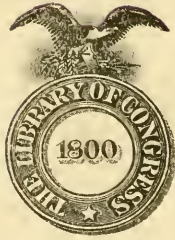


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REPORT OF THE ARKANSAS  
STATE COUNCIL  
OF DEFENSE



MAY 22, 1917 TO JULY 1, 1919



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From left to right: First Row—Chas. E. Taylor, J. M. Futrell, Wallace Townsend, Mrs. Joe Frauenthal, Gov. Chas. H. Brough, Chairman Lloyd England, J. R. Gibbons, J. R. Vinson, Moorhead Wright, H. C. Couch.  
Second Row—Judge Jacob Tripleber, Dr. C. W. Garrison, J. L. Bond, W. G. Brasher, E. T. Reaves, H. L. Rimmel, Fred Heiskell, Frank Pace, J. W. Dean.  
Third Row—W. G. Sprague, J. C. Futrell, J. H. Page, J. W. House Jr., W. L. Hemingway, C. L. Thompson, C. C. Calvert, A. W. Dobyons.  
Fourth Row—Durand Whipple, J. S. Speed, Dr. Frank Vinsonhaler, R. B. Keating, W. C. Ribenack, Clio Harper, C. W. Watson, Hamp Williams.



# REPORT

OF THE

## Arkansas State Council of Defense



MAY 22, 1917, TO JULY 1, 1919

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## INTRODUCTION

This report is not a history of Arkansas in the war, it is not even a complete account of any one of the many war activities of our State. It is only a brief outline of the work of the Arkansas State Council of Defense.

In recording the work, it has been necessary to name the chairmen of the various committees through which the service was performed but to imply that they alone brought about the results accomplished would be most unfair to thousands of men and women in the counties of our State whose patriotic and consecrated service made for Arkansas such a magnificent war record.

The people of Arkansas were a militant home army, backing the "boys over there" by united and unselfish patriotism and sacrifice. To attempt to name them is impossible. But they all labored in the endeavor to be worthy of the supreme sacrifice made by the sons and daughters of Arkansas on behalf of righteousness, justice and the freedom of men everywhere.



## COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE

By act of Congress, approved August 29, 1916, the Council of National Defense was created, charged with the "co-ordination of industries and resources for the national security and welfare" and with the "creation of relations which will render possible in time of need the immediate concentration and utilization of the resources of the Nation."

The Council of National Defense was composed of members of the Cabinet, Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, chairman; Secretary of Navy Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of Agriculture David F. Houston, Secretary of Commerce William C. Redfield, and Secretary of Labor William B. Wilson.

An Advisory Commission was appointed by President Wilson composed of seven citizens distinguished in business, labor and science.

Soon after war was declared, the Council of National Defense called upon President Wilson to secure for it full co-operation in carrying out its plans by the organization of State Councils of Defense who should assist the Council of National Defense in attaining the full realization of the purposes for which it was created.

# REPORT

of the

## Arkansas State Council of Defense

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At the request of President Wilson, Governor Charles H. Brough appointed Adj. Gen. Lloyd England, W. G. Brasher, Dr. C. W. Garrison, Frank Pace, Jos. W. House, Jr., H. L. Rimmel, Major Durand Whipple, Moorhead Wright, all of Little Rock; Gen. J. R. Gibbons of Bauxite, C. C. Calvert of Fort Smith, President J. C. Futrall of the University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, and Ex-Governor J. M. Futrell of Paragould to serve as the Arkansas State Council of Defense.

At the first meeting held in Little Rock, May 22, 1917, the council was organized by the election of Adj. Gen. Lloyd England, Chairman and Director; Durand Whipple, Assistant Director, and Jos. W. House, Jr., Secretary, and headquarters established in the Whipple building, where Mrs. William G. Whipple very generously provided commodious offices free of cost to the council.

As the work grew and activities of the council enlarged, Governor Brough appointed as additional members of the State Council, J. L. Bond, J. W. Dean, Clio Harper, Fred Heiskell, W. L. Hemingway, R. B. Keating, John H. Page, E. T. Reaves, W. C. Ribenack, J. S. Speed, W. G. Sprague, Chas. E. Taylor, Chas. L. Thompson, Wallace Townsend, Judge Jacob Trieber, J. R. Vinson, Dr. Frank Vinsonhaler and C. W. Watson of Little Rock, Mrs. Jo Frauenthal of Conway, Hamp Williams of Hot Springs and H. C. Couch of Pine Bluff.

This membership included the State Chairman of every activity contributing to the carrying on of the war, with the result that every phase of war work was considered in its relation to the whole war plan, confusion and conflict were eliminated and the most harmonious and patriotic co-operation of every war activity was secured.

Two members of the State Council volunteered for active service in the army. Durand Whipple was called into the Judge Advocate General's Department, with a commission as Major, and served both in the United States and in France. Dr. Frank Vinsonhaler's offer of service was accepted, and he was commissioned a Captain in the medical corps and was later promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel and served both at home and abroad.

At first the State Council met twice a week for an hour's conference, but the importance and volume of the work outgrew this arrangement. The council then met at 12:30 each Monday afternoon and continued in session until the work that had accumulated was done. The loyalty and patriotic desire of its members to render effective service to their Nation and State are unmistakably shown by the splendid attendance maintained at these weekly meetings, by the long hours devoted to this work and by the careful and painstaking consideration given to every matter presented to the council. The headquarters were moved in August, 1917, to the Boyle building, Wallace Townsend was elected director, upon Major Whipple's resignation, and Chairman Lloyd England was elected treasurer.

Organized at first to assist the Council of National Defense, the State Council broadened its labors until it gave detailed and effective consideration to everything that advanced the welfare of Arkansas and promoted the best interests of her citizens.

#### COUNTY COUNCILS OF DEFENSE.

The first consideration was the organization of County Councils of Defense. An effective council was created in every county, and, through their loyal support, Arkansas responded fully, enthusiastically to every patriotic request made of her people.

The county councils became powerful agencies to spread the information of the causes of the war, the need for united support from every citizen, the suppression of disloyalty and sedition; they rendered definite assistance to the draft boards, the men called into service and their families. They supervised all war activities so that there was neither duplication nor conflict of effort. They

were the guardians of the patriotism and civilian morale of their counties. They conducted effectively the various tasks assigned by the State Council of Defense and by the organization of community councils of defense brought every citizen within their influence.

Almost all of the county councils maintained headquarters, held regular meetings and provided finances for carrying out their work. In many counties, the value of their work was recognized by appropriations for the support of this work made by the county quorum courts. The State Council called upon the county councils by means of circular letters issued as the need arose.

The chairman and members of each county council took an oath of office and were commissioned by Governor Brough and the State Council of Defense. Their loyal and efficient service made the work of the State Council possible.

### COMMUNITY COUNCILS OF DEFENSE.

Immediately upon securing effective county council organizations and in response to a call from the Council of National Defense, the work of organizing a community council in every school district was undertaken. This work was largely under the supervision of Asst. Adj. Gen. A. W. Dobyns, who was elected assistant director and field representative of the State Council. Mr. Dobyns rendered a splendid service, and was rapidly completing the organization work when he secured a commission as Captain in the National Army of the United States and sent to Camp Deming, New Mexico. At the time the armistice was signed, the work was almost finished and the organization of almost five thousand community councils was evidenced by the rosters and signed oaths of membership on file at the State Council. These oaths of membership will be preserved in the State Historical Department in the State Capitol at Little Rock. Commissions were issued to each community council chairman.

The purposes and work of the community councils can best be stated by quoting from the State Council Bulletin on this subject.

1. To unite all loyal citizens in every patriotic endeavor for the successful prosecution of the war.

2. To stop sedition at home by reporting enemies of the Government to those legally in authority.

3. To secure an increased production of food stuffs, that there may be plenty at home and abroad.

4. To conserve food and fuel so that the soldier may not suffer from lack of nourishment and that industry may not be retarded.

5. To insist that every able-bodied citizen shall engage in a lawful occupation six days in each week.

6. To encourage those who are giving their best efforts in the mines, in the mills, on the railroads and on the farms to the greater production of those necessities needed to prosecute the war.

7. To apply the lash of public condemnation to those who give aid and comfort to the enemy through failure to give of their time, money or labor to the cause of the Nation.

8. To render all assistance possible in campaigns for Liberty Loans, War Savings Stamps, Red Cross and other war funds.

9. To stop all forms of waste and to encourage thrift among the families of Arkansas.

10. To lend support to the enforcement of the selective service regulations.

11. To report to the proper authorities, deserters from the army or draft.

12. To throw the arm of protection around and administer to the dependents of men who have been called to the battlefield.

13. To aid in the creation of public sentiment in the support of the war.

14. To keep inscribed in your hearts the names of those from your community who have been called to the colors and to remember them with useful gifts.

#### THE WORK OF THE STATE COUNCIL.

It is manifestly impossible to set forth in detail the work of the Arkansas State Council of Defense. It did not undertake to direct or control the various war agencies engaged in specific tasks



but it did undertake to build up an effective and far-reaching organization through which they could work. That its work was well done is shown by the fact that the Council of National Defense commended it and classed it among the five most efficient State Councils of the United States.

Only a brief report of the work of the State Council is given. It does not purport to do more than sketch the more important activities.

### PATRIOTIC EDUCATION.

At the very beginning of its work, the State Council recognized the need and value of a campaign to inform the people of the underlying causes that forced us to war, to show that a victory for the central powers would menace our government and imperil the freedom of the world. The State Council never had any doubt of the patriotism of Arkansas people, of their willingness to make, and to make cheerfully and wholeheartedly, full response to every call for service and sacrifice just as soon as they were convinced this was a war for justice and world liberty.

#### A—PUBLICITY.

The publicity campaign was placed in charge of Mr. Clio Harper, whose report gives a splendid account of the work accomplished and pays a well-merited tribute to the patriotism of the Arkansas Press. Mr. Harper's report is as follows:

#### THE ARKANSAS PRESS AND THE WAR.

While gun and foot and ship and plane  
Have nobly done their part,  
The Press again and yet again  
Has proved its valiant heart.

—The Press, Ally of Mars.

No more valiantly did the khaki of the camp and field, the blue and white of the surging main, and the valorous hearts beneath the crimson cross, rally to the support of the Nation and mankind than did the newspapers of the country in the Great Conflict. Never before did they play so well and so effectively their role of Moulders of Thought and Directors of Action. It is conceivable

that the war might have been won without the aid of the press, but it would have required many more years and uncounted treasure in precious lives to have achieved the victory.

Wielders of resistless force that makes, unmakes,  
The kings and potentates of earth, we bow before  
Thy power, acknowledging no peer than Him alone  
Whose will controls the destiny of spheres.

The first stirring appeal to the patriotism of the people of Arkansas was issued late in May, 1917, at which time Governor Brough appointed the Arkansas State Council of Defense to bind together the civilian interests in a co-operative support of the war.

The Press had as a unit supported the administration in the long and trying months of preparation and uncertainty, but when the issue was drawn and the call to arms resounded throughout the land, the newspaper men of Arkansas, in common with those of other states, rallied to the cause of democracy and humanity.

Very soon after the organization of the State Council, a publicity department was established, and Clio Harper, a Little Rock news writer, was placed in charge of it. A systematic campaign of publicity was then undertaken, and kept up unremittingly until after the armistice was signed in November, 1918. Every week a news-letter was sent to every newspaper in the State, and the city dailies were supplied with a vast amount of publicity matter. This consisted of patriotic appeals, of orders and proclamations, news of the many agencies organized in support of the Government, and propaganda designed to stimulate patriotism and solidify the fighting units.

