TO  
CONTRIBUTE TO WORTHY  
CAUSE.**

**Proclamation by Mayor.**

**TO THE PEOPLE OF MADISON:**

The week of September 24th is Library War Fund Week, when our people are asked for help in providing libraries for our fighting men.

Health in mind means health in body. Libraries will increase the strength of our armies. Libraries will help win the war. They are more than a recreation.

Madison's quota is not large and every one will want to do his share. We, who are not called upon to fight, can thus give comfort, aid and recreation for our boys who are called to the colors. I am heartily in favor of the work planned and I believe our citizens should give their generous support to the efforts of our local committee in raising this fund. I urge upon everyone to give to this cause as he is able. Madison can do no less than its full duty.

**George C. Sayle, Mayor.**

This week is Library War Fund week. All over the country the campaign is now at its height to raise a fund of one million dollars for libraries for our fighting men.

This campaign is being conducted by the American Library association, which is acting under authority of the United States government through the commission on training camp activities. Both the Red Cross and also the Y. M. C. A., the Knights of Columbus, the Y. M. H. A., and similar agencies are agreed that this organization is the only means through which this work can be done, and are enthusiastically cooperating in the whole plan. To make sure that there is no overlapping of effort, no money for camp library purposes is being solicited by any other organization than the American Library association.

The work is being undertaken with inspiring confidence all over the country. New York has set its goal at \$250,000. Brooklyn and Chicago will raise \$100,000 each; Boston and Pittsburg will subscribe \$50,000 each; Baltimore and Buffalo \$30,000 each; Memphis and Seattle \$25,000 each, and so on through every city and town. Here in Madison the goal is set at \$1,750, and it is hoped that the quota may be exceeded in the week's effort.

## \$1 For One Book.

One dollar, it has been figured, will furnish a book, keep it in circulation until it is worn out, replace it then, and all the time pay a share of the expense of properly housing and caring for these libraries in the various camps. So "one dollar for one book for one soldier" is the watchword. How many soldiers will you take care of? Each dollar will make sure that one man will receive a book, and then another when he has read the first, and so on throughout his term of service.

No hitch will delay the installation of camp library facilities once they are begun. As soon as funds are available the buildings will be erected immediately. Locations have been reserved on the map of each cantonment which will place the libraries near the residential center and near to means of communication.

Each cantonment is a city of over 40,000 men. The plan requires the establishment and maintenance of a library and reading room in each of the thirty-two cantonments. Every Y. M. C. A. or K. C. hall and every similar agency will be utilized for branch purposes for this work. Plans for a very simple building have been generously donated by E. L. Tilton, a New York architect. As soon as possible nearly a half million books must be purchased. They must be maintained and transported and replaced as rapidly as worn out.

What kind of books are needed? For recreation only? By no means. The vocational side is perhaps even more important. Books are always in demand on aviation, wireless telegraphy, submarines, automobiles, signaling, first aid hygiene, drawing, and lettering. Current magazines must be supplied in various arts and sciences. Besides there is always the need for foreign language study books and text-books, history, biography, and poetry and fiction.

Here in Madison the campaign is being conducted by a library war council, composed of the public library trustees and a number of other prominent men and women. Mr. E. C. Mason is general director. The Madison members of the woman's committee of the county council of defense are doing enthusiastic work in the campaign. Mayor Sayle gives the plan his hearty approval and urges generous support by the people of the city. The first reports may be expected after the meeting of the central committee tomorrow evening.

## To Help Central Committee.

The organization for the food campaign which was built up by Mrs. Louis M. Hanks for Madison at the request of Mrs. Joseph Jastrow, county chairman, was founded upon the group of ward leaders who were as follows:—

First ward, Mrs. Eugene Bryne and Carl H. Tenney; second, W. S. Marshall; third, C. A. Harper; fourth, W. B. Bennett; fifth, H. R. Trumbower; sixth, Miss Gladys Miller; Fair Oaks, Mrs. Lew Porter; seventh, George E. Gary and H. E. Sullivan; eighth, Miss Mary McGovern; ninth, Mrs. J. B. Ramsay; tenth, Mrs. Otto Kowalke.

They are all asked to meet with the central council tomorrow evening at 7:30 o'clock at the public library, 206 North Carroll street.

*Madison Democrat  
Sat. Oct 6, 1917.*

# COUNT TODAY CITY'S GIFTS TO LIBRARIES

**CAMPAIGN PROMISES TO NET  
WELL OVER \$1,000—GOAL  
SET WAS \$1,750.**

The campaign for funds for libraries in camps is approaching completion in Madison. While all the amount desired is not subscribed, it is felt by the authorities here that a continuance of the campaign, excepting the completion of plans already undertaken, would interfere with the great drive for the second liberty loan.

There is now in hand about \$1,000 for Madison. In addition there are some subscriptions not yet paid, and a number of collectors have not reported. It is expected that these reports will all be in today so that a final statement of totals for the two weeks' work may be prepared.

Two groups of workers have contributed to the campaign effort here. The central council of library trustees with their associates canvassed as widely as possible in the time available, using lists of probable subscribers to this fund. A more general canvass was made by the women workers of the "Hoover committee" of the council of defense, under the leadership of Mrs. Carl Tenney. Any canvassers in either group who have not yet sent in final statements are urgently asked to report today.



FOR THE SOLDIERS. 9/24/17

This is a week in which every Buffalonian can do something that will work to the comfort of our soldiers as long as the war lasts—and will keep on working afterward. This is Library week. A fund of \$1,000,000 is to be raised for supplying and maintaining libraries in the camps, on the ships and at the front for our soldiers and sailors. Of the million dollars, Buffalo is to raise \$25,000 at least. The subscriptions are to be paid by next Wednesday.

The \$1,000,000, which the country is to raise, will go a long way. It will build 32 library buildings, each 40 by 120 feet, at the army cantonments; it will furnish 350,000 books needed for the bigger camps; it will supply librarians for the books; it will transport and circulate the books; and, best of all, it will provide a national system, economical and comprehensive, which will take care of the library question for all the men in the service. The books will be bought more cheaply by it, will be handled more quickly, and it will cover the needs of all the men in khaki as no other system could.

A single dollar will buy one book, keep it in circulation and replace it when it is worn out. Therefore, this single dollar will work as long as the war lasts. Ten dollars will buy a shelf of books. One hundred dollars will buy a whole section of books and keep it at work. And when the war is over, the books not worn out will be sent to permanent army and navy

posts. Many Buffalonians have undertaken to furnish the money for a section of books, and many others are combining to furnish such a section. Still more are furnishing a shelfful. But there must be any number of Buffalonians who will give \$1 apiece to be represented by a book in the war libraries during the whole war.

It is somewhat astonishing that \$1,000,000 will do all the work for these war libraries. Probably much more than that will be subscribed, and more than \$25,000 for Buffalo. But the fact that so much is to be obtained for \$1,000,000 shows what can be done by union of effort and economy of administration. The scheme is really a national one. Secretary Baker appointed a Library War Council, the American Library Association took the responsibility of the campaign for the libraries, and all over the country local organizations are busy raising the funds. All of the money will go to the libraries, the cost of the campaign being met privately.

And the campaign is meeting the success it deserves. The Y. M. C. A., the Knights of Columbus and other organizations, which have undertaken large enterprises on behalf of the soldiers, are co-operating with it. The best advocates of the plan are the soldiers themselves. They, better than anybody else, know what it means to have a well-selected library in camp. Few things are more conducive than libraries to their welfare and happiness.

The chief merits of the movement are its permanence and its economy. The dollar that goes to the library fund will keep working. In that way it will accomplish more than the book that the thoughtful mother or the considerate friend sends to the soldier boy in camp. The book will be worn out, but the dollar given to this fund will buy another book when needed.

Buffalo has shown already that it is generous toward the soldiers. It has made a great Red Cross record. It ought to make a record, again, in furnishing books for the soldiers' comfort.

## BOOKS FOR STUDY AND PLEASURE TO TROOPS

Two Campaigns Now On Will  
Provide Both Classes of  
Reading for Soldiers.

Screaming shrapnel, gliding from the guns of the boche during the night, will have to break loud and near to the entrenched soldiers of Uncle Sam this winter to lure them from the delights of Kipling and O. Henry, the labyrinths of science, other reading and studies and The Daily News scrapbooks, filled by Chicago patriots. Thousand and hundreds of thousands of books of all descriptions will soon be at the front through the work of the library war council and others interested in the entertainment of the soldiers, sailors and marines during the arduous training and campaigns to come.

Frederick H. Rawson, chairman of the war library fund committee of Chicago, is enthusiastic over the splendid response given the \$100,000 movement to buy books for the soldiers and maintain branch libraries in the various training camps and cantonments. These libraries will be operated on the same system as the public library and will contain educational works and nonfiction books of a more serious type.

### Loop Was Stormed Yesterday.

Three hundred men and women working in teams are sweeping through the city in a whirlwind campaign to collect the money. The loop was stormed beginning yesterday. The results will be made known at a meeting to be held in the Union Trust company late to-day. But it has been announced that loop banks contributed \$5,025. Posters and subscription blanks were sent to 500 factories, department stores and other commercial houses. An employe in each place has been or will be appointed to handle subscriptions. "Beat New York" is the friendly slogan of the teams, says Mr. Rawson.

## Help the Soldiers and Sailors Library Fund this Week SEPTEMBER 24<sup>th</sup>-30<sup>th</sup>

A million dollars for a million books  
for a million men  
**ACT AT ONCE!**



**MAKE YOUR SUBSCRIPTION TODAY**  
**The Library War Council**  
**Directors Room,**  
**Union Trust Company**  
**TELEPHONE CENTRAL 523**

POSTER URGING CHICAGOANS TO CONTRIBUTE TO FUND FOR WAR  
LIBRARIES IN THE TRENCHES, CAMPS, HOSPITALS AND WAR-  
SHIPS.

[Reproduced from poster.]

The second big campaign for books is being handled by the Chicago public library, working with the Y. M. C. A., and The Daily News books, preferably light fiction, are being collected at all branch libraries and are being circulated through the Y. M. C. A. in every camp and cantonment and on board battle ships. Twelve thousand volumes already have been sent to Camp Grant, 20,000 to Camp Logan, Houston, Tex., 5,000 to France and 2,000 to Camp Beauregard at Alexandria, La. Chicagoans who finish books they enjoy are urged to pass them along. The library wagons will call for ten volumes or more. Less than ten should be turned in at the main library or the branches.

#### **Much Interest in Scrap Books.**

The scrap book movement is on, following the contribution of 10,000 blank scrap books to the Chicago public library by The Daily News. They will be distributed through the branch libraries. Any one who wishes to bring a smile to the fighting faces of our soldiers should call at the nearest branch library and obtain a scrap book. When it is filled with clipped comic cartoons, jokes, amusing little parodies or original humorous sketches it should be returned to the branch, from where it will promptly be sent to the soldiers.