It was a testing time for the press. Scores of departments of the State and National Governments seemed to awaken suddenly to the potency of the press, and the invaluable influence it must exert in maintaining the morale of both the civilian and the fighting man. In consequence, the newspaper offices were flooded with publicity matter in great quantities, enough coming into an office each week to fill a paper twice as large to the exclusion of all else. A lack of co-ordination and a mistaken policy that quantity meant efficiency caused great wastage in the publicity work of the numerous departments.

But the newspaper men were equal to the occasion. They did not complain—much. They threw 90 per cent of the matter into the waste-basket, but made such good use of the remaining 10 per cent that the results expected were achieved, the morale was unbroken, the greatest fighting machine the world ever knew was organized and put into action, discordant elements were pacified, and every energy, every agency, every individual was set grimly to the task of winning the war.

The matter furnished by the Arkansas Department of Publicity, localized in character wherever possible, filled the columns of the Arkansas press, and a scrap book of several hundred pages has been compiled covering all phases of the work, and demonstrating the generous space given to the cause by business interests whose advertising space is as much their stock in trade as the goods upon the shelf are the stock of the merchant.

It is impossible to individualize, where all did their part, often giving almost all their space to news of the war and the support of the Government at home. It was a great work, efficiently done, and that the Government appreciated it, is shown by the following excerpt from a letter written to the publicity manager, December 23, 1918, by D. M. Reynolds, who had been at the head of the Publicity Department of the Council of National Defense:

“I was very sorry to receive your letter of December 18, particularly because I hate to see this wonderful machine go to pieces. Through your work and other State publicity managers, we have been able to carry the war home to the people.

“As you know, on the day the armistice was declared the Defense system consisted of forty-eight State Councils, more than four thousand County Councils, sixteen thousand women’s organizations and a total of 184,432 local units—the biggest, strongest, most effective war organization that America has ever known.

“We have been a free people, living as we please and doing as we please under the laws we, ourselves, enacted. Because we were a free people, it was absolutely necessary that every problem in regard to this war should be laid before the people of this Nation.

“When the people once understood the program and the necessity there has never been any doubt about the carrying of the pro-

gram out. The laying of this program before the people of Arkansas has been your business. We have had clippings daily from the clipping bureaus which have shown your work, and in accepting your resignation, permit me to say that from the record of things accomplished in Arkansas, it has been about as near one hundred per cent as is humanly possible.

"I have had occasion before to tell Mr. Hurley, Secretary Wilson, General Crowder and some of these other men of the work that you have been doing, and I am now preparing to draw a final report as of January first, which report will go to Franklin K. Lane, a chairman of the Council of National Defense, and to the President."

#### B—DISTRIBUTION OF PRINTED MATTER.

In addition to the work done by the Publicity Department, the State Council distributed many thousands of pamphlets and posters. It had printed and distributed 10,000 copies of Secretary Lane's address on the war. It purchased and distributed among the selective service men 10,000 copies of the splendid booklet, "Keeping Fit to Fight." Among other pamphlets, were "Why We Are At War," "Financing the War," Mr. Taft's Montreal speech, The Federal Reserve Primer, the many patriotic and educational booklets issued by the Committee on Publicity of the Council of National Defence.

#### C—THE FOUR-MINUTE MEN.

The State Council provided for the organization and support of the Four-Minute Men, of which Mr. H. L. Rimmel was State chairman. Mr. Rimmel makes the following report:

It gives me pleasure to report the activities of the Four-Minute Men of the State of Arkansas during the years of 1917 and 1918, until their services were discontinued by the national organization.

As a member of the State Council of Defense I was selected as director of the Four-Minute Men for the State of Arkansas, in June, 1917. I immediately appointed Mr. W. G. Akers, a prominent young attorney of Little Rock, as assistant director. With

the assistance of Mr. Akers, we immediately began organizing the State, and we created an effective organization.

The Arkansas Four-Minute Men gave valuable service throughout the War under my leadership. Seventy-two out of seventy-five counties were organized, and in addition there were one hundred local chairmen in different towns over the State. The church sections were also well organized, with three hundred and seventy-five ministers as Four-Minute speakers.

In a year and a half's work \$725, or approximately \$40 per month, was spent by the headquarters, and this sum was furnished by the State Council of Defense. Little Rock had an especially good organization.

Mr. Edward McCullough was first chairman for Little Rock. He was called to St. Louis, and was succeeded by Senator Grover T. Owens, who rendered excellent services for a short time. Mr. Owens was succeeded by George A. McConnell. He made the most active and energetic chairman the Four-Minute Men ever had. He had a splendid corps of active, wide-awake speakers, among whom were:

W. G. Akers,	Samp Jennings,
H. M. Armistead,	J. V. Johnson,
John D. Arbuckle,	J. Frank Keeley,
U. S. Bratton,	C. R. Ledbetter,
J. A. Comer,	J. F. Loughborough,
Powell Clayton,	Abner McGehee,
Morris M. Cohn,	David McLees,
D. H. Cantrell,	Harry H. Myers,
T. W. Campbell,	Tom M. Mehaffy,
A. W. Dobyns,	R. M. Mann,
John Farmer,	Geo. A. McConnell,
B. W. Green,	J. W. Mehaffy,
C. W. Gray,	J. E. Martineau,
Jas. A. Gray,	John W. Newman,
G. D. Henderson,	B. C. Powell,
H. T. Harrison,	A. H. Poppe,
D. K. Hawthorne,	W. H. Rector,
Fred Isgrig,	R. L. Rogers,



Cummins Ratcliffe,  
 S. W. Rogers,  
 Geo. B. Rose,  
 F. W. Rawles,  
 W. G. Riddick,  
 W. B. Smith,  
 C. E. Smith, Jr.,  
 J. I. Trawick,  
 T. J. Terral,

J. A. Tellier,  
 George Vaughn,  
 R. E. Wiley,  
 H. M. Williams,  
 J. F. Wills,  
 S. L. White,  
 J. B. Webster,  
 Judge Wade.

I, as director, also assisted in making frequent speeches at theaters. In the summer and fall of 1918 we had with us Maj. Robert F. Massey, a veteran of the War, whose home was in Toronto, Canada. He assisted in the Liberty Loan and rendered valuable assistance in arousing the people to their duty.

We also had with us Prof. Sol Clark of the University of Chicago. Later the Canadian Government supplied the Four-Minute Men with another veteran of the trenches. He was Maj. Carson McCormick. He made a great speech at Liberty Hall, Little Rock; he also went to Van Buren and addressed a large audience there. He returned to Little Rock and I accompanied him in the interest of the Fourth Liberty Loan Campaign as far south as Texarkana.

Everywhere we were received with enthusiasm, and his plain, straightforward talks, telling his experience in the trenches aroused the people to intense enthusiasm.

We also had among our speakers the Junior Four-Minute Men, of the high schools over the State. Many of these boys made excellent impressions when they appeared before an audience. In the city of Little Rock the following boys made speeches:

Alan Altheimer,  
 Eugene Dimon,  
 Stanley Florsheim,  
 Miriam Kaufman,

Morris Sanders,  
 Isadore Spitzberg,  
 and several others.

#### D—SPEAKERS' BUREAU.

A Speakers' Bureau was also established under the chairmanship of Mr. Remmel, and in response to the request for volunteers

who would make patriotic addresses when called upon, a large number of prominent business and professional men all over the State were enrolled and rendered a magnificent service. This committee called upon the circuit judges to open their courts with patriotic programs, and they gladly did so.

#### E—LOYALTY WEEK.

Under the direction of the State Council, the week of December 26, 1917, to January 1, 1918, was observed all over the State as "Loyalty Week." Patriotic meetings were held in practically every schoolhouse in the State. The State Council prepared and sent out a program for these meetings and called upon Governor Brough and Mr. Remmel to prepare a patriotic address for the occasion, which was printed and sent in quantities to all County Councils and all Loyalty Week speakers for use at these meetings.

#### F—LIBERTY CHORUSES.

The value of patriotic songs was realized, and under the able and industrious leadership of Mr. Fred G. Smith of Fort Smith, who served as State Chairman, Liberty Choruses were organized all over the State, prepared to furnish music for all patriotic meetings. Our people learned to know and love our national songs and their loyalty was inspired by the many song programs given by the Liberty Choruses. Credit must be given to Mrs. H. H. Foster of Little Rock, who began this work and who secured for the State Council Mr. Smith's valuable service.

#### G—GERMAN-SPEAKING POPULATION.

In order to reach everybody with the publicity work, five prominent citizens of German origin were appointed as a committee to serve with Chairman England to plan to spread patriotic education among our German-speaking population. This committee consisted of August Probst, Rev. A. H. Poppe, Fred Rossner, A. Karcher and Carl Meurer, all of Little Rock. It rendered valuable assistance, and through the pages of the Arkansas Echo, a German weekly, rallied the German-speaking people to a loyal support of all war work.

#### WAR CONFERENCES.

Closely allied with the publicity work are the State-wide war conferences held in Little Rock.

The first was held just after the Council of Defense work had been undertaken, June 28, 1917, and was attended by delegates from a great many county councils. Its sessions were devoted largely to a discussion of the field of work of the Council of Defense system and a discussion of the service to be rendered.

At the time of the second conference, December 20, 1917, both the Woman's Division for Arkansas of the Council of National Defense and the Four-Minute Men accepted invitations to hold conferences of their county chairmen in joint sessions with the chairmen of the County Councils of Defense. Practically every county in the State was represented by one or more delegates, and a splendid series of helpful discussions covering every phase of the work was had. The Council of National Defense was represented by Mr. John H. Winterbotham of Chicago, who gave a very instructive presentation of the nature of the Council of Defense work and methods for doing it. The national organization of Four-Minute Men sent Prof. Sol Clark of the University of Chicago, who gave valuable counsel to the Arkansas Four-Minute Men and delivered an eloquent address at a great patriotic meeting which concluded the conference. Much interest was aroused by speeches made by American, French and English army officers.

A third conference planned for December, 1918, was rendered unnecessary by the signing of the armistice.

## CONSERVATION WORK.

### A—FOOD PRODUCTION.

The State Council entered heartily upon all of the campaigns for the conservation of natural resources and placed the whole Council of Defense system at the service of the agencies working to increase the production of food. Among these campaigns was the campaign in 1917, which resulted in a greatly enlarged wheat acreage throughout the State. This was followed up by the appointment of men in each county who should render assistance in the harvesting and threshing of this wheat to the end that waste be reduced to a minimum. The Council of Defense assisted in the splendid work done by the Co-operative Extension Division under the supervision of Mr. W. C. Lassetter of the University of Ark-

ansas, and Mr. C. W. Watson, State agent for the United States Department of Agriculture. During this campaign written pledges were taken from the farmers to raise a stipulated acreage in food crops, and the slogan, "Let Arkansas Feed Herself," was fully realized, and a surplus was raised. This work was completed by a follow-up campaign to determine how many of the farmers were redeeming their pledges. Patriotic cards to be posted on the house or the front gate were given to those farmers who carried out their pledges. As a result of this work, the Arkansas farmers rendered a definite and valuable contribution to the war strength of the Nation.

#### B—RICE HARVESTERS.

The selective service took a great many men from the farms and the rice growers sent an urgent call to the State Council to secure immediately one thousand laborers to harvest the rice crop, which was in danger of being lost. Mr. W. G. Sprague, chairman of the State Council Committee of Labor, sent requests to all parts of the State for laborers for this work, and secured for the rice growers ample men to harvest the crop and to save them from loss.