Dr. Max Henius, president of the library board, predicts an enthusiasm for the scrap book. Rudyard Kipling suggested the plan in England, where it spread like wildfire and hundreds of thousands of books were sent away to cause laughter behind the "curtain of fire."

So Chicagoans have three opportunities to furnish study or amusement for the men who are fighting their fight. The library war council announces that \$1 contributed will buy one book and \$1,000 will buy just 1,000.

Sept. 25, 1917

THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE:

## HOW THE MONEY ROLLS IN FOR WAR LIBRARIES

\$100,000 Drive Here  
Opens with Rush of  
Donations.

"The Tribune" will be glad to receive and acknowledge subscriptions sent to this paper for the \$100,000 war library fund now being collected by Chicago citizens.

"They are all giving."

Those were the words telephoned throughout the day to F. H. Rawson, chairman of the war library fund committee, which began yesterday its campaign for the \$100,000 fund to buy books for the soldiers. No definite figures were turned in, but indications from nearly all the captains were that Chicago is making a good response to the call for book money.

There will be a meeting this afternoon of the team captains in the directors' room of the Union Trust company to check up on the subscriptions of the first two days of the campaign. It is believed that the men will bring in reports that nearly half of the \$100,000 has been subscribed.

### 500 Factories Solicited.

Posters and subscription blanks were sent to 500 factories and an employé has been appointed to handle the subscriptions in each place. Department stores and other commercial houses have designated a person to accept subscriptions both from employés and customers.

A chain campaign among the women was started by Mrs. Walter D. Moody, which is expected to realize many thousands of dollars. Mrs. Moody invited

ten women to her home. Each was asked to contribute \$1 and to hold a similar party for ten other women, each of whom is to contribute \$1 and then invite ten of her friends in.

The loop banks subscribed one-twentieth of the fund sought on the first day of the campaign, when \$5,025 was turned over. Subscriptions of \$10,000 were announced before the actual campaign opened.

### Members of Teams.

Following is a list of the members of the teams which began the work in the downtown district yesterday:

W. R. Abbott, captain; John F. Hardin, Guy V. Dickinson, Carlton White, S. J. Larned, Philip R. Smith, Charles H. Chadwick, Walter J. Raymer, Frank A. Ketcham, Reuben H. Donnelley, Ward Seaberry.

Frank C. Caldwell, captain; William Ganschow, J. Hall Taylor, George Whiting, T. A. Jones, C. R. Blanchard, Prentiss L. Coonley, P. W. Gates, L. C. Walker, E. L. Ryerson, F. J. Weller.

Lucius Teter, captain; E. E. Durham, F. O. Birney, Ralph Lapham, Clarence Blackwell, Elmer E. Buchan, H. J. Wollenberg, R. J. Sexauer, J. B. Hilton, H. P. Wayman, E. D. Eddy, John Baxter.

Charles W. Folds, captain; I. Newton Perry, Charles H. Coffin, Clarence W. Sills, Sydney Gardiner, Arnold M. Ellert, Gerald W. Peck, Earl H. Reynolds, L. M. Bainbridge, J. W. Thomas, Robert Schaffner.

Benjamin H. Marshall, captain; Rush Butler, Charles Munroe, L. B. Walton, Elmer Reichenbach, William B. Simmons, Harry J. Powers.

John R. Mauff, captain; Arthur S. Jackson, Allan M. Clement, Edward A. James, David A. Noyes, John F. Barrett, John A. Bunnell, B. W. McKinnon, Fred A. Paddleford, David H. Harris, Adolph Kempner.

Miss Mary Ahern, captain; Mrs. John O'Connor, Mrs. Thomas Burns, Mrs. E. J. Stewart, Mrs. R. M. Reed, Mrs. Felix Levy, Mrs. Clayton C. Pickett, Miss Caroline Elliott, Mrs. Charles Hille, Mrs. Richard H. Brown, Mrs. Samuel Horner, Mrs. Franklyn Hardinge, Mrs. Alfred Jannotta, Mrs. Thomas Flourney, Mrs. Benjamin M. Engelhart.

Richmond Dean, captain; C. C. Buell, George W. McCammon, Egbert H. Gold, A. C. Allen, Charles K. Foster, M. E. Arkills, F. Edson White, Charles E. Brown, J. E. Gorman.

D. F. Kelly, captain; John E. Bellott, Nelson N. Lampert, William B. Simpson, William J. Mohr, Walter C. Peacock, Robert H. Hunter, George B. Dryden, L. E. Kilbourn, John H. Wood, E. J. Mitchell, D. M. Yates, W. T. Wright, J. R. Lenfesty, M. J. Agnew, J. L. Barchard.

Ernest J. Mitchell, captain; John J. English, Percy Tallman, H. H. Belding, George H. Lamberton, H. G. Cross, E. G. Watrous, R. G. Howse.

Francis O'Shaughnessy, captain; W. R. McGovern, J. R. Cardwell, N. G. Conybear, C. C. Mitchell, Clifton C. Walker, George D. Crowley, John R. Roney, George Schmidt, Mitchell Licalzi, George Krebs, William McKinley, Francis H. McKeever, Byron V. Kanaley.

H. Grut, captain; Harry X. Strauss, Frank A. Atkins, George W. Anderson, W. J. Doherty, W. M. Williams, E. E. Roberts, R. E. Wagner, V. B. Despart.

Walter D. Moody, captain; H. H. Harper, S. Cunningham, Dr. C. M. Service, W. Harrah, James M. Whalen, Melville G. Holding, Ralph L. Peck, T. H. Fullerton, Harry N.

Tolles, James J. Sheehan, Clinton S. Kresby, W. B. Carlie, captain; William Franklin Crawford, Charles H. Burras, William Sansom, John I. Adams, James H. Topping, E. E. Spaulding, C. H. Wasson, F. W. McDonald, Wade Fetzer, E. M. Mills, Lyman M. Drake.

George T. Kelly, captain; Ralph W. Shaw, Daniel F. Keller, E. L. Cox, James R. Baker, John Q. Syme, Ralph Hubbard, R. E. Van Cleef, R. W. Newton, Elmer Schlesinger.

J. L. Rowley, captain; W. J. Mullin, J. E. Jones, L. R. Plimpton, H. G. Vollmer, A. H. Leonard, E. A. Larrabee, E. E. Norcross, W. A. Graham, C. C. Smith, W. N. Pomeroy.

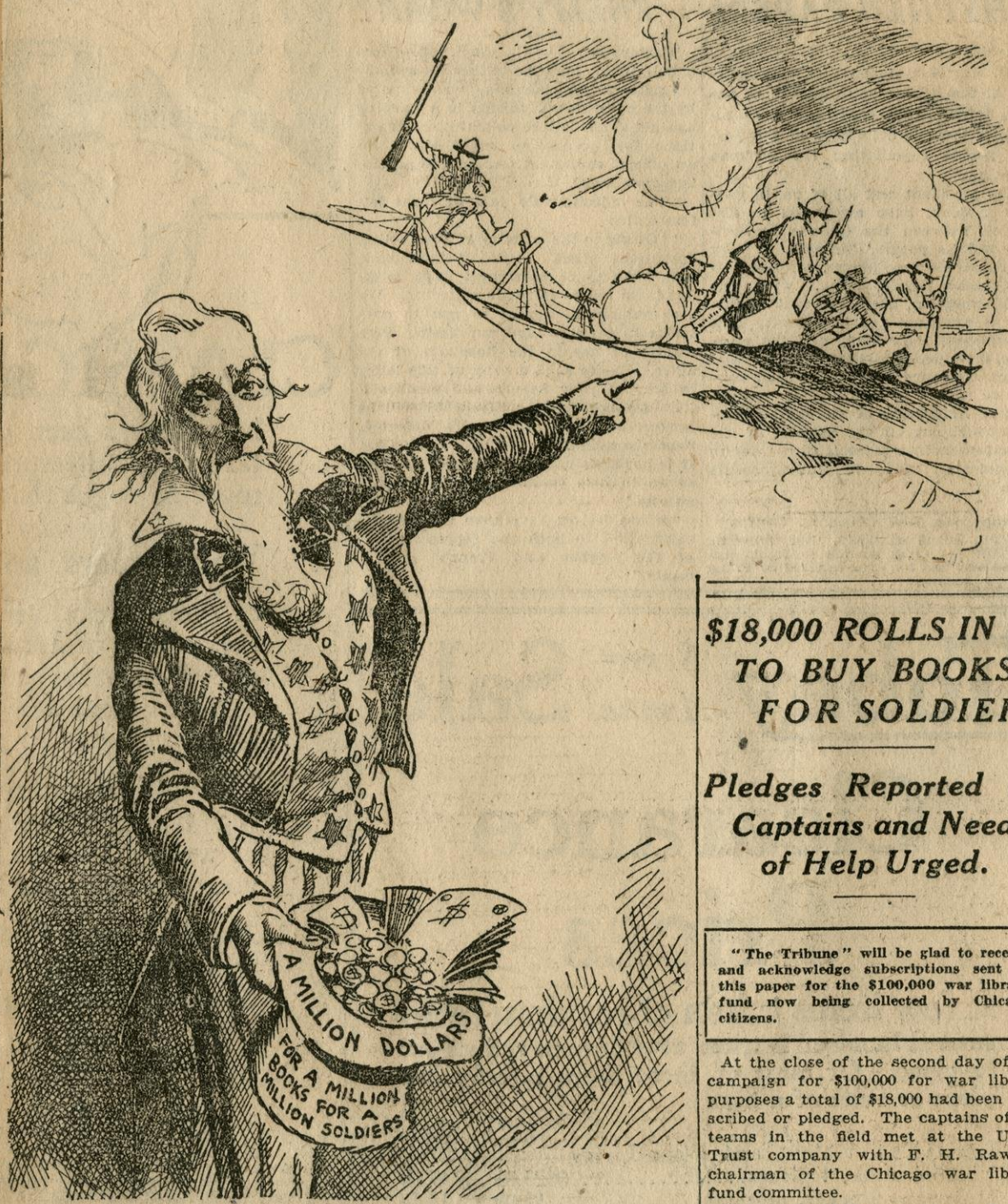
### Other Teams Unrecorded.

There are a few more teams, but the committee has not a record of the personnel.

The library campaign started simultaneously in every city and town in the United States with the object of raising \$1,000,000. President Wilson was the first contributor. As soon as the money has been subscribed the government will start work on the library buildings. Every camp and cantonment will be provided with a library 40x100 feet.

**CONTRIBUTE !**

*"They are making history for you to read."*



**\$18,000 ROLLS IN  
TO BUY BOOKS  
FOR SOLDIERS**

***Pledges Reported by  
Captains and Need  
of Help Urged.***

"The Tribune" will be glad to receive and acknowledge subscriptions sent to this paper for the \$100,000 war library fund now being collected by Chicago citizens.