#### C—USE OF UNPOLISHED RICE.

In this connection, the State Council investigated the use of unpolished rice as a food, and found that unpolished rice has a greater nutritive value than polished rice. This matter was presented to the National Food Administration, and resulted in a campaign for the use of unpolished rice, thus saving the cost of polishing rice and releasing the men employed in that work.

#### D—CAMPAIGN AGAINST USE OF VEAL.

In order that the supply of meat should be increased, the State Council inaugurated a campaign against the use of veal. This campaign met with a State-wide response.

#### E—COMMERCIAL ECONOMY.

The State Council took up in large cities the program in commercial economy outlined by the Council of National Defense which resulted in the curtailment of free deliveries, thus releasing men for war work and reducing the cost to the consumer. They

also secured from the bakers of the State an agreement not to allow the return of bread and by this means saved a great deal of wheat that had been wasted under the practice of allowing stale bread to be returned. The practice of allowing the return by the retail dry goods stores was also discouraged as being wasteful.

#### F—WAR GARDENS.

In order that full advantage might be taken of the daylight savings law, the State Council called upon business houses all over the State to close at 6 o'clock in the afternoon in order that their employees might have the opportunity to cultivate war gardens.

#### G—TICK ERADICATION.

The State Council took active steps to assist in the enforcement of the tick eradication work and not only secured for the agencies in charge of this work the co-operation of the county councils but at various times in different parts of the State furnished from its own membership legal assistance to resist injunction suits brought to hinder the tick eradication program. Through the influence of the State Council a number of attorneys who had been in the habit of accepting employment to thwart the efforts to enforce laws were convinced of the practical benefit resulting from the work and agreed to advise their clients to comply with the law.

#### H—CONSERVATION OF LIVE STOCK.

The State Council of Defense started and fostered a campaign for the conservation of live stock by undertaking to prevent the losses resulting from stock being killed on railroad right-of-ways. This work met with a hearty response both from the railroads and from the public. The railroads were called upon to repair their gates and fences and then the co-operation of the public was asked to keep the gates closed and to keep the stock off the right-of-way. Over three hundred citizens recommended by the County Councils of Defense were appointed by the State Council as special agents in charge of this work. These agents entered upon their duties with enthusiasm. They interviewed stock owners up and down the railroads and secured their promises to keep their gates closed and their stock away from the railroad right-of-ways. In addition, the State Council sent letters to



all stock owners who had suffered losses calling their attention to the enormous totals of the annual losses in the State and asking their pledges to co-operate in this conservation work. It was gratifying to observe that in practically every case the stock owner signed and returned a pledge to co-operate in this work. Posters were printed and distributed showing the annual losses, and calling upon everybody to help stop the unnecessary waste. The work was carried into the schools and the interest of the children aroused. In the State Council files are letters from teachers informing us that their children have driven stock off of right-of-ways and closed open gates.

It was found that a great deal of the loss occurred inside of town limits where the right-of-ways could not be fenced. In order to meet this, the State Council prepared a model ordinance prohibiting the running at large of stock, and through the special agents the passage of this ordinance as a war measure was secured in many towns. These agents also devoted time to securing by the proper officials the enforcement of all stock laws already in existence.

This work resulted in such a marked decrease in the losses of live stock that it attracted the attention of the National Food Administration, and similar campaigns were undertaken in many other States. The success of the work resulted from the energy of the special agents and the desire of the people to help save food.

## STATE PROTECTION.

### A—HOME GUARDS.

As soon as the National Guard was called into Federal service, the State Council realized the need of a home guard. Gen. J. R. Gibbons, who was chairman of the committee on State protection, undertook to form a home guard organization in every county in the State. In this work valuable assistance was given by the Adjutant General's department of the State Government. The work progressed so favorably that practically every county had at least one or more companies of home guards who were under the command of officers commissioned by the State and who drilled regularly. It can not be doubted that the well known fact that this force was immediately available for the preservation of order

tended to prevent outbreaks or disturbances during the confusion necessarily attendant upon raising a large army. This committee also advocated military training in all schools and colleges.

#### B—FIRE PROTECTION.

Mr. J. S. Speed, chairman of the committee on fire protection, called attention to the needs of guards for cotton compresses and other industrial plants, and the State Council called upon all companies operating such plants to keep their premises brightly lighted at night and to have guards posted. These precautions were carried out with the result that there were few instances in which Arkansas industries suffered from arson or other forms of lawlessness.

#### C—FLOOD PROTECTION.

During the flood season this committee also called upon those counties that had levees to arrange for guards and patrols to prevent any damage to the levees which would weaken them and menace the farm lands they protected.

#### D—FRUIT TREE FRAUDS.

The State Council, at the suggestion of the Co-operative Extension Division forces, launched an active campaign to protect the farmer from fraud being practiced by fruit tree agents which resulted in a substantial saving to the farmers of the State, and insured the planting of stock protected from diseases.

#### E—SUPPRESSION OF DISLOYALTY AND SEDITION.

In order to meet the many complaints of disloyal and seditious utterances for which there was no adequate law, the State Council prepared a model ordinance punishing disloyal or seditious acts and utterances. This ordinance was sent to the county councils and its passage by many municipal councils afforded a method to suppress those people who undertook to obstruct the draft law or other Government activities. The county councils also had special committees to investigate alleged instances of disloyalty or sedition and to report those cases that needed attention to the United States District Attorney.

## F—CIVILIAN STATE RIFLE SHOOT.

Mr. W. G. Brasher, a member of the State Council, took an active interest in promoting marksmanship in this State, and to that end secured from the State Council an appropriation to make a State rifle shoot possible by paying the expenses of travel and subsistence of civilians in attendance. From those who took part, a team was selected to represent the State at the national meeting held at Caldwell, N. J.

## STATE WELFARE WORK.

## A—EDUCATIONAL.

The State Council encouraged and supported a campaign to maintain the educational standards of the State, and a campaign conducted by the colleges of the State to secure increased college attendance. It was recognized that the State could not afford to neglect the future of its young people and that widespread higher education would be needed to solve problems arising after the war. The State Council also called upon the county councils to assist in the enforcement of the requirement that all school children be vaccinated, and in the enforcement of the school attendance law. State Superintendent J. L. Bond, a member of the State Council of Defense, was State chairman of the committee in charge of these activities.

Mr. Bond makes a report on the war work done by the schools of the State as follows:

The schools served as convenient and effective units for the organization and operation of all war working forces. The country afforded no more faithful and efficient leadership in war work than the teachers proved to be, and there were no more patriotic and enthusiastic workers than the school children were.

The schools were ready with their liberal contributions and the hard work necessary to put over the first Red Cross Drive. They continued in this work throughout the war.

Not only did they do great work for the Red Cross, but they organized thousands of Junior Red Cross societies, which were very effective in war relief work.

The leaders in the Liberty Loan drives used the schools effectively in getting the information to the desired people. In addition many schools bought Liberty Bonds.

The schools probably made their greatest direct contribution to the war in the systematic purchase of Thrift Stamps and War Savings Stamps. The children not only bought these stamps, but they were the best agents for selling them.

The schools took the lead in the drive for securing suitable reading matter for the soldier boys, also in the drive to secure fruits and sweets for the soldiers.

The important work of food production and food conservation was kept constantly before the people through the school children. Children were uniformly ready to deny themselves of any war necessity, and as far as possible to engage in active production of food products.

The teachers and school children were active leaders in all other war work campaigns, such as Y. M. C. A. drive, the United War Work campaign, the Give-a-Bushel campaign, and the drive for the conservation of fuel.

It is probable that the school did no greater work than to serve as a medium for the dissemination of war information and the propaganda so necessary in arousing the country to the degree of patriotism necessary to win the war.

The schools were in the war from the beginning. They were patriotic to the point of sacrifice of both work and personal needs. They are still active in all the work that is being continued to carry out our war obligations and to relieve the pressure of war conditions. They have been faithful and they can always be depended upon.

#### B—HEALTH.

Dr. C. W. Garrison, secretary of the State Board of Health, was chairman of the State Committee on Health Conditions. This committee rendered a great service in its educational campaign against venereal diseases and epidemics, especially the "Flu" epidemic of the fall of 1918. This committee also investigated the moral conditions surrounding Camp Pike, and by giving publicity

to the result of its investigation corrected harmful and erroneous reports that were being circulated.

Doctor Garrison reports as follows:

I have the honor to submit herewith a brief statement as to the activities in Arkansas tending to promote public health as a war measure as well as a general policy.

Immediately on being appointed as the medical member of the State Council of Defense, I proceeded to organize every agency in the State, in so far as possible, which could be utilized in the control of all cases of communicable disease and reduce the incidence of same to the end that every available able-bodied person might do his full share in whatever avocation he might choose, and also to make available the maximum number of men for the army.

For effective public health work, laboratory facilities must be available for prompt and accurate diagnoses in order that contagious diseases may be isolated and quarantined. To that end the *personnel* of the Hygienic Laboratory of the State Board of Health has been increased and additional equipment secured.

The State council of Defense went on record soon after its organization as endorsing every activity of the State Board of Health and assisted especially in the organization and the operation of a Bureau of Venereal Disease Control, as these diseases were recognized early by the war authorities as being one of the greatest factors in reducing the efficiency of the men as well as contributing tremendously to the cost of operation. Following a request from the State Council of Defense, the Governor issued a deficiency proclamation for \$1,000 as an emergency fund until the Legislature could convene. An appeal was also sent out to the county judges and the larger cities of the State requesting contributions for this bureau, which received an immediate response. The funds thus available enabled Arkansas to begin an active campaign against venereal diseases as requested by the Federal Government, it being among the first eight States in the Union to take up this work in co-operation with the Government. Rules and regulations governing the control of venereal diseases were promulgated by the State Board of Health, which require that all

physicians report venereal disease cases by number to the State Health Officer, except in the case of prostitutes whose names and addresses shall be submitted. All druggists are required to record the names and addresses of persons purchasing drugs for the treatment of venereal diseases and forward same to the State Health Officer. These names were immediately turned over to the field agents and an effort made to place all infected persons either under medical supervision or quarantine. As result of this campaign, about fifty per cent of the druggists throughout the State signed a pledge not to sell any venereal disease nostrums or remedies except when prescribed by physicians.

Clinics were established for the free treatment of venereal patients and isolation hospitals provided for the detention and treatment of prostitutes who were infected.

As a matter of course, it was impossible to secure complete reports of all infected cases in the beginning of the campaign or even at a later date, so that any deductions made by comparison which might show favorable results probably would be misleading, but there is one significant outstanding fact, and that is that the number of infected men under the last million was much less than that under the first million drafted, and it is rightly contended that it was due to the campaign of repression and education. Public sentiment rapidly molded in favor of this campaign as evidenced by the attitude of the Arkansas General Assembly in making an appropriation of \$34,237.48 for this purpose, which was requested by the Government and which enabled the State to receive a similar amount through the Chamberlain-Kahn Act of Congress.

With the approval of the Council of Defense, over the signature of its chairman, Adjutant General Lloyd England, and its director, Hon. Wallace Townsend, countersigned by the Governor, Charles H. Brough, and the undersigned, an appeal was sent to the various County Councils of Defense, urging close cooperation with the local health authorities in all matters affecting public health, and to this appeal a ready response followed.

It is desired also to give honorable mention to the business men's clubs, the Rotary Clubs, various women's organizations and to the medical profession for their hearty support during these trying times.