At the close of the second day of the campaign for \$100,000 for war library purposes a total of \$18,000 had been subscribed or pledged. The captains of the teams in the field met at the Union Trust company with F. H. Rawson, chairman of the Chicago war library fund committee.

The results of the campaign so far are considered promising. Reports from some of the captains were not turned in. But it was shown that several hundred men and women are in the field working, and Mr. Rawson believes that when the canvass is concluded on Sunday Chicago's share of the \$1,000,000 to cheer up 1,000,000 soldiers will have been subscribed.

## 24 BANKS GIVE \$5,000 TO ARMY LIBRARY FUND

### J. Ogden Armour Leads Individual Donations with \$2,000.

Only a few slackers have been reported in the campaign for \$100,000 for a war library, and although no totals were turned in yesterday by the teams captains, enough checks were sent to Lucius Teter, treasurer, to indicate the campaign is going strong.

Twenty-four banks in the loop district contributed \$5,000. Following are their subscriptions:

- \$1,000.**  
Continental and Commercial National.
- \$700.**  
First National.
- \$525.**  
Illinois Trust and Savings.
- \$350.**  
Merchants' Loan and Trust Co., First Trust and Savings.
- \$300.**  
Corn Exchange National.
- \$200.**  
Union Trust company, Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings, State Bank of Chicago.
- \$125.**  
Northern Trust company.
- \$100.**  
Hibernian Banking association, Fort Dearborn National, National Bank of the Republic, National City, Greenebaum Sons' Bank and Trust Co., Chicago Savings Bank and Trust Co.
- \$50.**  
Standard Trust and Savings bank, Foreman Bros. Banking company.
- \$25.**  
People's Trust and Savings, Bank of Montreal, Union Bank of Chicago, National Produce, Bank of Nova Scotia.
- Following are the other contributions recorded yesterday:

#### Need Outlying Workers.

"Our greatest need now seems to be for workers in the residential and outlying business sections of the city," said Mr. Rawson. "We hope that men and women who can work outside the loop will volunteer to do so. Their credentials and instructions will be given them immediately so they may start to work at once."

Contributions received yesterday were as follows:

**\$1,000.**

Julius Rosenwald, Marshall Field & Co.

**\$500.**

E. J. Collins.

**\$200.**

Edith K. Rawson, A. B. Dick.

**\$176.**

Officers and employes of the Chicago Savings Bank and Trust company.

**\$100.**

Max Epstein, A. G. Becker, Ayer & Lord Tie Co., M. S. Rosenwald, Greenebaum Sons Bank and Trust Co., P. D. Block, B. E. Bensingler, C. A. Stonehill, Ella F. Kennett, Chicago Savings Bank and Trust Co.

**\$50.**

Frank G. Logan, George E. Marcy.

**\$25.**

John Hertz, Walden W. Shaw, H. L. Stern, D. L. Stern, Alfred Foreman, Harold Foreman, Edgar R. Born, A. K. Selz, B. Rosenberg, T. P. Davids, F. M. Pierce, E. A. Howard.

**\$20 TO \$10.**

Lake View Trust and Savings bank, \$20; West Side Trust and Savings bank, \$18; City National bank, \$15.50; Roseland bank, \$14.

**\$10.**

M. D. Frankie, L. S. Florsheim, Melville Rothschild, Joe Rosenfield, Harry Oppenheimer, H. S. Austrian, Henry Horner, A. B. Friedman, Maurice Leopold, S. Nast, Frank Sulzberger, Francis Kelley, F. J. Leng, H. W. Gentles, Charles Becker, Drovers Trust and Savings bank, Depositors State and Savings bank, First National Bank of Englewood, Drexel State bank, Michigan Avenue Trust and Savings bank, Drovers National bank, C. G. Burnham, J. C. Zippich, Nutrine Manufacturing company, Southwest Trust and Savings bank, Jefferson Park National bank, M. V. Kohnstamm.

**\$2,000.**

J. Ogden Armour.

**\$500.**

William Wrigley Jr., Richard J. Collins, Joseph T. Ryerson & Sons, F. H. Rawson, B. H. Marshall.

**\$250.**

Mandel Brothers.

**\$100.**

Cudahy Packing company, Cassody, Butler, Lamb & Foster, Richmond Dean, Star Shirt Manufacturing company, Meyerhoff, Son & Co.

**\$50.**

D. B. Fisk & Co., Egbert H. Gold, Hotel Sherman company, Babson Bros., Hillman's.

**\$25.**

Joseph H. Defrees, The Columbia Malting company, F. P. Davis, Boyd, Lunham & Co., Avery Coonley, Lucius Teter, Edward F. Bailey, Loesch, Scofield, Loesch & Richards, Employes Central Trust company, J. E. Beck-

er, Brennan Packing company, Albaugh-Dover company, Phoenix-Hermetic company, the S. Obermayer company.

**\$15.**

Arcady Farms Milling company.

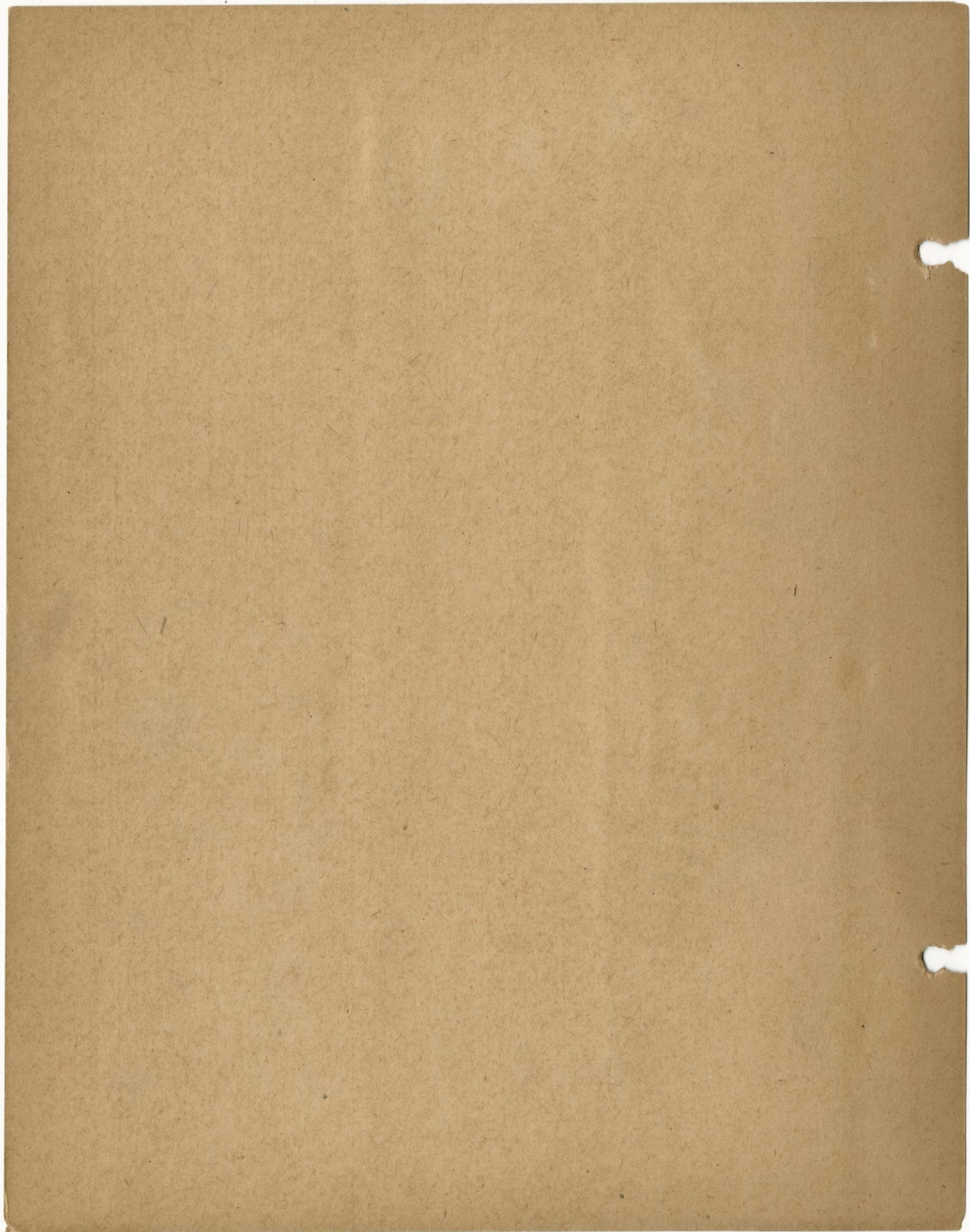
**\$10.**

Charles Dickinson, W. D. Nesbit, N. G. Conybear, J. E. Gorman, V. E. Nichols, G. G. Burnham, T. Marshall, C. R. Dickerson, Hiram T. Gilbert, Dr. James Herbert Marshall, E. A. Schreiber.

**\$5.**

F. W. Harvey Jr., Edward Rose, A. Schaefer, Lester Curtis, Mrs. E. M. Jewett, Dolese Bros. Co., H. G. Prosser, Frank G. Cutter, A. B. Dewey, L. W. Zimmerman, Woodford Distilling company, U. J. Hermann, Cunard Steamship company, Haase & Howard, Albert J. Louer, M. Krause, Ossian Cameron, J. F. McGurk, J. R. Perry, Harmony Cafeteria company, E. A. Kelly.

There will be a meeting of the team captains this afternoon at 4:15 o'clock in the directors' room of the Union Trust company.



THE LIBRARY COMMISSION  
MADISON, WISCONSIN.

# THE PIPER

A MONTHLY CHAT WITH  
BOOKSELLERS AND BOOKBUYERS



APRIL:

NINETEEN HUNDRED AND EIGHTEEN

The Piper was filled with righteous indignation. He had read with amusement a few days before of the ridiculous books that some well-meaning but misguided people had sent to the Camp Libraries. "The Postal and Telegraph Code of the Argentine Republic"; a file of the "Undertakers' Review"; "Annual Reports of the Episcopal Eye and Ear Hospital" (20 years old); the "Elsie" books, were some of the choicest. The Piper had been more than half disposed to believe that the newspaper which printed the item had been joking.

Now, however, he knew it to be true. That very day he had met one of these well-meaning, but misguided people. She had confided to him, the while she beamed with a sense of duty done, that her grandfather, who was a minister, had had his sermons published, — well, not exactly published, but privately printed. "I have several hundred copies left," she said, "and while I dislike parting with them, I may as well send them to the Camp Libraries. And there are some more books that have been in the house for ages, that I don't know what to do with. I'm going to send those, too."