Immediately following the establishment of Camp Pike at Little Rock, and at the request of the writer, the United States Public Health Service assumed administrative jurisdiction not only over the extra cantonment zone at Camp Pike, and later Eberts Field, but of the two counties, Pulaski and Lonoke, in which these camps were situated. Too much can not be said in behalf of the Public Health Service for the manner in which it assisted not only in these areas but throughout the entire State. No request was made on Surgeon General Rupert Blue which was not granted, and owing to the fact that the Little Rock Board of Commerce appropriated \$50,000 for malaria control, Little Rock enjoys the distinction of being the city where the first organization was perfected and put in operation by the Public Health Service, whereby all health agencies\* and activities were co-ordinated and placed under one administrative head which contributed a great deal to the efficient and effective methods of control in the extra cantonment zones. As a recognition of this effective organization, Little Rock was designated as a training school for other medical and sanitary officers who were to be detailed to other camps and cantonments throughout the country.

In addition to the money appropriated by the Board of Commerce, the Federal Government expended over \$100,000 in personnel, equipment and material which was utilized and expended not only in this immediate vicinity but in making rural sanitary surveys, investigations and demonstrations.

As vaccination is one of the effective methods of reducing the incidence of smallpox, a special effort was made to vaccinate every one in a district where smallpox occurred, and especially those working in the industrial plants and construction gangs, and school children. Over 300,000 persons were vaccinated against smallpox during the life of the council, and over 25,000 vaccinated against typhoid fever. Special effort was made to examine all water and food supplies, especially where there was probability of infecting the soldiers or sailors, and, as result, many water supplies, several bottling plants and food establishments were closed.

It was during the latter months of the war, and consequently of the life of the State Council of Defense, that the severest epidemic ever known was visited upon this country—the influenza

epidemic—which exacted as its toll some seven thousand citizens of Arkansas in lives lost and affected approximately one-fourth of the entire population. The epidemic taxed to the utmost capacity not only every available resource of the Federal and State Health Departments, but of every citizen in the country, and while apparently little was accomplished in attempting to limit or control this epidemic, Arkansas is purported to have put into operation the most effective quarantine of any State. If this is so, it was due largely to the spirit of co-operation which had been manifested by the various County Councils of Defense and other agencies aiding in the execution of the health regulations.

While the State Council of Defense has now passed into history and ceased to function, its influence for good in furthering public health work, and thus contributing to a higher standard of manhood, will continue to live.

#### C—LABOR.

One of the big problems the State Council was called on to undertake was to find a solution for labor shortage in the State. Under the chairmanship of Mr. W. G. Sprague, labor reserves, both for farm and industrial work, were created. The State Council also drafted a model ordinance to suppress vagrancy and idleness. After the work or fight order was promulgated, the State Council drafted a comprehensive plan to prevent idleness and vagrancy, and to secure adequate labor for the industrial plants of the State. This plan was approved and put in operation in many counties in the State with the result that the shortage of labor occasioned by men being called to army and navy service was relieved by making available a great quantity of labor that was unemployed. Valuable assistance was rendered by the United States employment service under the direction of Major R. B. Keating, and a report of his work will be set out later.

#### D—HIGHWAYS.

Through the assistance of the State Council, permission was secured from the National Priority Board and Capital Issues Committee to proceed with the construction of the Arkansas-Louisiana Highway.

In order to relieve transportation, the State Council appointed a committee to investigate the practicability of motor truck transportation, and acting upon the report of this committee, endorsed and encouraged the use of motor truck transportation to relieve the congested condition of railroad facilities.

#### E—FUEL SHORTAGE.

In order to relieve the shortage of fuel, the State Council endorsed the work of the State Fuel Administration in undertaking to secure wherever available the use of wood instead of coal as fuel.

#### F—CLOSING POOL ROOMS.

The State Council regarded pool rooms as a menace to the morals of the young men and productive of habits of idleness. County councils were called upon to undertake the passage of ordinances closing pool rooms during the war and met with much success in this.

#### G—GIRLS' INDUSTRIAL HOME.

The State Council, by advancing the preliminary expenses of the campaign, made possible the successful State-wide campaign, which raised funds to establish an industrial home for girls.

#### H—SUPPORT OF AGRICULTURAL WORK.

The State Council endorsed the Co-operative Extension Work and called upon the county councils to assist in securing appropriations from the county quorum courts for this work in each county. In addition, by letters and by telegrams direct from headquarters, appeals were made to the various justices of the peace in the counties urging their support for these appropriations.

#### SHIP BUILDING.

Arkansas was called upon to furnish 2,500 men for service in the ship building yards of the country. Mr. W. G. Sprague was placed in charge of this work, and secured the enlistment of over 3,200 men who held themselves in readiness to accept ship yard employment whenever called upon.

This work was followed by the United States employment reserve, by means of which a large number of volunteers were secured who agreed to hold themselves available for employment in war industries wherever and whenever needed.

## ASSISTANCE TO THE SELECTIVE SERVICE BOARDS.

### A—CARDS AND QUESTIONNAIRES.

The State Council called upon the county councils to cooperate with the local exemption boards in the work of classifying the cards of the registered men and especially the occupation cards. The lawyers of the State were called upon to assist both the boards and the drafted men in handling the questionnaires and in order that they might do this the courts of the State were asked to adjourn during the time devoted to filling out questionnaires. The lawyers of the State responded promptly to the request for assistance, and devoted a great deal of time to this work.

### B—DRILL FOR CLASS A MEN.

The State Council arranged to have all Class A-1 men who desired to do so drill with the home guards in preparation for the time when they should be called into service.

### C—DETECTION OF DESERTERS AND DELINQUENTS.

Through the agency of the county and community councils, assistance was rendered the local exemption boards in the detection of deserters and delinquents. Later these same agencies assisted the War Department in locating and securing the return of men absent without leave or in desertion.

## ASSISTANCE TO GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES.

### A—FOOD PLEDGE CARDS.

Before the appointment of a Federal Food Administrator for Arkansas the State Council had printed and supervised the distribution of 75,000 food pledge cards, and after his appointment placed its entire organization at the service of Mr. Hamp Williams, Food Administrator for Arkansas.

## B—CAMPAIGNS.

The State Council tendered its assistance in the various Liberty Loan campaigns and all campaigns of national scope.

State Superintendent J. L. Bond and Mr. Moorhead Wright, State Director of the W. S. S., both members of the State Council, prepared and distributed among the school children of the State a catechism on war savings stamps, and in support of the thrift campaign. Through the community councils it rendered the W. S. S. organization assistance in reaching the entire State in order that Arkansas' quota of W. S. S. would be fully subscribed.

The State Council assisted in securing doctors for the Medical Reserve Corps and financed the volunteer Medical Reserve through which Arkansas' quota of doctors for military service was secured.

## C—OPERA AND FIELD GLASSES.

At the request of the War Department, it secured photographs of war activities, made known the War Department's call for opera and field glasses and issued a proclamation to stimulate recruiting both in the regular army and the national guard before the national army was formed.

## D—ALIEN PROPERTY.

Through the county councils, assistance was rendered the Alien Property Custodian in locating alien owned property in the State of Arkansas.

## SOLICITATION OF FUNDS.

Through a committee of which Mr. Joe W. House, Jr., a member of the council, was chairman, all organizations engaged in soliciting funds for war purposes were investigated, and only those that were approved were endorsed and authorized to make campaigns for funds. This committee also undertook to co-ordinate the work of various organizations and societies to the end that there would be no unnecessary duplication of efforts. It formulated and made available, for those communities that wanted it, a plan of raising a war chest fund, thus reducing the necessity for frequent and different campaigns.

## SERVICE TO SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

The State Council called upon the county councils to hold local celebrations in honor of drafted men who were leaving for the service in order that these men might be encouraged by the knowledge that their sacrifice was honored by their own people.

In co-operation with the American and State Bar Associations and the American Red Cross, legal committees were formed in every county whose services were available for both the local exemption boards and the drafted men. These legal committees assisted the drafted men in setting their business affairs in order, arranging for the welfare of their families during their absence and held meetings of instructions in order that they might be intelligently prepared for military service. In those counties where the Red Cross had home service committees, the State Council legal committees worked in co-operation with the Red Cross.

The 142d Field Artillery, composed almost entirely of Arkansas men under the command of Arkansas officers, was the only military organization from this State that returned from France practically intact as originally organized and mustered into service, at which time it was known as the Second Regiment of the Arkansas National Guards. This regiment was among the last to return.

In recognition of the splendid record of these men, and as evidence of the State's affection and pride, the State Council sent Major H. F. Fredeman, Assistant Adjutant General, to meet them at Newport News, Virginia, and to welcome and to entertain them in the name of the State of Arkansas.

Major Fredeman represented Arkansas most graciously, and after receiving and welcoming them, accompanied them to Camp Pike, where they were honorably discharged.

When Secretary Lane proposed a plan for providing farms for those returned soldiers and sailors who desired to become farmers, the State Council appointed a special committee, of which Fred Heiskell was chairman, to co-operate in this work. This committee makes a report of its work, as follows:



REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON FARMS FOR  
RETURNED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

Your committee consisted of the following:

Fred Heiskell, chairman, Little Rock, Ark.

Leo Andrews, Pine Bluff, Ark.

Allan Kennedy, Fort Smith, Ark.

Bruce Campbell, Helena, Ark.

Henry Moore, Jr., Texarkana, Ark.

Gen. Lloyd England, Little Rock, Ark.

E. J. Bodman, Little Rock, Ark.

C. T. Coleman, Little Rock, Ark.

M. W. Hardy, Little Rock, Ark.

D. C. Welty, Little Rock, Ark.

The services of D. C. Welty, Commissioner of Agriculture of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, were loaned to the Arkansas State Council of Defense by Mr. Alexander Robertson, Federal manager, and following the visit of Mr. D. W. Ross of the Reclamation Service, Mr. Welty, sent out several thousand questionnaires, with the result that eighty-six large land owners in thirty-six counties submitted questionnaires covering 3,600,000 acres of land. A specimen of one of the questionnaire blanks is attached herewith. Of this acreage approximately 2,000,000 acres were inspected and comprehensively reported on, as per copy of report blank attached, by five field agents, two of whom were land and colonization experts loaned by the Missouri Pacific Railroad, one an agronomist and one an agriculturist, who have been until recently with the Arkansas Agricultural College, and one a civil engineer who has had considerable experience throughout the alluvial part of the State.

To check the dependability of prices named in questionnaires, legally binding options were secured on a large scale. The area thus covered was 625,000 acres. The investigations showed that it would be possible to deal on a definite basis at prices generally lower than those set forth in the questionnaires, for it was difficult to get rock bottom prices because of lack of definite information regarding terms of payment, interest rates and ultimate pro-

visions of the then pending income tax as to excess profit and other taxes, and the impracticability in the limited time of seeing personally all those in authority. In several cases only nominal prices were secured. In many cases, owners in conversation suggested lower prices than those contained in the options given.

There are three tracts in the alluvial area and six in the coastal plain area which are considered most adaptable of the lands thus far offered under option. These were given a second inspection by a committee consisting of Mr. D. C. Welty, Commissioner of Agriculture of the Missouri Pacific Railroad; Gen. Lloyd England, Cashier of the England National Bank of Little Rock, and Chairman of the Arkansas State Council of Defense, and Mr. C. W. Watson, Assistant Director of Agricultural Extension of the Arkansas Agricultural College.