Books she did n't know what to do with, indeed! The Piper had a sudden vision of a line of tired men, slogging along a muddy road, going back from the trenches to billets to rest. For a time, at least, there would be decent food, baths, a clean place to sleep, and recreation. They would go to the Camp Library or the Y.M.C.A. hut expecting to find books to help them forget what they had just left. And they would find somebody's grandfather's sermons, and the "Undertaker's Review" and the "Elsie" books! The Piper could fairly see the look of bitter disappointment on their faces.

"It is unthinkable!" he burst out. "I cannot prevent that woman from sending those absurd books. But I can send the right sort myself, and urge others to do so, too. I'll begin at once!"



He hit on a happy idea to guide him in his selection. He would go through his own library, select the books he thought would be of greatest interest "over there" — and then go to his favorite bookstore and purchase a copy of every book decided upon for the Camp Libraries. He would send no books that "he did n't know what to do with." Only volumes should go that he, himself, had read and would not part with.

He began on fiction. He reached up and took from its shelf his comfortable copy of "The Pickwick Papers." He opened it for a moment to the scene which first made Macaulay an admirer of Dickens — the meeting of Mr. Pickwick and Mr. Snodgrass with the talkative stranger, Alfred Jingle, who, in brief, broken-backed inconsecutive statements, describes his conquest of Don Fizzgig's daughter, thereby establishing himself as "a handsome Englishman." Reading about them all was like meeting old friends once more. "Some of the boys are sure to go to England while they're on the other side," he said. "They'll enjoy it more if they've read old Dickens first. And Sam Weller will make them laugh if any one can." He made a note to see that Mr. Pickwick and his friends, David Copperfield and Oliver Twist, would go abroad at his expense, to do their part in keeping up the *morale* of our army. The Piper also decided that two novels of our beloved William Dean Howells should go, too, and he selected "The Rise of Silas Lapham" and the amusing tale, "A Chance Acquaintance." They are of as immediate interest as when they were first published, — proof that a really great book belongs to every generation.

Near the fireplace were the novels of Ian Hay (Major Beith). Years before the war made Camp Libraries necessary, The Piper had discovered Ian Hay. He will never forget the

shouts of laughter that "A Knight on Wheels" elicited when he first read it. That was in the spring before the war — ages ago it seemed now. He had decided then that Ian Hay was a worthy successor to the great English novelists who were masters of humor and character drawing. He wondered if the book could still provoke such mirth. He dipped into its pages; for a few moments he adventured with the Knight on Wheels along roads paved with laughter. It was the same humor, minus the touch of tragedy, that has made Major Beith's "The First Hundred Thousand" and "All In It" so conspicuous amid the host of war books that have appeared. Since The Piper suspects that soldiers in the midst of war love a love story, he decided that "The Right Stuff," "A Safety Match," and "Happy-Go-Lucky" should accompany "A Knight on Wheels" to the front.

Noticing the red bindings of Richard Pryce's novels on his shelves, he jotted down their titles. The Piper knows that to Americans, at least, Richard Pryce is not as well known as he deserves to be. "Christopher" and "David Penstephen" are bound to live as really great books. "The Statue in the Wood," Pryce's forthcoming novel, was also included in The Piper's list. He has not, of course, read it as yet. "But if it's by Richard Pryce, it's worth sending," he said.

To his list of fiction, he also added Mrs. Rinehart's appealing love story, "K," and her earlier book, "The Street of Seven Stars," and Henry Sydnor Harrison's "Queed" and "V. V.'s Eyes." The Piper knows how well Americans love stories of their own land, and so he included H. H. Knibbs's tales of the Western plains, "Overland Red" and "Sundown Slim." And for those who are stirred by verse of the Golden West, he plans to tuck in a copy of Mr. Knibbs's poems, "Riders of the Stars."

The thought of *that* woman's grandfather's sermons came to him again and he worked with greater zeal, checking up the volumes he would like to send. He moved about his library. "The very thing!" he exclaimed, as he spied "The Corsican," Napoleon's story of his own life told by extracts from his diary. The Piper felt sure that every man fighting on French soil would find this story of the great Emperor fascinating. The Piper remembered bits from the diary — a command to Talleyrand: "If the note contains the word ultimatum, make him understand that that word means war; if the note does not contain it, get him to put it in, on the ground that we must know where we are." And a reflection about Josephine: "Josephine is always afraid I may fall seriously in love; she does n't realize that love was not made for me. For what is love? A passion that leaves the universe on one side, to place the loved one on the other. And surely such an exclusion is not in my character."

Because the Russian Revolution and the events that have followed have claimed the attention of the whole world, The Piper felt sure that Kropotkin's "Memoirs of a Revolutionist" would be an excellent contribution to a Camp Library. The very soul of revolutionary Russia is in this famous book by the greatest of Russian revolutionists. To read it is to understand the men and the forces behind the long struggle for freedom that culminated in the recent upheaval. Two friends of The Piper, but lately returned from Russia, have said to him earnestly: "We Americans must not be too hard on the Russians. They are groping in the dark, led by false lights." The Piper means to re-read Kropotkin's Memoirs, and in the meantime, he intends to send a copy to France, that our own boys may not be "too hard on Russia."

The Piper has a young friend in an

ambulance section which has been "loaned" to the French Army. On his first permission he was eager to see something of France, which already he has come to love as a foster-mother. He went to Biarritz, where he and his friend spent a happy fortnight exploring the country. So The Piper is sending him a copy of "Vagabonds in Perigord" (and another copy for a Camp Library), knowing that he will have a good time reading it. It is the delightful story of a walking tour through Perigord in France, taken one summer before the war. Three of them went, "Sophronia, Justin and I," — "I" being the author, H. H. Bashford. The first night they stopped at a little café; Madame, beaming with smiles, asked them from whence they came. "Tulle," they said. "Toule?" laughed Madame. They nodded. Madame looked at them and observed the dust of the road on their clothes. "À pied?" she inquired, incredulously. "À pied," they responded, joyously. "Là, là," Madame exclaimed in amazement, and hurried away for food for the valiant vagabonds. The Piper feels sure that the boys, who, on permission, take a walking tour through the parts of France still beautiful and peaceful, will take great joy in Mr. Bashford's book.

The Piper thought how fortunate he had been in having known the France of before the war. He wished that his countrymen who were now pouring into French ports might also have known it. "But the next best thing," he said, "is to have them read about it." He jotted down on his list, Henry James's "Little Tour in France," remembering the keen pleasure the book had given him when he first read it. James's "Little Tour" had taken him through the lovely Château country; he had loitered through Tours, where he visited the house of Balzac. He had explored the quays at Bordeaux, stayed for a day or two at Lyons and

brought his tour to a close in Dijon. The Piper was reminded also of the companion volume, "English Hours." He knows that every American boy, when he first comes in sight of the coast of Ireland and knows he is nearing England, will appreciate Mr. James's description and the emotion he felt at the sight, "as one looked across the wintry ocean, of the strange, dark, lonely freshness of the coast of Ireland. Better still, before we could come up to the city, were the black steamers knocking about in the yellow Mersey, under a sky so low that they seemed to touch it with their funnels, and in the thickest windiest light." The Piper decided to send both books, in the edition illustrated by Joseph Pennell's beautiful etchings.

When The Piper had completed his list of fiction, biography, and travel, he turned to a book which had helped him so much in moments of discouragement that he was determined that a copy should go to the Camp Libraries. It is Dr. Richard C. Cabot's "What Men Live By." Dr. Cabot knows that it takes more than medicine or surgery to put people on their feet. He has studied to learn what picks them up when they have fallen down, and he gives the result of his study in this valuable book. The Piper earnestly believes that many boys in training camps and at the front could pick up this book to read,

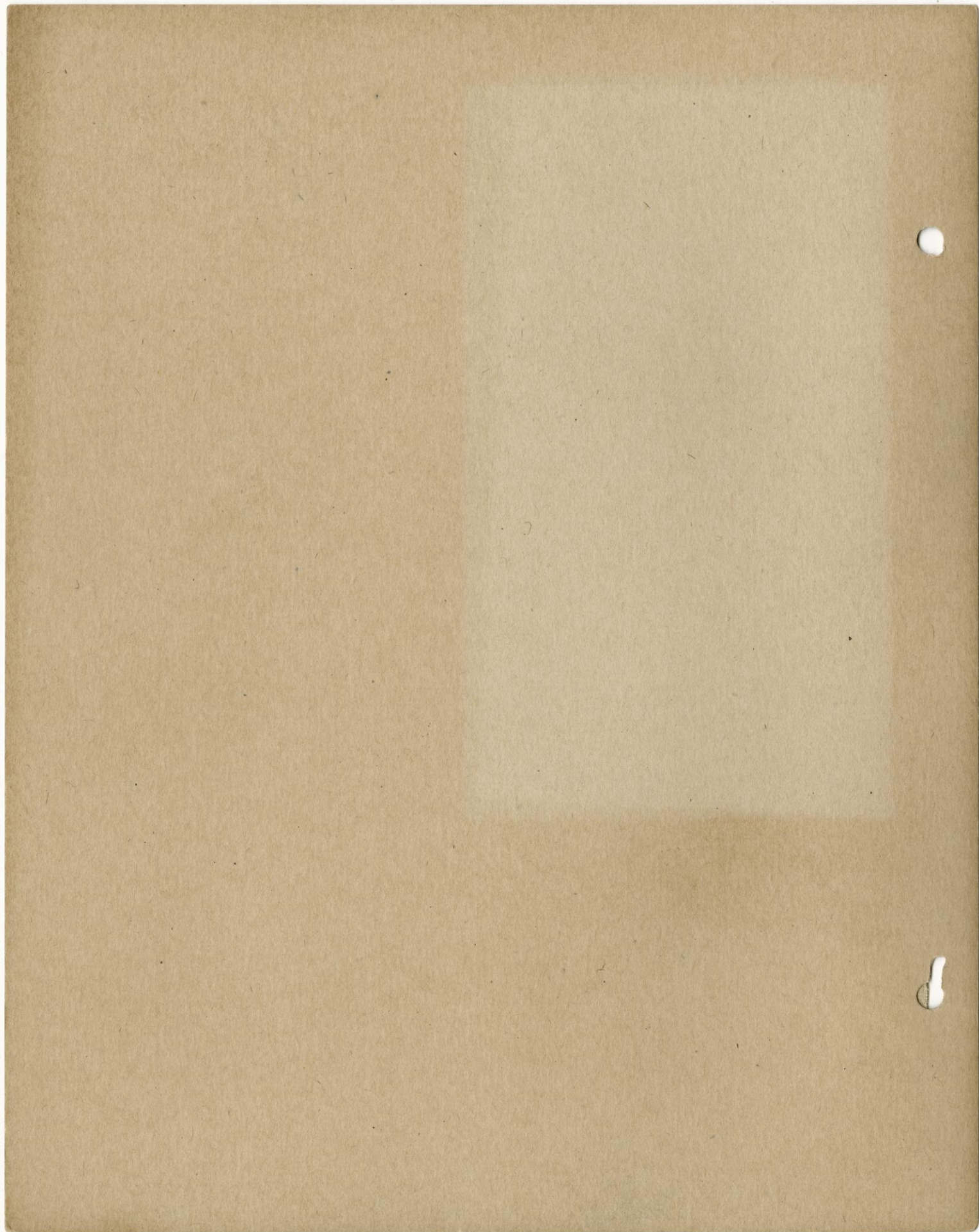
and put it down, refreshed in mind, more hopeful and with increased courage and ability to laugh.