As the actual investigation and classification of land was going on, Mr. Welty, with the assistance of Miss Blaisdell, prepared a comprehensive set of maps showing the actual location and ownership of each tract on individual county maps, also showing the general location and ownership of individual tracts in individual colors on a State map, and with the assistance of Mr. C. W. Watson and Mr. W. C. Lassetter, of the Agricultural College, made a State map classifying all the offerings as to general soil types. All records and maps were made in duplicate, and when completed the originals were carried to New Orleans by Mr. Welty and delivered in person to Mr. Ross, in charge of the Southern States' investigation.

The Department of the Interior was very anxious that the work of land inspection and classification be rushed, and during the rush of classifying, platting and eliminating the great acreage offered for consideration, three stenographers, the assistance of one of the field men, as well as the entire force of Miss Blaisdell's office, were required to assist Mr. Welty.

Early in November a committee, consisting of Mr. Fred Heiskell, E. J. Bodman, John H. Page and D. C. Welty, went to Savannah, Georgia, to attend a meeting of the Southern Land Congress, called for the purpose of advancing the Farms for Soldiers project, and it was deemed advisable for us to be represented,

as both Secretary Lane and Dr. Elwood Mead were to speak regarding the project in general and the legislation which was being formulated. Your committee had several personal conferences with Doctor Mead, which gave it a very valuable insight into the subject as a whole.

As a result of the comprehensive and attractive manner in which Arkansas' opportunities were presented to the Department of the Interior, and in view of the rapid progress made, Arkansas being the first State to complete its investigation and having the most comprehensive and attractive records, Mr. Heiskell was called to Washington for personal conference with Secretary Lane, and he and Mr. Welty took the committee's copies of all Arkansas records to Washington and spent a day in conference with Secretary Lane and Mr. H. T. Cory, whom Secretary Lane had delegated to work in the Southern States.

Congressman H. M. Jacoway rendered very valuable assistance to Mr. Heiskell and Mr. Welty in handling matters in Washington, with the result that your committee gained very valuable information for the guidance of the work in Arkansas, and Secretary Lane and Mr. Cory seemed very appreciative of the suggestions given them regarding the practical working out and financing of the project.

Later your committee rendered the Department of the Interior a report on the Arkansas work, which report was the basis for the Arkansas report which Mr. Cory prepared for the Congressional Committee. Mr. Cory submitted this report to our committee, who held several meetings for discussion and revision of the report, with the result that it was whipped into satisfactory shape to do justice to the Arkansas situation, and in addition to the endorsement of the report by the Arkansas committee, we secured for Mr. Cory the endorsement of Dean Martin Nelson, Dean of the Arkansas Agricultural College and Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station, and of Mr. Jim G. Ferguson, State Commissioner of Agriculture.

The records of your committee have been kept intact, ready for immediate action in the event congressional action is taken and the Department of the Interior makes further demands for co-operation in working out the plan in Arkansas.

## NONWAR CONSTRUCTION.

At the request of the Council of National Defense, the State Council appointed a committee on nonwar construction work, who make the following report:

The Government deeming it necessary to conserve and control for strictly war purposes all labor and material throughout the United States, asked that all general building work not relating directly to war needs be postponed indefinitely and asked the creation throughout the Nation of the Nonwar Construction Department of the Council of Defense and an organization thereunder to accomplish this result.

Immediately following the request of the National Council the State Council appointed Chas. L. Thompson, a prominent architect, as chairman for the State. The State Committee on Nonwar Construction was organized, composed of Chas. L. Thompson, chairman; Geo. B. Pugh, secretary, and Messrs. J. R. Vinson, T. E. Burrow and G. H. Lyon.

A complete organization under the State committee was effected, extending into the greater number of counties, the local organizations in every case doing efficient and loyal work for the Nation.

Bulletins governing the amount and types of buildings to be authorized or disapproved were regularly received and distributed and control immediately established. The result desired by the Government followed. The effect of the work of the organization throughout the State was gratifying in the efficiency of the control obtained.

Immediately after the signing of the armistice the stringency of the regulations previously governing abated and shortly thereafter orders were issued canceling all nonwar construction control.

Supplies and effects were collected, and with the resignations of the chairman and committees were filed with the Council of Defense.

## FOOD ADMINISTRATION.

Mr. Hamp Williams of Hot Springs, a member of the State Council, was appointed Federal Food Administrator for Arkansas. Mr. Williams immediately left his personal and business affairs to devote his whole time to the immense amount of work to be done. His enthusiasm was contagious, and he built up a splendid working organization throughout the State. He has made a report, but his report does not adequately describe the great service he rendered. Mr. Williams, by his earnestness and tact, secured a cheerful co-operation from everybody and a willing compliance to the food regulations. Arkansas saved food to win the war.

His report follows:

Arkansas led all other States in the observance of the Food Administration rules. When the Allied Nations cabled President Wilson, in January, 1918, that they had only eight weeks' supply of wheat, and it was found upon investigation that the United States had only twenty million bushels surplus wheat over and above our normal consumption of forty-two million bushels per month, and since it required twenty million bushels per month to supply their needs, we realized that the time and the necessity for quick action and great sacrifices had come and were imperative.

Mr. Hoover called together in Washington all the food administrators from the States and laid the matter before them, and in answer they said to Mr. Hoover, "Confiscate all the wheat necessary and ship it to our Allies and we will make out on what is left." Mr. Hoover's answer was, "The kaiser might adopt such methods, but it is not necessary to do that in the United States," and that it was only necessary to request the American people to use fifty per cent less wheat, and they would do so, and that is when the fifty per cent substitute rule went into effect.

Arkansas citizens not only restricted their buying and consumption to fifty per cent of wheat flour, but those who had bought more than their allowance up to that time returned their surplus to the dealer, from whom they had purchased it, and that flour was shipped across to the Allied Nations. When our harvest came seven months later, Mr. Hoover called us together again and made the announcement that in the short period of seven

months we had saved and shipped to the Allies one hundred and sixty million bushels, which was half of our prewar normal consumption, and that Arkansas had returned more flour from original purchases, which was shipped to our Allies, than all the other States combined, totaling forty thousand five hundred and sixty barrels, or one hundred twenty-nine car loads.

This is not all of the great sacrifices that were made by the people of Arkansas. In September, 1918, General Pershing made an appeal to Mr. Hoover for more sweets for our American soldiers in France. Arkansas' allotment of sugar for October, following was four million pounds. We wired Mr. Hoover that we would cut our allotment of sugar twenty-five per cent for Christmas presents to our soldiers in France. He answered that he would have the sugar manufactured into candy and send it to them for Christmas presents, as we requested. We made the sacrifice, and the candy was manufactured and shipped, and upon each package was plainly printed the following words:

"This candy manufactured from sugar allotted to us by the citizens of the State of Arkansas, from saving made by their patriotic efforts in favor of the A. E. F. in France."

Several of these labels have been returned to citizens of Arkansas from our soldiers in France, expressing their gratitude for our great sacrifice.

In addition to this, all other rules of conservation were obeyed. The hotels and boarding houses of Arkansas were complimented many times by the administration in Washington.

We had less trouble with the handling of cotton seed and their by-products than any other State in the South. The producers, ginners, dealers and crushers worked in perfect harmony, and submitted graciously to every rule promulgated by the United States Food Administration. No other State in the Union can show a better record of sacrifice than can the great people of Arkansas, including the jobbers, brokers, retailers and manufacturers of food products.

The housewives, men and children all deserve the highest praise. Religious, fraternal and social organizations of every kind



and character, both colored and white, responded to the call of sacrifice and conservation to the very end.

The county food administrators, whose efficient service made this great State record possible, are:

J. M. Henderson, Jr., DeWitt.  
R. E. Holt, Stuttgart.  
D. E. Watson, Hamburg.  
I. J. Morris, Mountain Home.  
Ben Johnson, Bentonville.  
C. D. Allison, Harrison.  
W. T. Thompson, Warren.  
D. F. Wilson, Dr., Hampton.  
J. E. Simpson, Berryville.  
R. R. Thompson, Eureka Springs.  
W. S. Daniel, Dermott.  
Neill Sloan, Arkadelphia.  
C. L. Daniel, Corning.  
Ira C. Langley, Piggott.  
B. Massingill, Heber Springs.  
J. B. Searcy, Rison.  
T. H. Warner, Magnolia.  
M. H. Dean, Morrilton.  
A. J. Scott, Jonesboro.  
Sam R. Chew, Van Buren.  
T. P. Johnson, Earle.  
W. W. Shaver, Wynne.  
L. E. Purdy, Fordyce.  
K. G. Morley, McGehee.  
Ed H. Ahrens, Monticello.  
C. E. Durham, Conway.  
Will Hill, Ozark.  
T. A. Pettigrew, Charleston.  
Thad W. Rowden, Mammoth Springs.  
E. L. Howlett, Hot Springs.  
R. R. Posey, Sheridan.  
C. W. Highfill, Paragould.  
J. D. Barlow, Hope.  
J. T. Archer, Malvern.

Bert Johnson, Nashville.  
A. K. Goodnight, Batesville.  
Ed Billingsley, Melbourne.  
Geo. B. Irby, Newport.  
H. D. Coffée, Clarksville.  
Mack C. Hollis, Pine Bluff.  
R. L. Bradshaw, Lewisville.  
J. H. Washum, Imboden.  
H. W. Townsend, Walnut Ridge.  
J. M. Hewitt, Marianna.  
T. R. Richardson, Varner.  
Dr. A. N. Wood, Ashdown.  
W. A. Ratteree, Booneville.  
Jake M. Gates, Lonoke.  
J. B. Harris, Huntsville.  
J. H. Hand, Yellville.  
Paul Huckins, Texarkana.  
Aubrey Conway, Blytheville.  
S. L. Gladish, Osceola.  
W. J. Brown, Clarendon.  
A. H. Whitsett, Mt. Ida.  
S. R. Young, Prescott.  
T. P. Harrison, Vendor.  
E. M. McGill, Camden.  
S. V. Taylor, Perryville.  
J. H. Pillow, Helena.  
S. S. Langley, Murfreesboro.  
I. D. Walter, Harrisburg.  
C. T. Carpenter, Marked Tree.  
W. I. Green, Mena.  
J. B. Ward, Russellville.  
George A. Greer, Des Arc.  
Grover T. Owens, Little Rock.  
Wm. Carter, Pocahontas.  
Will Steed, Benton.  
C. E. Forrester, Waldron.  
Marshall Lack, Marshall.  
J. S. McCord, Greenwood.  
Allen Kennedy, Fort Smith.

D. J. Autrey, De Queen.  
S. L. Evans, Sidney.  
W. O. Wadley, Hardy.  
H. A. Knight, Forrest City.  
L. P. Downey, Mountain View.  
J. K. Mahoney, El Dorado.  
W. M. Peel, Clinton.  
E. L. Nettleship, Fayetteville.  
Wm. Cooksey, Searcy.  
T. E. Bonner, Augusta.  
Dr. S. E. Miller, Dardanelle.

### FUEL ADMINISTRATION.

In September, 1917, Mr. H. C. Couch, a member of the State Council, was appointed Federal Fuel Administrator for Arkansas and immediately entered upon the very complex duties of his office. Mr. Couch built up an efficient organization that included the whole State. The extremely cold weather of the winter of 1917-18, accompanied by an unusual shortage in transportation facilities, threatened to work a severe hardship on the people of the State. Mr. Couch was in constant consultation with the coal operators, natural gas companies and railroad officials and succeeded in securing the allotment and transportation of sufficient fuel to prevent suffering or suspension of business.

Through the efforts of Mr. Couch and his associates, a very successful campaign was carried on to induce the use of wood as a fuel to relieve the coal shortage. This was supplemented by other campaigns to conserve coal, notably the Tag-a-Shovel campaign, carried out through the school children. Mr. Couch during the spring and summer of 1918 prepared for the next winter by successful publicity campaigns to encourage early buying of coal, thus helping to keep the miners busy during a part of the year when ordinarily the mines are closed for want of orders and also enabling the consumer to be sure of his winter's supply at a reduced price.

In trying to find a solution for the perplexing situation regarding the production of anthracite coal, which could not be mined unless there was a market for the slack coal produced, Mr. Couch

entered into an arrangement with the coal operators whereby the Fuel Administration undertook to secure the use of slack by large manufacturing concerns and to sell to them this waste product under an agreement that the Fuel Administration should share in the sale price. The funds derived from this source to be used first to pay the expense of handling the coal, the expenses of the fuel administration in the State and the balance to be turned over to the State Council. In the execution of this plan, Mr. Couch was ably assisted by Mr. L. Garrett of Little Rock, who kept the records and reports, Mr. Henry Armistead, a prominent attorney of Little Rock, who drew the contracts and rendered legal advice, and Mr. M. M. McWilliams, president of the Spadra Clarksville Coal Company, who gave valuable and unselfish advice and information concerning the production of coal and was of great help in the settlement of the different questions involved.

By this plan, Mr. Couch was able to place at the service of the State Council the very handsome sum of \$27,749.06, without which it would have had to abandon many important projects and especially its assistance through the United States Employment Service to returning soldiers, sailors and marines.

Mr. Couch's splendid services were acknowledged by a special resolution adopted by the State Council on April 15, 1919.

RESOLUTIONS OF THANKS TO HON. H. C. COUCH, FEDERAL  
FUEL ADMINISTRATOR FOR THE STATE OF ARKANSAS.

*Whereas*, Hon. H. C. Couch was appointed Federal Fuel Administrator for the State of Arkansas, and in that capacity has rendered a very valuable service both to our State and to our Nation, at the sacrifice of his own time and business interest; and

*Whereas*, Mr. Couch has conducted the work in such a splendid manner that his administration has reflected great credit upon himself, the Arkansas State Council of Defense, and the State of Arkansas; and

*Whereas*, In the course of his administration, Mr. Couch entered into an agreement with the anthracite coal operators of this State whereby the Federal Fuel Administration, for the benefit of the State Council of Defense, shared in the proceeds of

slack coal produced, and at the same time made possible the mining of coal at a time when there was the very greatest need for it, and this arrangement materially helped to relieve a very serious coal shortage; and

*Whereas*, from the proceeds of this arrangement, there has resulted a large sum of money, which Mr. Couch has tendered to the State Council of Defense, making it possible for the State Council of Defense to continue with some very important projects for the general welfare of our State, now therefore be it

*Resolved*, that the Arkansas State Council of Defense express to Mr. Couch its hearty appreciation of the distinguished and efficient service he has rendered our country and our State in the capacity of Federal Fuel Administrator; and be it further

*Resolved*, that we congratulate him upon his success in arranging with the anthracite coal operators so that it was possible for them to produce coal at a time when it was most urgently needed, and that out of this arrangement he has secured a large sum of money, \$27,749.06, which he tenders to the State Council of Defense for its use in advancing the welfare of the State; and be it further

*Resolved*, That we accept with sincere thanks this very generous offer on the part of Mr. Couch; and be it further

*Resolved*, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to Mr. Couch.

#### LIBERTY LOAN CAMPAIGNS.

Mr. W. L. Hemingway, a member of the State Council of Defense, was State Chairman for the Liberty Loan campaigns. These campaigns received the untiring support of Arkansas bankers, business and professional men. They were carefully planned and the organization so complete in detail that every individual citizen knew his allotment of the Arkansas quota.

Mr. Hemingway submits the following brief report:

Below are the figures showing the results of the five Liberty Loan campaigns in the State of Arkansas:

	Quota	Subscription
First Loan .....	\$14,967,601	\$ 5,624,150
Second Loan .....	11,074,000	13,572,950
Third Loan .....	15,351,550	22,714,450
Fourth Loan .....	23,842,000	26,657,650
Victory Loan .....	20,541,150	20,488,600
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals .....	\$85,776,301	\$89,057,800

### THE WAR SAVINGS STAMPS CAMPAIGN.

Mr. Moorhead Wright, a member of the State Council, served as State Director of this campaign. The following report has been written by Mr. R. E. Wait, who assisted Mr. Wright in the campaign:

About the middle of November, 1917, Mr. Moorhead Wright, president of the Union & Mercantile Trust Company of Little Rock, was appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury as State Director of War Savings for Arkansas. Responding to a telegraphic call of the secretary, Mr. Wright journeyed to Washington and received his instructions direct from the Secretary of the Treasury and Mr. Frank A. Vanderlip, chairman of the National War Savings Committee. Mr. Wright found that the country had been divided into twelve districts, each to be presided over by a Federal Director of War Savings. A State Director was appointed for each State, and the organization in each State was left to the State Director under the supervision and advice of his District Federal Director and the National War Savings Committee at Washington.

The plan outlined in Washington contemplated the Nation-wide sale of two billion dollars of War Savings Stamps of the maturity value of \$5 each during the period ending December 31, 1918; no buyer being permitted to own more than \$1,000 of War Savings Certificates. Thrift Stamps of the denomination of twenty-five cents each were also to be sold, noninterest bearing and convertible into War Savings Stamps. The selling price of War Savings Stamps was to net the purchaser at the rate of about 4 1/4 per cent interest. Each State was assigned a quota accord-



ing to its population, figured at about \$20 per capita; Arkansas' quota being \$35,529,100.

Immediately on his return to Arkansas Mr. Wright began building his War Savings organization. The counties of the State were combined into seven territorial groups and a patriotic, able and public-spirited citizen was placed in charge of each group as Group Director. A volunteer chairman was appointed in and for each of the seventy-five counties. A General State Executive Committee was selected, with Governor Charles Hillman Brough at its head. The first general meeting for the organization and instructions of this force was held in Little Rock on November 27, 1917, in the House of Representatives in the State Capitol, State Director Wright presiding, and the principal speakers being Governor Brough and Mr. Festus J. Wade, president of the Mercantile Trust Company of St. Louis, and State War Savings Director for Missouri. The campaign among the school children over the State was supervised by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. A competent director for War Savings work among the women was selected. The traveling men of the State were organized and rendered valiant service. War Savings work was pushed among the colored population through their church and lodge organizations. Under authority of the Treasury Department, State Director Wright employed a competent office force at State headquarters in Little Rock, and a number of special field deputies, who traveled constantly over the groups assisting the county chairman in each county.

In addition to the War Savings Securities themselves, the Government of the United States furnished a vast amount of attractive colored posters and valuable thrift literature, which was scattered broadcast over the State. The campaign also involved a large amount of other printed matter, which was secured promptly and with good execution through local printers. During the whole campaign tons of literature, posters, etc., were distributed.

The campaign throughout was largely of necessity educational in its nature, for such securities and the needs of the Government were new and unknown to the mass of the people. The sale of the stamps was at first slow, but steadily grew in volume.

The State's quota of thirty-five million dollars seemed to most people an impossibility. It had to be resolved to understandable figure, so in June, 1918, each school district in the State, and family therein, was assessed a definite quota of War Stamps to enable each county to subscribe its quota, and by proclamation of the President of the United States, June 28, 1918, was designated as National War Savings Pledge Day. Meetings were held in every school district in the State and a number of counties went over the top. The total State pledges amounted to something like twenty-seven million dollars. After the returns were in the special field deputies and the county organizations were used in bringing the weaker counties up to the mark. All pledges were made redeemable on or before December 31, 1918, each pledgor promising to buy the amount of his pledge in War Stamps on or before that date.

The signing of the armistice on November 11, 1918, caused such a depression or cessation of all interest in civilian war activities that it was at once realized something would have to be done to protect the Government's interest in the vast number and amount in War Savings pledges. Accordingly, Thanksgiving Day was designated by the State Director as Pledge Redemption Day. Every force at his command was put into action to arrange district meetings and induce the purchase of stamps in redemption of pledges. The result was that at the end of the year and the campaign about eighteen million dollars in stamps were sold in the State of Arkansas. Had the war continued with its increasing toll of lives, in all likelihood the entire quota of thirty-five million dollars would have been purchased by Arkansas citizens.

Beginning in 1919, the Government is continuing the War Savings work in Arkansas, under the State direction of State Director Wright in an educational way for the promotion of savings and thrift among the people.

#### THE SELECTIVE SERVICE ADMINISTRATION.

Arkansas made a brilliant record in her work of raising her quota of men under the selective service act and the splendid manner in which she cared for the men. Lloyd England, Chairman of the State Council and Adjutant General of Arkansas, brought

to his work great executive ability, combined with many years' experience in the United States Army and a tireless devotion to the interests of his State and his country. In this work, he was ably assisted by Major H. F. Fredeman, who shouldered the enormous burden of details and management.

Their work is not a part of the State Council but it is included in this report in order that it may be recorded in this compilation of war activities of the State.

### ARKANSAS WAR HISTORY,

As Compiled by Provost Marshal General Crowder.

On May 18, 1917, Congress enacted the Selective Service Law. The eighteen days intervening between that date and June 5, 1917, the date set by the President for the first registration, were crowded with the urgency of construction of a great administrative machine, but so successful and complete had been these preparations that between dawn and dark on that day nearly ten million male citizens of the United States had presented themselves at the registration booths for enrollment and within forty-eight hours complete returns had been tabulated and telegraphed to Washington.

Arkansas on June 5, 1917, registered 149,097 males between the ages of twenty-one and thirty inclusive, and was the fifth State in the Union to wire its complete returns to Washington. Following this, all attention was turned to the task of providing a complete and somewhat intricate system of selection of boards, which boards were charged with the actual application of the rules under which the most sacred rights and the gravest obligations of registrants and their dependents were to be adjudicated. In Arkansas this task was assigned to and undertaken by Governor Charles H. Brough and Adjutant General Lloyd England, assisted by Major Henry F. Fredeman, then the Assistant Adjutant General, who had been designated by the Governor to have immediate supervision of the administration of the Selective Service Law in this State. Preparations in this State kept pace with those in Washington, so on July 30, 1917, the date upon which the first order number drawing was held in Washington, all was in complete readiness in this State and before the month had passed eighty

boards in the seventy-five counties in this State were engaged in the actual selection of the men who were to be privileged to answer the first call on September 1, 1917, the date set. This date, however, was later moved up to September 5, 1917, on account of the then existing traffic conditions.

By the middle of December, 1917, Arkansas had filled its first gross quota of 17,452 men by having furnished 7,155 volunteers and 10,267 selected men at the cost of \$7.59 per man. This cost being exactly equal to the national average cost per man. In order to fill this quota, boards had called for examination 45,271 men and had finally accepted 11,695, or 25.83 per cent of the number called; of these not finally accepted 14,746 were deferred on grounds of dependency and 11,780 were found to be physically disqualified.

In the matter of volunteers during the period of the first draft, Arkansas led all Southern States in that she was the only Southern State to exceed the national average ratio of enlistment credits to gross quota. The national percentage being 40.43 per cent while ours was 40.99 per cent.

The selective boards in this State which performed these exacting duties were in most counties composed of the sheriff, the county clerk and the county health officer. Between the time of organization and November 11, 1918, resignations have been permitted, however, so that the *personnel* of more than 50 per cent of the original boards have changed.