The Piper's pleasant task was finished. He was tired but happy. He glanced over his list. "Not a single war book," he said. "But then, they will doubtless have enough war books. After all, good fiction's the thing, — and biography of immediate interest and travel books, and here and there a book they can depend upon to pull them out of the Slough of Despond. Yes, this is a good list," he said, well pleased.

The Piper's list is enclosed herewith. All the books are not mentioned here, of course. The Piper thinks that if you are making up your list for Camp Libraries, you may perhaps be saved a little time by following his ideas. He assumes that you have read them all — or nearly all — yourself; otherwise he advises you to do so before you send them away. He has jotted down beside each title the price of the book, and he gives you an order blank for greater convenience. And earnestly, he asks you never to forget that an army fights, not alone "on its stomach," as Frederick the Great said, but on its brain and heart as well. *Morale* is as important a consideration as machine guns or food. So, says The Piper,

"Our books for healthy minds, and our wheat for healthy bodies!"

Houghton Mifflin Company



LIBRARY COMM

## USE OF PUBLICITY MATERIAL FOR BOOK CAMPAIGN WEEK

March 18-25, 1918.

The publicity material for the Book Campaign Week which will be supplied from Headquarters, falls into three classes:

Posters,  
Placards,  
Four page leaflets.

**Please make sure that every piece of this material is used to the greatest possible advantage.**

1. *Posters.* Two designs. These are intended for display in the library, in post office, theater lobbies, store windows, and such other public places as will readily suggest themselves.

2. *Placards.* One of these should be put on each collection-box, and at each place where you have arranged for books to be received—high schools, clubs, churches, theater lobbies, and prominent stores.

3. *Four-page Leaflets.* "*Books for our Soldiers and Sailors.*" For general distribution from the libraries, at club meetings and luncheons, and by Team Captains at their discretion. High schools should have one for each pupil; theater ushers will distribute them with programs; they should be placed in church pews on Sunday, March 17th, with an announcement from the pulpit that books will be received the following Sunday; stores will include them in their bundles; Boy Scouts may distribute them to houses. In fact, with this, as with the entire campaign, the ingenuity of the Campaign Director and Team Captains should be called fully into play.

*PLEASE NOTE.* If the supply of any of these materials sent from Headquarters is found inadequate, or fails to arrive by March 14th, application for an additional supply should be made at once to your State Agency. (For list of State Agencies, see War Library Bulletin, No. 5, page 2.)



**BOOKS THE PIPER RECOMMENDS**  
**For you to read, to own,**  
**to send to**  
**CAMP LIBRARIES**



- ..... THE PICKWICK PAPERS, by Charles Dickens, 2 vols., \$4.00
- ..... DAVID COPPERFIELD, by Charles Dickens, 2 vols., \$4.00
- ..... OLIVER TWIST, by Charles Dickens, 1 vol., \$2.00
- ..... THE RISE OF SILAS LAPHAM, by William Dean Howells, \$1.50
- ..... A CHANCE ACQUAINTANCE, by William Dean Howells, \$1.50
- ..... A KNIGHT ON WHEELS, by Ian Hay (Major Beith), \$1.50
- ..... THE RIGHT STUFF, by Ian Hay (Major Beith), \$1.50
- ..... A SAFETY MATCH, by Ian Hay (Major Beith), \$1.50
- ..... HAPPY-GO-LUCKY, by Ian Hay (Major Beith), \$1.50
- ..... CHRISTOPHER, by Richard Pryce, \$1.50
- ..... DAVID PENSTEPHEN, by Richard Pryce, \$1.50
- ..... THE STATUE IN THE WOOD, by Richard Pryce, \$1.50
- ..... "K," by Mary Roberts Rinehart, \$1.50
- ..... THE STREET OF SEVEN STARS, by Mrs. Rinehart, \$1.35
- ..... QUEED, by Henry Sydnor Harrison, \$1.50
- ..... V. V.'S EYES, by Henry Sydnor Harrison, \$1.50
- ..... OVERLAND RED, by H. H. Knibbs, \$1.50
- ..... SUNDOWN SLIM, by H. H. Knibbs, \$1.50
- ..... RIDERS OF THE STARS, by H. H. Knibbs, \$1.25
- ..... THE CORSICAN, edited by R. M. Johnston, \$2.00
- ..... MEMOIRS OF A REVOLUTIONIST, by P. Kropotkin, \$2.25
- ..... VAGABONDS IN PERIGORD, by H. H. Bashford, \$1.35
- ..... A LITTLE TOUR IN FRANCE, by Henry James (illustrated), \$3.50
- ..... (without illustrations), \$2.00
- ..... ENGLISH HOURS, by Henry James (illustrated), \$3.50
- ..... (without illustrations), \$2.00
- ..... WHAT MEN LIVE BY, by Dr. Richard C. Cabot, \$1.65
- ..... THE LOG OF A COWBOY, by Andy Adams, \$1.50
- ..... THE CLARION, by Samuel Hopkins Adams, \$1.50
- ..... MARJORIE DAW, by Thomas Bailey Aldrich, \$1.60
- ..... LINCOLN, MASTER OF MEN, by Alonzo Rothschild, \$3.50
- ..... TWO YEARS BEFORE THE MAST, by Richard Dana, \$1.65
- ..... LOOKING BACKWARD, by Edward Bellamy, \$1.25
- ..... STORY OF AN UNTOLD LOVE, by Paul Leicester Ford, \$1.35
- ..... THE LUCK OF ROARING CAMP, by Bret Harte, \$1.75
- ..... STICKEEN, by John Muir, \$.75
- ..... THE PROOF OF THE PUDDING, by Meredith Nicholson, \$1.50
- ..... COLONEL CARTER OF CARTERSVILLE, by F. Hopkinson Smith, \$1.35
- ..... THE BREAKING-IN OF A YACHTSMAN'S WIFE, by Mary Heaton Vorse, \$1.50

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16 EAST 40TH ST., NEW YORK

THE LIBRARY COMMISSION  
MADISON, WISCONSIN

## BOOKS ARE NEEDED FOR OUR MEN IN HOSPITALS AND OVERSEAS

*The Library War Service of the American Library Association, which is charged with the duty of providing books for soldiers, sailors and marines and for civilian war workers, authorizes the following appeal.*

HERBERT PUTNAM, General Director.

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*To the Superintendent, Board of Education, President, Professor, Trustees, or Custodian of Books:*

This is an appeal to you to send books to the men of our Army and Navy and to all who are working with and for them.

You have many books you no longer need, books discarded or set aside. Please gather these up and send them to your nearest public library, which will send them at once where they are needed.

Do not delay. The need is pressing. The war has taken from their homes, their occupations, their friends, recreations and all familiar things, millions of our boys and young men. They need books for recreation. These have been furnished by the millions through our public libraries by gifts from thousands of homes. Still more are needed and are being gathered daily. Do not think that because hostilities have ceased the need for books for our soldiers overseas is ended. On the contrary, it is even greater than when they were keyed up by the stimulus of active warfare. Thousands of our armed forces abroad will have to remain there for a long time to come. The time of the men must be filled with other activities if the morale of this great body of troops is to be maintained. Part of their time will be occupied by the schools which the Government, in co-operation with various welfare agencies, is establishing. They will need books for recreation and diversion in their leisure hours.

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THE LIBRARY COMMISSION  
101221MM09 YRAREB 33

Besides these special books which the American Library Association must furnish in large quantities for the use of the trade and technical schools for our men in France—books that must be bought with the funds which the public has subscribed for the maintenance of Library War Service—at least five million more books of all kinds are needed at once.

Many of these boys, millions of them in fact, are without even the rudiments of an education. Many cannot speak English, much less read it. Many have had only a few years of schooling. They are aroused and stimulated by their new life. They want to learn. They want to be better educated when they leave the Army and Navy than they were when they entered. And so they need books. They need grammars, dictionaries and books on English and books of literature and books on literature. They need geometries, trigonometries, and books on chemistry, botany, biology and all the sciences. They need books on drawing, painting and all the arts.

In many cases the old books are just as good for their purposes as the newest ones.

Books on logic, ethics, mechanics, sociology, plumbing, agriculture, roadmaking, the Ancient Romans, the climate of Patagonia, spavin in horses, metaphysics, or any other subject of possible practical or theoretic interest to any kind of person at any point in his career, are of possible value.

If you have such books, unused, you know that you cannot sell them for any sum that will pay for the book-keeping and correspondence connected with the transaction. Yet are they not a load on your conscience?

Then give them to your country. Ask your Board for a blanket instruction to dispose of them. Cut red tape. Present them to the American Library Association, now collaborating with the United States Bureau of Education in an effort to meet the educational needs of the Great Army engaged in the Great War.

By a careful survey and an illuminating experience the A. L. A. Committee has discovered that, while the book

that amuses, refreshes and inspires is undoubtedly needed, the book that informs and instructs is no less desired.

It seeks to provide the book for every soldier's need, and it expects to find a need for almost every discarded book you may be able to provide.

Therefore, send all you can spare. This is a pressing need. All the librarians in the country have been at work gathering books for nearly two years. They know how to sort them out and where to send them. The national organization of librarians has raised money and built library buildings in cantonments, and sent books into hospitals, shipyards, munition works and into Y. M. C. A. huts and Salvation Army quarters and Naval Bases and Aviation Schools, and in fact to hundreds of Army and Navy centres of work and training of every kind. It has a picked body of men and women at work in the selection and distribution of books, and knows how to do it.

More than fifty ship tons of books go every month. They go in boxes which, when their lids are unscrewed, become units in shelved book cases. They are labeled and pocketed and ready for circulation. Instructions for amateur librarians accompany them. And a card surmounting each overseas case says:

"These books came to us overseas from home,  
To read them is a privilege;  
To restore them promptly unabused a duty.

JOHN J. PERSHING."

To get the books you have available into the hands of soldiers promptly, first gather your books together and find out how many there are that can be turned over for this purpose. Then notify your nearest public library. Every public library in the United States is a receiving station for books for Library War Service. If there is no public library in your community, send a notification of the number of books you have to contribute to Library War Service Headquarters, The Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., and instructions will be sent you how and where to ship the books by Quartermaster freight to the nearest A. L. A. dispatch office.

JOHN COTTON DANA.



## *Libraries for Soldiers*

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Under the direction of the War Department, the Library War Council which has just been appointed for the purpose, will raise one million dollars to establish, equip and maintain a library and reading room in each of the thirty-two cantonments, which are the homes of our soldier boys. Do you realize that each cantonment is a city of 40,000 inhabitants of itself? Is any city of 40,000 inhabitants complete without a library? Good books constitute one of the few comforts of home which relatives and friends can provide for men in the United States service. Would you hesitate to furnish your boy in the service any comfort possible, or would you count the cost?

Visit our booth on the ground floor of the Grand Stand Building. Have the plan of the campaign explained and carry it home to your neighbors. Wisconsin has a duty to perform in this matter. The campaign, which will end Saturday, September 29th, is on. Do your bit. Help provide books for the boys, who have gone to the front.

THE LIBRARY COMMISSION  
MADISON, WISCONSIN

# *How to Conduct the Campaign for Libraries for Our Soldiers and Sailors*

It ain't the guns nor armament, nor fund that  
they can pay,  
But the close co-operation that makes 'em win  
the day.  
It ain't the individual nor the army as a whole,  
But the everlastin' teamwork of every bloomin'  
soul.

—Rudyard Kipling.

**Library War Council**  
*Appointed by the Secretary of War*  
**Washington, D. C.**

**LIBRARY WAR COUNCIL.**

**Appointed by the Secretary of War.**

FRANK A. VANDERLIP, Chairman; President, National City Bank, New York City.

ASA G. CANDLER, Manufacturer and Banker, Atlanta.

P. P. CLAXTON, United States Commissioner of Education, Washington.

J. RANDOLPH COOLIDGE, JR., Architect, Boston.

MRS. JOSIAH E. COWLES, President, General Federation Women's Clubs, Los Angeles.

JOHN H. FINLEY, New York State Commissioner of Education, Albany.

JAMES A. FLAHERTY, Supreme Knight, Knights of Columbus, Philadelphia.

E. T. STOTESBURY, Member of J. P. Morgan & Co., Bankers, Philadelphia.

THEODORE N. VAIL, President, American Telephone & Telegraph Company, New York City.

HARRY A. WHEELER, Vice-President, Union Trust Company, Chicago.

**War Finance Committee.**

FRANK P. HILL, Chairman.

EMMA V. BALDWIN, Secretary.

**Executive Offices.**

PUBLIC LIBRARY, WASHINGTON, D. C.

HAROLD BRADDOCK, Executive Director.

HAROLD FLACK, Associate Director.

DONALD P. BEARDSLEY, Assistant Treasurer.

AMERICAN SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY, Treasurer.

**HOW TO CONDUCT THE CAMPAIGN.**

The goal of \$1,000,000 manifestly is easy of achievement when each city subscribes an amount equivalent to 5% of its population. Thus, in a city of 10,000 population \$500 or more would be raised for the Library War Fund, a simple task under the leadership of the librarian and trustees.

The trustees of the local library, with ten other prominent men and women, will be appointed by the president of the trustees to serve as a local War Council. This War Council will direct the campaign in the city or town, appoint such officers as may be necessary, and be accountable to the Library War Council at Washington for all funds collected.

In each community the librarian of the public library will act as local campaign director.

There will be prepared at once by the local campaign director a complete list of prospective contributors and workers who will be ready to assist in the campaign. From this list the president of the local War Council will appoint ten key men and women. Each of this group of ten will act as chairman of a conference of ten other men and women, to be held at their respective homes or other convenient places on Thursday, September 20. Each one in attendance at these conferences will contribute one dollar or more for the Library War Fund, and agree to secure, if needed, ten additional workers, or, at least, ten contributions of one dollar or more for the fund.

The man who says it can't be done is often interrupted by somebody doing it.

## PLAN FOR CAMPAIGN ORGANIZATION.

### Local War Council.

- a. Consists of trustees of local library board and ten key men and women. The campaign director a member ex-officio of this War Council.
- b. Has full power over all the work combined under the plan; appoints such officers as may seem necessary (secretary, treasurer, and publicity director) and is accountable to the Library War Council at Washington for all funds collected by team workers.

### Campaign Director.

- a. Preferably the public librarian; otherwise a man or woman whose importance in the community and whose knowledge and sympathy with libraries and library work are matters of public acknowledgment.
- b. Compiles list of prospective contributors; directs the efforts of campaign workers.

### Publicity.

- a. Good live newspaper men will be glad to volunteer for this work. They should attend all meetings and understand the whole plan thoroughly.

### Meeting of War Council.

- a. Monday afternoon or evening, September 17.
- b. Campaign director explains the plan.
- c. The ten key men and women are appointed by the president of the War Council, to serve as chairmen of library conferences.
- d. Each of ten key men and women selects from prospect list the names of ten other leading men or women of the community, whom they will invite to a library conference to be held at their respective homes, or at other convenient places, on Thursday, September 20.

### Library Conferences.

- a. Thursday afternoon or evening, September 20.
- b. Chairman explains the plan to the conference.
- c. Subscription blanks are furnished.
- d. Each one in attendance at conference, including chairman, contributes \$1 or more for Library War Fund.

Where there is no vision, the people perish.—*King Solomon.*

- e. Each man and woman in attendance at the ten library conferences, except chairman, selects a list of ten women outside of the 110 in attendance at these conferences.
- f. Each of these 100 invited guests in attendance at these library conferences on Thursday, September 20, becomes responsible for securing ten or more additional contributions of \$1 or more each.
- g. Organization is extended in multiples of ten until a large enough corps of workers is secured.
- h. The method of solicitation by these 100 men and women is optional with the workers. They may invite ten guests to their respective homes on Monday, September 24, which is the opening day of Library War Fund Campaign Week, for a library conference similar to the conference which they attended on Thursday, September 20; or they may go out into the city and solicit their ten contributions at large.

### Contributions.

- a. Library War Fund Campaign Week, beginning Monday, September 24.
- b. Prior to the campaign week substantial contributions are secured from the local library, as an institution; from the trustees, as individuals; from librarians and other members of library staffs; from fraternal, civic and business organizations; and from individuals who will make special contributions.
- c. Each community to set as its Library War Fund goal a sum equal to 5% of its population. This means \$1 or more from every twentieth person in the community.

### Reports of Campaign.

- a. Reports are made by telegram, or mail, on the blanks provided for that purpose, on Tuesday, September 18; Friday, September 21; Monday, September 24; Wednesday, September 26; Friday, September 28, and Tuesday, October 2.
- b. All financial reports are made to the Library War Council, Public Library, Washington, D. C. Information regarding plan and details of campaign are obtained from State Headquarters.
- c. All money collected by campaign workers is turned over to local campaign director or treasurer.

Wisdom is knowing what to do next;  
Skill is knowing how to do it;  
Virtue is doing.

—*David Starr Jordan.*

d. Local Treasurer deposits all moneys and checks locally, then writes daily check payable to the American Security & Trust Company, treasurer, and mails to the assistant treasurer, Library War Council, Public Library, Washington, D. C.

#### Printed Matter.

Before the campaign, printed matter has been furnished local War Councils by the national headquarters as follows: (a) Pamphlets for workers as to Why the \$1,000,000; (b) booklets giving campaign plans; (c) subscription blanks; (d) treasurer's record blanks; (e) report blanks.

#### CAMPAIGN ORGANIZATION COMPLETED.

Plans for the million-dollar War Fund Campaign have been completed. As one member of the Library War Council stated when the plan was placed before him, "This is the most perfect campaign organization with which I have ever been connected. The success of our undertaking is assured."

Not only has this campaign a strong national organization, but there is being built up a state and local organization of great strength. In a number of states the governors have appointed Library War Councils for the state. These consist of members of state library commissions and prominent men and women from various parts of the state. Local Library War Councils have been organized in a number of cities through appointment by the president of the local board of trustees, by the mayor of the city, or by the national Library War Council. These local War Councils consist of trustees of the local libraries, together with other prominent men and women.

An organization of this character will result not only in securing the funds needed for the present war service, but will have a survival value for library work everywhere that cannot be measured.

#### Object.

To raise a \$1,000,000 Library War Service Fund for the erection, equipment and maintenance of libraries in the thirty-two cantonments and training camps, and for books for mobilization camps, garrisoned troops, troops in trenches and on the march; field, base and camp hospitals, and all points at home and overseas where United States soldiers and sailors are assembled in force.

You cannot perform your patriotic duties by proxy.—Col. C. A. Simmons.

#### Resources.

1. Educational influence of previous War Fund campaigns.
2. 110,000,000 people loyal and liberal when they know the facts.
3. Library War Council, appointed by Secretary of War.
4. American Library Association War Service Committee, authorized by War Department Commission on Training Camp Activities.
5. National campaign organization consisting of expert staff at national headquarters and expert directors in field.
6. Three thousand members of American Library Association.
7. Five thousand libraries in the United States.
8. Trustees of local libraries; local librarians and other members of library staffs.
9. Voluntary service of public-spirited men and women in each community, not only willing to contribute, but glad to solicit funds for such a worthy cause.
10. Newspapers in each community eager for patriotic service.

#### National Organization.

1. Library War Council.
2. Library War Finance Committee of the A. L. A. War Service Committee.
3. National campaign director.
4. Twelve field directors.
5. Twelve division directors. A librarian selected in each of the several divisions to advise with the field director, assist in mapping out the state campaigns and arrange for meetings.

#### State Organization.

1. State War Councils.  
Selected by the division directors and consisting of about 10 of the leading librarians, trustees or prominent people of the state who confer with division and field directors, plan state campaign, and see that a campaign is started in every city and town of the state.
2. State Campaign Director.  
Selected by the State War Council and the executive officer of that Council.

Every day in our life is a day in our history.

Not by the traditions of its history, nor by  
the splendors of its corporate achievements, nor  
by the abstract excellence of its constitution,—  
but by its fitness to make men, to beget and  
educate human character, to contribute to the  
complete humanity the perfect man that is to  
be,—by this alone each nation must be judged  
today.

# Helps For the Book Drive

March 18-25, 1918

**2,000,000 Books Are Needed** to furnish adequate reading matter to every soldier and sailor on land or sea, in training camps, and "over there."

As soon as the American people realize the great need, they will welcome the opportunity of giving their readable books of fiction, biography, poetry and history.

Every volume donated enables the A. L. A. War Service Committee to spend just that much more on the expensive 1918 technical books so much needed by the men.

Three very effective means of informing the American public of the great necessity for books are :

**Movie**

Which get the message across to thousands in one evening.

**Slides**

"Ads" in a newspaper may be skipped, but with all eyes fixed on the screen, it is impossible to ignore an appeal made in a motion picture theatre.