On October 31, 1918, Arkansas was credited with 65,311 men in the Federal service. Of these, 11,699 were volunteers in the Army, 4,025 volunteers in the Navy and 275 volunteers in the Marine Corps.

On December 14, 1917, new regulations were issued from Washington, and the entire system of handling of claims for deferred classification and physical examination was changed and the boards were confronted with the task of reclassifying all registrants previously examined except such as were actually in service, together with all who had not been previously called. The eighty boards in the State classified an average of fifteen men each every day between December 15, 1917, and April 15, 1918, when the

task was practically completed. During this time inductions had almost kept up with the classifications so that it was seen that Class 1 would be exhausted. Beginning April 15, 1918, an exhaustive re-examination was made by all boards for the purpose of correcting erroneous classifications, and in this manner enough qualified men were obtained to fill calls made during May and June, 1918. It was during this period that the Government appeal agents performed such splendid service. There has been designated and appointed to serve the registrants of each board an attorney to be known as the Government Appeal Agent, whose principal duties were to protect the interests of registrants who were not sufficiently versed in the requirements of the law to protect themselves and at the same time he was required to appeal to the District Board for rehearing numerous cases where it appeared that the interest of the Government had not been sufficiently considered. These gentlemen patriotically performed every service required of them without remuneration, and to them is due much of the credit for the successful administration of the draft in Arkansas.

Practically every lawyer in the State volunteered as member of the Legal Advisory Boards and tendered his services free to registrants and assisted them in the preparation of their claims, but they were not allowed to appear before any board in behalf of any registrant; Government Appeal Agents were required to act both as plaintiff and prosecutor.

A review of the causes of rejections on physical requirements with view of determining what defects could be remedied resulted in the organization of a volunteer Dental Corps to assist medical examiners.

The organization of the dentists in this State was undertaken by Dr. J. D. Jordan of Little Rock and through his untiring efforts was perfected so that practically every county in the State was served by one or more volunteer dentists. These men not only assisted in examinations but tendered their services free to all registrants whose call to the colors was pending and in this manner every registrant who desired to avail himself of the privilege could secure needed dental services without cost to himself or his Government. Other members of the medical profession rendered excellent services as members of Medical Advisory Boards.



Serving without cost to himself or his Government. Other members of the medical profession rendered excellent service as members of Medical Advisory Boards. Serving without pay, these board members conducted re-examinations for every registrant not thoroughly satisfied with the examination given him by the regular physician of the board, re-examined also all doubtful cases referred to them by the board and examined practically all transferred cases.

Through perfect co-operation on the part of every profession, trade, union and the citizenship of the State, Arkansas was enabled to establish an enviable record and to attract the attention of the Nation by its performances in the administration of the Selective Service Law.

On June 5, 1918, the exhaustion of class 1 being imminent, it was ordered from Washington that another registration be held at which all male persons who had during the year intervening since the first registration, reached the age of twenty-one, should be enrolled for service, and again on August 24, 1918, this condition was met by holding a third registration. On these two dates, Arkansas added 16,086 names to its registration lists, bringing its total up to 168,302. Promptly after each of these registrations the entire forces connected with the administration of the selective service law in the State would attack with renewed vim the task of classifying and examining the new registrants and no respite was asked or granted until the work was completed.

On August 31, 1918, Congress passed the law amending and extending the draft ages, and the President immediately set September 12, 1918, as the date for what proved to be the final registration. All the old organizations and much new and improved system was called upon to conduct this registration. On September 12, 1918, Arkansas registered 197,602, thus bringing her total registration to 365,904; of these 260,919 were white and 104,835 were colored.

The highest total registration for any one county, exclusive of Pulaski, was 11,509 for Mississippi county. The total registration in Pulaski county was 24,634, but this was divided amongst four boards, two city boards and two county boards. The lowest total registration was in Stone county.



The highest total men accepted at camp, again exclusive of Pulaski county, was reached in Phillips county, the total being 1,681. The lowest total was from Marion county. The four boards in Pulaski county inducted 3,198 men.

The State headquarters organization under General Lloyd England, Adjutant General, and Major Henry F. Fredeman, executive officer, early reached a high state of efficiency, and throughout the entire period rendered conscientious service and valuable assistance in the perfection of the entire system in this State. In order to reach the highest possible state of perfection and to promote efficiency in handling all matters pertaining to the draft, the office was divided into departments or branches and a clerk placed at head of each who was held directly responsible for the prompt and efficient performance of the service assigned to that particular department.

The following list of department leaders contributed materially to the efficient and creditable administration of the Selective service law in Arkansas: J. W. Purdom, chief clerk; Mrs. Cora Kirkpatrick, finance clerk; Mrs. Maude G. Peck and Miss Garnet Reynerson, correspondence division; Mrs. Maggie Newland, forms and mailing; Miss Eugenia Ritter, publicity division; Miss Myrtle Dingler, delinquent and deserters; Mrs. K. G. Tallquist, inductions; Mrs. Ida Burrow, personnel of boards; Mrs. C. F. Quinn, reports and returns.

The entire office forces worked without regard to office hours, Sundays and holidays.

The Eastern and Western District Board, beginning with five members each and later increased to seven each, performed services which will stand as a lasting monument to the patriotism, fidelity and wisdom of its members.

The organization in the State included two District Boards with a membership of 14, 80 local Exemption Boards with a membership of 246, 82 Government Appeal Agents, 80 local board clerks, 35 Medical Advisory Boards with a membership of 180, 84 Legal Advisory Boards with a membership of 252 permanent and 2,060 associate members, 80 Boards of Instruction with a

membership of 408, making a grand total, including the State headquarters organization, of 3,357.

The total expenditures of the administration of Selective Service Law in Arkansas to May 12, 1919, was \$341,373.61.

STATEMENT OF MEN WHO VOLUNTEERED, WERE MUSTERED IN OR INDUCTED FROM ARKANSAS INTO REGULAR ARMY, NATIONAL GUARD, NATIONAL ARMY, NAVY AND MARINE CORPS FROM APRIL 1, 1917, TO OCTOBER 30, 1918.

	National Guard	Regular Army	Enlisted Reserve and National Army	National Army	Navy and Marine Corps	Total
Arkansas.....	180	18	10	787	31	1,026
Ashley.....	34	38	20	925	50	1,067
Baxter.....	2	11	3	306	20	341
Benton.....	195	52	26	689	47	1,009
Boone.....	115	13	10	298	25	461
Bradley.....	80	5	23	497	16	621
Calhoun.....	29	19	8	321	20	397
Carroll.....	55	20	45	380	29	529
Chicot.....	57	20	14	831	30	952
Clark.....	71	22	33	903	35	1,064
Clay.....	139	69	13	772	43	1,036
Cleburne.....	64	9	3	352	49	477
Cleveland.....	93	10	5	400	26	534
Columbia.....	132	16	6	762	24	940
Conway.....	111	15	5	543	39	713
Craighead.....	80	174	43	1,037	145	1,479
Crawford.....	98	68	11	644	75	896
Crittenden.....	2	14	20	1,136	69	1,241
Cross.....	35	29	25	800	40	929
Dallas.....	104	15	21	405	27	572
Desha.....	25	21	14	551	29	640
Drew.....	51	21	10	982	32	1,096
Faulkner.....	17	19	21	635	68	760
Franklin.....	110	32	5	402	37	586
Fulton.....	56	18	4	289	20	387
Garland.....	204	34	27	718	77	1,060
Grant.....	14	15	7	312	20	368

	National Guard	Regular Army	Enlisted Reserve and National Army	National Army	Navy and Marine Corps	Total
Greene .....	161	40	18	589	39	847
Hempstead .....	46	29	11	873	51	1,010
Hot Spring.....	21	23	13	436	23	516
Howard.....	64	21	14	488	28	615
Independence .....	162	20	9	653	36	880
Izard.....	25	15	7	305	21	373
Jackson .....	144	44	16	672	74	950
Jefferson .....	87	84	102	2,135	105	2,514
Johnson.....	160	20	6	472	23	681
Lafayette.....	42	13	21	500	25	601
Lawrence .....	120	47	8	648	40	863
Lee .....	34	18	12	1,075	45	1,184
Lincoln .....	25	12	5	539	20	601
Little River .....	83	10	8	438	25	564
Little Rock .....	263	158	173	1,721	108	2,423
Logan .....	183	16	3	479	30	711
Lonoke .....	51	37	28	883	53	1,052
Madison .....	72	23	5	308	16	424
Marion .....	56	8	2	293	23	382
Miller.....	132	40	23	609	107	911
Mississippi .....	169	46	30	1,494	110	1,849
Monroe.....	39	21	19	705	25	809
Montgomery.....	13	6	2	276	21	318
Nevada.....	24	16	7	460	15	522
Newton.....	20	14	.....	248	14	296
Ouachita.....	79	32	8	722	41	882
Perry.....	58	13	15	275	21	382
Phillips .....	118	45	94	1,746	64	2,087
Pike.....	8	20	8	315	31	382
Poinsett.....	18	59	9	890	38	1,014
Polk.....	11	25	14	419	27	496
Pope .....	158	29	53	571	63	874
Prairie.....	29	11	10	602	25	677
Pulaski .....	303	35	30	1,219	69	1,656
Randolph .....	37	36	6	485	30	594
Saline .....	49	23	8	479	32	591
Scott .....	1	26	3	348	33	411

	National Guard	Regular Army	Enlisted Reserve and National Army	National Army	Navy and Marine Corps	Total
Searcy.....	14	29	12	412	32	499
Sebastian.....	299	52	64	1,390	179	1,984
Sevier.....	8	96	11	576	48	739
Sharp.....	31	36	1	321	29	418
St. Francis.....	103	16	21	954	30	1,124
Stone.....	3	11	1	262	25	302
Union.....	61	23	21	942	24	1,071
Van Buren.....	10	14	.....	410	25	459
Washington.....	193	77	29	716	71	1,086
White.....	146	65	14	1,028	54	1,307
Woodruff.....	209	28	14	602	20	873
Yell.....	110	24	9	596	16	755
Totals.....	6,315	2,403	1,429	50,259	3,228	63,632

This statement does not include the volunteers who have enlisted in the Students Army Training Corps, nor the officers who have been commissioned from civilian camps or civil life nor thousands of men who enlisted prior to the declaration of war in the various branches of the service from Arkansas.

The Adjutant General's Department, in its desire to be of definite service to all men in the service, co-operated most effectively with all agencies engaged in finding employment for discharged soldiers, sailors and marines.

The first work was to place these men, as far as possible, back in the employment they left to enter the service. Before the men were discharged, 65,000 cards were sent to their former employers asking if they would agree to give employment to the former employee upon his discharge and in addition 40,000 cards were sent to all business houses, planters, contractors, manufacturers, etc., who were in position to employ men *en bloc*, and replies received showing the number men they agreed to employ, character of employment and wages paid, 65,000 letters were sent to the nearest relatives of the men asking, in each case, if the man had employment, the work for which he was fitted, the name of his last employer and other information helpful in replacing the man in

civilian life. All of this information was placed at the service of the United States Employment Bureau, whose work is hereinafter set forth.

Forty thousand cards were sent to men while in the service advising them of positions, giving salary and nature of work, which awaited their return and 40,000 cards were sent to employers informing them that discharged men would accept employment.

In carrying out this work, an approximate total of 241,500 postal cards and 65,000 letters were mailed. The result was that many men knew before discharge that definite employment awaited their return. The value of this work can not be estimated.