**Patriotic**

Can be displayed in windows of dry goods stores, barber shops, factories, restaurants, lobbies of hotels, elevators of office buildings, railroad stations, Y. M. C. A.'s and Y. W. C. A.'s.

**Publicity**

**Posters**

**Appeal for**

**Books Slips**

Can be handed to each library patron in books loaned, also enclosed in all letters sent out to patrons.

**USE ENCLOSED ORDER CARD**

**Encourage Your Borrowers to Give Their Books to  
the Fighting Men**

Watch for our new 104 page catalog which will be mailed you in two weeks.

**GAYLORD BROS., - - Syracuse, N. Y.**


LIBRARY COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON, D.C.

# Patriotic Publicity Posters

**Let Your Idle Books  
Help Our Soldiers**


*"You Can Do Your Bit"*

By immediately bringing Good Books to  
**The Public Library**  
To be forwarded to Army Camps, the  
Front, and the Hospitals




No. 600X

**Some One at the Front  
Is Fighting for You**



**BACK HIM UP**  
by giving him Good Books  
and Magazines

**THE PUBLIC LIBRARY**  
will send them for you




No. 605X


**A Contented Soldier  
Will Fight to the Finish**

**YOUR Duty and—  
YOUR Opportunity**

Is to give him Good Books  
and Magazines



**THE PUBLIC LIBRARY**  
will forward them for YOU



No. 606X

Patriotic Publicity Posters are to be used either in the library building itself or in store windows, lobbies of hotels, railroad stations, street cars, elevators of office buildings, etc. The object of the posters is to attract the attention of passersby, and to arouse in them a patriotic desire to keep the soldiers supplied with suitable reading matter. Publicity of this sort keeps the name of the library before the public, and enables it to render an important national service. Posters are 11 in. x 14 in. in size and are printed in colored ink on a good grade of white cardboard. If specified in order, the wording "Public Library" can be changed to read either College, County or Normal School Library.

**Prices of Posters:**

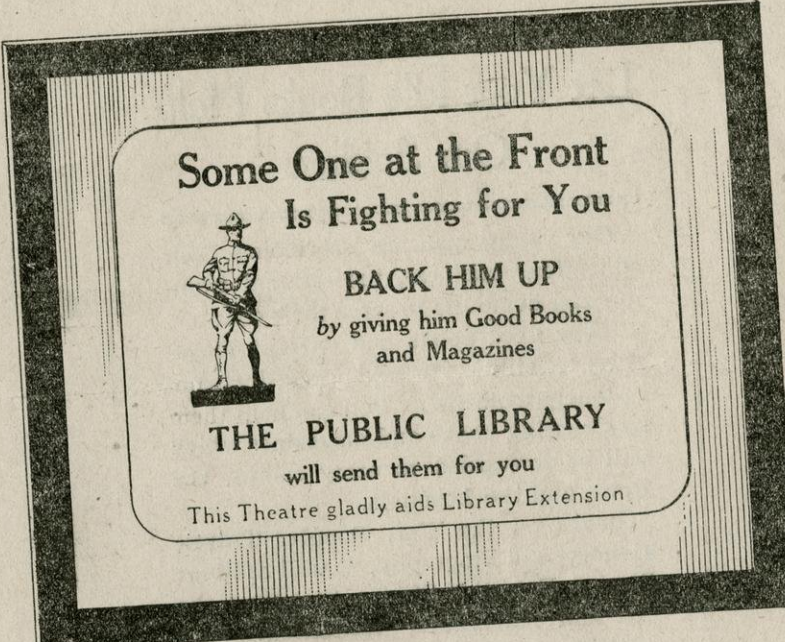
	Size 11x14		Size 11x14
5 Posters	\$ .12 each	25 Posters	\$ .07 each
10 Posters	.10 each	50 Posters	.06 each
15 Posters	.08 each	100 Posters	.05 each

Postage or Express Paid


Order by Number

**GAYLORD BROS., - - - Syracuse, N. Y.**

# "Movie" Slides



**Some One at the Front  
Is Fighting for You**



**BACK HIM UP**  
by giving him Good Books  
and Magazines

**THE PUBLIC LIBRARY**  
will send them for you

This Theatre gladly aids Library Extension.

No. 605X

"Movie" slides constitute one of the most effective mediums for library publicity. Readers may skip "ads," in the newspaper, but it is impossible to ignore what is shown in a motion picture theatre, since all eyes are fixed on the screen and the dark hall prevents spectators from turning their attention elsewhere.

As shown in cut, slides have the same wording and illustrations as the Patriotic Publicity Posters Nos. 600-X, 605-X, 606-X.

In order to facilitate the hearty co-operation of moving picture managers, the following also appears on the bottom of each slide: "This Theatre gladly aids library extension."

Slides are 3 1/4 in. x 4 in. in size, suitable for any standard motion picture or lantern slide machine.

1 Slide	\$1.50 each.	Express Paid
3 Slides	.45	" "
6 Slides	.40	" "
10 Slides	.35	" "
15 Slides	.32	" "
25 Slides	.29	" "

**GAYLORD BROS., - - - Syracuse, N. Y.**



# Appeal Slips for Books

## Let Your Idle Books Help Our Soldiers

Our young men are sacrificing their education, business, professional training and home life to serve their country.

They need books and current magazines for study, recreation and diversion in lonely moments. You can help them by donating books and magazines which will be forwarded to army camps, the front, and the hospitals.

Books on the War, Popular Travel, History, and Biography, as well as Short Stories, Detective Stories, Stories of the Sea and Adventure, are desired. Any readable book of general interest, will appeal to the soldiers, as there are men of varying tastes among them.

**"DO YOUR BIT"**

by immediately bringing to  
**THE PUBLIC LIBRARY**

such books as you wish to donate.

(This cut is full size)

Can be used in various ways to supplement and explain the Patriotic Publicity Posters. Slips can be distributed at the library, also furnished to employers for use in pay envelopes, store and laundry packages and envelope enclosures. Size of slip is 3 x 5 inches. Printed in black on good quality tinted paper. If specified in order, the wording "Public Library" can be changed to read either College, County, or Normal School Library.

500	\$.75
1000 to 3000	1.25 per 1000
3000 to 6000	1.10 per 1000
6000 to 10000	1.05 per 1000
10000 and over	1.00 per 1000

Express Paid.

**GAYLORD BROS., - - Syracuse, N. Y.**

LIBRARY COMMISSION  
MADISON, WISCONSIN

## **A MILLION DOLLARS**

Is needed for Soldiers' Libraries  
In Cantonments and Camps

### **How Much Will You Give?**

Send your subscription to your public library

**DO IT NOW**

The above is our latest War service poster, No. 11. We also have the same text in an attractive book mark which can be slipped in the book pocket of every book circulated.

*Posters - - - - - 10c each*

*Book marks - - 25c per 100*

*HOW MANY DO YOU WANT?*

*Library Supplies Department*

*Democrat Printing Company*

*Madison, Wisconsin*

Have YOU used posters 1-10? Librarians are buying these in quantities because they deliver the message that the Library is an ESSENTIAL in these sorry times. Only 10 cents each.

LIBRARY COMMISSION  
MADISON, WISCONSIN

# THE LIBRARY *and* WAR SERVICE

**T**O HELP you in this most vital movement, we have gotten out a series of posters which we sell at 10 cents each. Cheap, isn't it?

These are on white cardboard, street car sign size, printed in red and blue, and most of them are illustrated.

These posters have the approval of an experienced librarian and have the O. K. of an advertising expert. Hence they "put it over."

Use these posters freely. They will do much to put the library on the map and show that it is a really useful institution.

These are the texts: (Order by number.)

1. Take books and magazines that you want to give to soldiers' libraries, to the public library where they will be sorted, packed, and shipped.
2. Uncle Sam says save. Books on what to save and how to save are in your public library. Come and borrow them.
3. Intelligent reading is necessary these days. The latest and best books, newspapers and magazines are waiting for you at your public library. You pay for these—why not use them?
4. Military and Naval training. You will find accurate information on this important subject at the public library.
5. We need cheering up books these days. You can get them at the public library.
6. Raise more chickens. It pays and is patriotic. Keep a dozen hens in the back yard. Feed them your table scraps, lawn clippings, etc. Get books on poultry raising at the public library.
7. To preserve our liberty, women must preserve food. Do you want recipes? The best in old and new cook books are in your public library. Why not use them?
8. Savers are Servers. It is just as patriotic to save food as to go to the trenches. The public library has books, pamphlets and other helps for saving and canning foods. It is your privilege to read these books.
9. The latest books and magazines on Red Cross and other relief work are in the public library.
10. Enlist now in the army of food savers. Books and pamphlets on canning and cooking are in the public library. Get one today.

DEMOCRAT PRINTING CO.

MADISON, WISCONSIN

N. B.—If you like these posters we will print others.

# MORE NEWS

From LIBRARY WAR SERVICE  
AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

**TO THE EDITOR:**—Every wounded soldier in a hospital is grateful to you for what you have done in giving space to the appeal of the Library War Service. Books are still needed, so are magazines. You can earn more gratitude by using some of this material as soon as you can make space for it.

Washington, D. C.  
December 21, 1918

**HERBERT PUTNAM**  
Librarian of Congress  
General Director

## SOLDIERS IN HOSPITALS NEED CURRENT MAGAZINES

**Don't Stop Putting One Cent Stamps on the Periodicals You Have Finished With—They Are Badly Wanted.**

Wounded men in hospitals and soldiers in cantonments awaiting demobilization need magazines more than ever, according to reports received by the American Library Association from its camp and hospital librarians. From the same source it is reported that the supply of magazines contributed by the public has fallen off materially since the signing of the armistice.

Whenever you put a one cent stamp on a magazine and drop it into a mail box, it quickly gets into the hands of these men, who need this sort of reading matter very much. Every sort of periodical is in demand, so long as they are recent issues. Humorous, fiction, business, literary—every sort of weekly and monthly publication is eagerly read. Trade and technical periodicals are in demand.

It is such a very little thing for anyone to do, just to put a one-cent stamp on the notice which is printed on the cover of every periodical published in America and drop it in the postoffice. The only apparent reason why the supply of these magazines has fallen off seems to be the general impression that all of the men in uniform are to be immediately sent back home. But we shall have a million and more men in camps for many months to come and tens of thousands in the hospitals, and, as the camp librarians point out, they have more time for reading and reading is more necessary to their happiness and well-being than it was while all were keyed up to the heights of enthusiasm.

## WHO ARE AMERICANS?

"A handsome young blond gentleman who looked like a native American, one arm strapped to his side, scrutinizing closely the papers in his bag," reports Miss Marilla W. Freeman, A.L.A. librarian at the B. Hospital, Camp Dix, N. J.

"What is that you have there," asked, most politely.

"Oh, nothing you would care to see," said I, "only two old Greek newspapers."

"Well, Greek is my language," quoth he, "and I haven't seen a word of it for six months. Can I have them?" And as he sank into the nearest chair, and lost himself in the precious papers, he murmured rapturously, "First Greek words I've seen in six months."

"Really, I could have wept with the pleasure and the pathos of it. I had grown used to finding all nationalities, from Arab to Czech, in the hospital wards, among the late draftees, or the lads who had been physically unfit to go over. But somehow I had not realized that the American army, which had been over and fought and won, and come back to us with its wounds, was not made up entirely of native Americans, easterners and southerners and westerners. But I learned quickly how many nations have poured their blood into America and have poured it out upon the fields of France and what staunch Americans they are."

These are the men who are hungrily asking for books to read. The supply of good fiction available for this service is inadequate. Books are needed now and you can get yours into the hands of soldiers quickly by taking them to your public library.

## THE CAMP LIBRARY

It is the longed-for drinking place,  
The spring in burning sands,  
Where men fling down on fevered face

And scoop with avid hands.

It is the treasure-house, the mine  
Revealed to eager eyes  
And clever brains quick to design  
New keys to Paradise.

It is salvation! Men at large,  
To us the camp-man looks.  
Reward him then; your debt discharge—

Give him his longed-for book!  
—Amy Sherman Bridgman.

## DAN WAS GENEROUS NO DOUBT OF THAT

First He Lent His Pal Five Dollars,  
Then His Wooden Leg, Then—Oh,  
Read the Story.

"People sometimes ask me what sort of books are read by a man who has had an arm or leg amputated as the result of shellfire," said a librarian of the American Library Association, stationed at one of the big military hospitals to which men are returned from overseas.

"They seem to have an idea that it changes the quality of a man's mind to lose an arm or leg. I feel that they are morbidly expecting me to announce that such a man reads only 'The Curse of an Aching Heart' or something of that sort.

"To answer them, I usually tell them a few stories about my boys. I tell them, for instance, about the 'ad who had just learned to walk on a handsome new right leg. He brought a book back to my desk one day, stumping along on crutches; the new leg was gone. They had taken it away for several days to refit it, he said.

"He wanted to know if he couldn't keep the book a while longer. He wouldn't, he said, be able to finish it that evening because he had a date to go down town and take a girl to dinner.

"Of course you can keep the book," I told him, "But wasn't it only yesterday that you were telling me how rotten it feels to be broke?"

"Oh, that's all right," he assured me. "I borrowed five dollars from Dan."

"Good old Dan," I said. "But I'm afraid you'll miss the new leg. Won't you find it awkward to get around?"

"Oh, that'll be all right too—Dan's promised to let me borrow his leg."

"I think we ought to give Dan a medal," I said. "But surely that isn't all—there must be something else Dan could let you have."

"Well, yes," he said, in a confidential manner. "But you'll have to promise to keep it dark until tomorrow. Dan doesn't know it—but it's his girl I've got the date with!"

"Fellows like Dan want bright, live, up-to-date stories, adventure, romance, popular stuff of all sorts. That's the kind of books we are always short of."

## AMERICAN STORIES WANTED

Here is an extract from a letter from Miss Anna May, Hospital Librarian of the U. S. Debarkation Hospital at Fox Hills, Staten Island, to which wounded men are taken for the hospital ship. Read it, then send the best books you have to your public library, for war service.

The men in the wards are so grateful for the books and magazines, for as they say it makes the day shorter to have something to read. But all their requests are similar, and are like this: "Just anything will be just right, if it's only AMERICAN, that is, written by a YANK, with an honest-to-God (this is a favorite expression) AMERICAN girl in it, and no French in it, please, and the scene right here in AMERICA, and we all like adventure you know. Funny isn't it? You'd think we'd had enough of that." Then as an afterthought they add: "You know, you would be

## HOW GERMANY BEGGED BOOKS FOR SOLDIERS

Copy of Appeal Signed by Hindenburg Shows the Hun's Appreciation of the Value of Reading.

The Library War Service of the American Library Association has just received a copy of an appeal for books for soldiers which was made to the German people by a committee headed by von Hindenburg himself. A translation of the appeal follows:

Our German brothers now stand in the battle-fields, at the end of the third year of the war, preparing for the final, deciding blow. The Siegfried sword in their hands dares not waver when malicious enemies are to be kept from our native soil. Only a will as hard as steel, borne on the happy confidence in victory, can accomplish this gigantic task.

It is the duty of those of us who stay at home to help keep up the spirits of our troops in this long, wearing task of war. Books are friends and mean spiritual power for our Army and our Navy. The book read in the trench, on shipboard, or in the hospital serves for more than mere entertainment or killing of time. It builds bridges to that world, which is at the time so far removed from the soldier, yet always the end and aim of his longing. Whether a story or an instructive work, whether humorous or serious, the book will gladden the heart, dispel sad thoughts, and brighten the loneliness of the trenches and the dullness of the hospital. Books, therefore, are weapons that strengthen the spirit, and spirit is victory.

Many millions of books have been sent, but appeals for reading matter still come by the thousand from men of all ranks—the highest officers to the humblest privates. For armies of millions we must have books by the million. We ask, therefore, for contributions of money to a

## GERMAN NATIONAL FUND FOR PURCHASE OF READING MAT- TER FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Books, then, are among the worthiest of the gifts which the love of those at home can still bestow.

Help us to draw from the spring that wells up in poetry and thought from the depths of the German nature. Let every one give and give bountifully for the brave and the faithful who with blood and iron are defending us and ours, nation and fatherland.

For American soldiers who were wounded in battle and are now being brought back to hospitals in this country, gifts of books are needed at once. Every public library is a receiving station for Library War Service. Good recent fiction is most in demand. Give books!

## BACK TO THEIR JOBS SOLDIERS' MINDS TURN

Books They Ask for in Hospitals Indicate the Direction in Which Wounded Men's Thoughts are Tending.

Next to the home folks and wondering whether their old sweetheart next door will still be on the job to welcome them back, since peace has called off their job for Uncle Sam, what are our boys thinking about? Already hiving back to their old jobs! Nothing better emphasizes this than the books being called for by them from the A.L.A. Camp and Hospital Libraries. Say what you please about the obsolete idea that libraries should be dusty and remote from life and all that sort of thing, go to any camp or base hospital and the A.L.A. worker on duty there, will prove the liveliest barometer on what the men are thinking about thereabouts.

"There are mighty few who want to read about the war or military subjects now," says Miss Marilla Freeman, A.L.A. Base Hospital Librarian at Camp Dix. "Their thoughts have turned to their before-the-war jobs." "Motorcycles is the only darned thing I want to read about!" said one boy to me. I handed out Page's book on motorcycles. "Gee, I kin almost hear the wind whiz by me again when I read that book," he confessed wistfully later.

"Salesmanship, bee-culture, engineering, landscape gardening, boxing, educational methods, watchmaking—these are only a few of the subjects asked for in one ward."

Miss Freeman emphasized that the libraries of the A.L.A. stand ready to get any many any book he asks for. Daily she goes among the wards of the Hospital with its immense labyrinth of small buildings and connecting corridors covering an area nearly one-half mile square. Before her, with the aid of an orderly detailed to her, she pushes what the boys call her "traveling newsstand." This is a hospital litter commandeered into A.L.A. service. This the Chinese orderly has transformed into a three-shelf truck.

"One of Wing Lung's chief joys is arranging our trucks to look as alluring as a newsstand," explained Miss Freeman. "With the books and magazines beautifully arranged, no wonder the men lit up with interest when we came in sight."

In the wards we find ourselves in a melting pot of nationalities.

A young Syrian silk worker, who can only read his native language, has as cot-neighbors a Spanish reading Cuban and a Lithuanian miner from Pennsylvania. A stolid Turkish lad, who reads only modern Greek, will not believe that anything can be found for him, but his face gleams when he gets Dumas' "Mohicans of Paris" translated into his beloved Greek.

Next a graduate of Harvard chooses the New Republic for his own reading and calls the A.L.A. Librarian's attention to a New Mexican Indian in the next bed who can't read at all but likes to look at pictures. A Russian insurance agent from Paterson, New Jersey, can read English but longs for Ibsen's plays in Russian and is delighted when it is handed to him.

Getting the books that are absolutely needed to help not only the men in hospitals, but unwounded men awaiting demobilization, to prepare themselves for their old jobs, or better ones, means the expenditure of enormous sums. These books are being bought by the thousands and the funds available must be stretched to cover the need. But the A.L.A. Library War Service has to supply the recreational books, good fiction, light reading of all sorts, for the leisure time and the long hours when the soldier must have diversion.

Upon gifts of books from the public the Association has relied largely for this class of reading matter. But nothing wears out so fast in service as books; when the soldiers are removed rapidly from place to place books are lost; out of the three million gift books collected last winter only a very small percentage are still in service, and the cry from the men for more good reading is insistent.

Right now is the time to give books—the time when they are badly needed. Every public library is a receiving station. Your library will send for your books if you will notify them that you have books to give.

### O FOR A BOOK!

"O for a book and a shady nook!"  
You recollect the rhymes,  
Written how many years ago  
In placid, happier times?  
Today no shady nooks are ours  
With half the world at strife  
And dark ambition laying waste  
The pleasant things of life;  
But still the cry for books is heard  
For solace of the magic word.

"O for a book," the cry goes forth,  
"O for a book to read;  
To soothe us in our weariness,  
The laggard hours to speed!"  
From countless hospitals it comes,  
Where stricken soldiers lie,  
Who gave their youth, who gave their  
strength,  
Lest Liberty should die.  
How small a favour to implore:  
The books we've finished with—no  
more!

A book can have a thousand lives,  
With each new reader, one;  
A book **should** have a thousand lives  
Before its course is run.  
And we few kinder things can do  
Our gratitude to show,  
Than give the freedom of our shelves  
To those that need it so,  
Nor let them ask without avail  
The sweet beguilement of a tale.  
—E. V. L. in *Punch*, June 26, 1918

### WRITERS SOLDIERS LIKE

What sort of books do the wounded soldiers in hospitals and men in camps awaiting demobilization most desire? According to the Library War Service of the American Library Association the immediate pressing need is for light current fiction, the men's minds turning quite distinctly just now to recreational reading.

A recent list of books particularly wanted includes such writers as Rex Beach, B. M. Bower, Edgar Rice Burroughs, Zane Grey, Henry Herbert Knipps, O. Henry, Peter B. Kyne, E. Phillips Oppenheim, Mary Roberts Reinhart, Bertrand W. Sinclair, Booth Tarkington, Stewart Edward White, Harry Leon Wilson and Harold Bell Wright.

It is evident from this list that what the soldiers are looking for is stories of action. The one characteristic these writers have in common is their dramatic ability. Books by any of these writers are especially welcomed as gifts for the men in service and can be sent to any public library with the assurance that they will promptly be forwarded.