#### WAR WORK BY THE WOMEN OF ARKANSAS.

The magnificent work done by the women of Arkansas is adequately set forth in the report they have published. But this report would not be complete without paying a well-deserved tribute to the loyalty, patriotism and devotion of the women of Arkansas, who, under the leadership of Mrs. Joe Frauenthal of Conway, a member of the State Council and State Chairman of the Arkansas Division of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense, rendered such splendid and effective service to their State and their Nation. True to the noblest traditions of Arkansas womanhood, they carried out with rare efficiency and success their part of the war work of the State.

#### RED CROSS.

The story of the Red Cross work in Arkansas is one of earnest, conscientious labor, sacrifice and consecrated patriotism. The field of Red Cross labor made a direct appeal to the hearts of our citizens, and their response to its appeals were immediate and outpouring. A large number of splendid men and women volunteered for over-seas work, while the workers at home kept up the Home and Civilian Relief Work. Mr. J. R. Vinson, a member of the State Council, was State Chairman of the work, and makes the following statistical report:

No. 1.	Number of Red Cross members in the State beginning of the year 1917; all counties not organized.....	32,196
No. 2.	Number of chairmen in the State at the beginning of 1917.....	63
No. 3.	The actual amount of money pledged by counties in the first War Fund Campaign .....	\$ 701,000
No. 4.	The amount actually collected.....	467,285.47
No. 5.	The number of members secured by Christmas Drive, 1917.....	156,570
No. 6.	The amount of money pledged in the April Drive of 1918.....	1,153,955.29
No. 7.	The amount actually collected.....	950,116.19
No. 8.	The number of members secured in the Christmas Roll Call Campaign, December, 1918.....	106,616
No. 9.	The number of Chapters now organized in the State of Arkansas.....	84

#### Y. M. C. A.

The record of the war activities of Arkansas would not be complete without mention of the work of the Y. M. C. A. Mr. John L. Hunter, State Secretary, furnished the information that the Y. M. C. A. received for home camp and over-seas service over 3,000 applications, representing men from practically every walk of life. As evidence of the care with which these applications were considered are the facts that several personal interviews were held with each man selected and from 42 to 100 papers, including correspondence and investigations, were handled on each case. Out of these applicants, 230 men were selected for service and sent to the training schools, where all but three completed the course. Those finally appointed made splendid records for efficiency in service and faithfulness in duty. Several of the men were either wounded or gassed and all of them endured the hardships of the service they had volunteered to give.

The Y. M. C. A. made two campaigns for funds. In May, 1917, the State subscribed \$12,140.61 for its work. In November,



1917, for its enlarged work the State subscribed \$235,166, of which the sum of \$216,308.19 was paid. This included \$4,800 from high school boys and \$7,000 from the college men and women. The Y. M. C. A. also took part in the United War Work Campaign.

#### UNITED WAR WORK FUND.

The campaign in 1918 for funds for the seven welfare agencies, namely, the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., the Salvation Army, the Jewish Welfare Board, the National Catholic War Council, War Camp Community Service and American Library Association, was under the management of Mr. W. C. Ribenack, a member of the State Council. The allotment for Arkansas was about \$780,000. The subscriptions were over \$1,100,000, and of this amount 95 per cent has been collected to date. The collection of these subscriptions was made under the leadership of Mr. B. C. Powell, who was elected chairman upon the resignation of Mr. Ribenack.

#### VOLUNTEER MEDICAL SERVICE CORPS.

The State Council furnished the funds necessary to maintain the work of the Volunteer Medical Service Corps. Dr. Wm. R. Bathurst, secretary, makes the following report:

On receipt of a letter from Dr. Franklin H. Martin, member of Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense, Medical Section, Washington, D. C., to Dr. C. P. Meriwether, secretary of the Arkansas Medical Society, bearing date of August 15, 1918, outlining suggestions for the work of a State Committee, plans for procedure and general information.

After full discussion of the peculiar fitness of each candidate the following membership of the State Executive Committee was suggested:

- Dr. C. P. Meriwether, Little Rock.
- Dr. W. B. Hughes, Little Rock.
- Dr. C. M. Lutterloh, Jonesboro.
- Dr. Leonidas Kirby, Harrison.

Dr. J. G. Eberle, Fort Smith.  
 Dr. J. C. Wallis, Arkadelphia.  
 Dr. R. C. Dorr, chairman, Batesville.  
 Dr. Wm. R. Bathurst, secretary, Little Rock.

From the list of eligibles submitted by the secretary very careful selection was made for representatives in every county in the State, after a full discussion as to merits and capability. List as follows:

Arkansas County—W. H. Morphew, Stuttgart.  
 Ashley—John W. Simpson, Hamburg.  
 Baxter—J. J. Morrow, Cotter.  
 Benton—J. T. Clegg, Siloam Springs.  
 Boone—D. E. Evans, Harrison.  
 Bradley—Chas. N. Martin, Warren.  
 Calhoun—Enoch T. Jones, Hampton.  
 Carroll—C. F. Ellis, Eureka Springs.  
 Chicot—H. C. Stinson, Dermott.  
 Clark—J. C. Wallis, Arkadelphia.  
 Clay—A. R. Simpson, Corning.  
 Cleburne—Wm. J. Hornbarger, Heber Springs.  
 Cleveland—A. J. Hamilton, Rison.  
 Columbia—H. A. Longino, Magnolia.  
 Conway—Ben C. Logan, Morrilton.  
 Craighead—W. W. Jackson, Jonesboro.  
 Crawford—M. S. Dibrell, Van Buren.  
 Crittenden—L. C. McVay, Marion.  
 Cross—Jacob L. Hare, Wynne.  
 Dallas—C. J. March, Fordyce.  
 Desha—Vernon MacCammon, Arkansas City.  
 Drew—M. B. Corrigan, Monticello.  
 Faulkner—Geo. S. Brown, Conway.  
 Franklin—Thos. Douglass, Ozark.  
 Fulton—C. T. Culp, Mammoth Springs.

Garland—M. G. Thompson, Hot Springs.  
Grant—John L. Butler, Sheridan.  
Greene—Felix M. Scott, Paragould.  
Hempstead—J. H. Weaver, Hope.  
Hot Spring—E. T. Bramlitt, Malvern.  
Howard—David A. Hutchinson, Nashville.  
Independence—James H. Kennerly, Batesville.  
Izard—E. A. Baxter, Melbourne.  
Jackson—L. E. Willis, Newport.  
Jefferson—A. C. Jordan—Pine Bluff.  
Johnson—A. M. McKinnon, Clarksville.  
Lafayette—F. W. Youmans, Lewisville.  
Lawrence—A. G. Henderson, Imboden.  
Lee—O. L. Williamson, Marianna.  
Lincoln—Ben F. Tarver, Star City.  
Little River—P. H. Phillips, Ashdown.  
Logan—J. J. Smith, Paris.  
Lonoke—S. A. Southall, Lonoke.  
Madison—Fred Youngblood, Huntsville.  
Marion—James J. Thompson, Yellville.  
Miller—R. H. T. Mann, Arkadelphia.  
Mississippi—Earle E. Craig, Wilson.  
Monroe—F. T. Murphy, Brinkley.  
Montgomery—L. S. Kennedy, Mount Ida.  
Nevada—S. J. Hesterly, Prescott.  
Newton—J. O. McFerrin, Jasper.  
Ouachita—J. S. Rhinehart, Camden.  
Perry—W. L. Reiff, Perryville.  
Phillips—Allen E. Cox, Helena.  
Pike—Wm. L. Alford, Murfreesboro.  
Poinsett—Ben L. Harrison, Truman.  
Polk—Phillip R. Watkins, Mena.  
Pope—R. L. Smith, Russellville.  
Prairie—J. R. Lynn, Hazen.

Pulaski—E. Meek, Little Rock.  
Randolph—H. L. Throgmorton, Pocahontas.  
Saline—Dewell Gann, Benton.  
Scott—L. D. Duncan, Waldron.  
Searcy—S. J. Daniels, Marshall.  
Sebastian—E. G. Epler, Fort Smith.  
Sevier—M. L. Norwood, Lockesburg.  
Sharp—Thos. J. Wood, Evening Shade.  
St. Francis—D. A. Pelton, Forrest City.  
Stone—Jos. M. Brewer, Mountain View.  
Union—H. H. Niehuss, El Dorado.  
Van Buren—J. S. McMahan, Clinton.  
Washington—H. D. Wood, Fayetteville.  
White—J. M. Jelks, Searcy.  
Woodruff—R. N. Smith, Augusta.  
Yell—L. E. Love, Dardanelle.

Our duties were principally the registration of the medical profession of the State, and organizing the Volunteer Medical Service Corps.

The Volunteer Medical Service Corps is exactly what its name implies. It is a gentleman's agreement on the part of the civilian doctors of the United States who have not yet been honored by commissions in the Army and Navy and a representative Board of Governors, consisting of officials of the Government associated with lay members of the profession, in which the civilian physician agrees to offer his services to the Government if asked to do so by the Central Governing Board.

Nearly every physician in the State applied for membership.

In addition many members responded to the call from the Public Health Service and Red Cross for temporary service to combat the epidemic of influenza. These duties called many physicians outside the State.

On September 23 Dr. L. Kirby of Harrison, member of the State Executive Committee, went to Washington to assist in codifying the doctors of Arkansas.

## U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE.

Major R. B. Keating, a member of the State Council and Federal Director for Arkansas of the United States Employment Service, makes a splendid report of his work.

SUBJECT, REPORT OF ACTIVITIES, U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE.

In compliance with the request of the State Council of Defense for a report of the activities of the United States Employment Service in the recruiting and distribution of labor for war work, and for other purposes, during the year 1918 and 1919, the following information is submitted:

## ORGANIZATION.

Immediately after the declaration of hostilities against Germany, and the passage of the selective draft act, creating an army of something like four million men, Secretary of Labor Wilson, foreseeing the immense drain upon the industrial life of the Nation and the abnormal demand for labor in the construction of munition plants, and other Government war work, determined that there must be Government control of recruiting and distribution of labor. He authorized through the Commissioner General of Immigration, Mr. Caminetti, a system of Government employment agencies in the larger cities in the industrial centers of the United States. Little Rock was designated as a point where one of these offices would be established, and I received instructions from the secretary to open the office in Little Rock, July 1, 1917. On account of a limited appropriation, these offices were conducted on a very small scale, with only two clerks and one outside man. The Little Rock office aided the James Stuart Construction Company in recruiting something like 7,000 laborers for Camp Pike during the months of August, September, October and November, 1917, besides assisting very materially in the harvesting of the crops in this State that season.

In January, 1918, Secretary Wilson authorized the expansion of the service, and the leasing of proper quarters for employment purposes. John B. Densmore was placed in charge of this employment work for the United States, and a sufficient appropriation was allotted to maintain an efficient organization. Branch

offices were established in every State, and the work in each State placed in charge of a Federal Director appointed and commissioned by the Secretary of Labor.

#### EMPLOYMENT DISTRICTS.

For the purpose of recruiting war workers and an equitable distribution of labor for nonwar work, the State of Arkansas was subdivided into nine employment districts, as follows:

First District—Headquarters, Jonesboro, Ark.; superintendent, J. A. Blackford.

Second District—Helena, Ark.; superintendent, Charles D. Buford.

Third District—Pine Bluff, Ark.; superintendent, Dave S. Wells.

Fourth District—Fordyce, Ark.; superintendent, J. A. Meeks.

Fifth District—Little Rock, Ark.; superintendent, M. F. Dickinson; C. B. Cook, successor.

Sixth District—Hot Springs, Ark.; superintendent, W. W. Gentry.

Seventh District—Texarkana, Ark.; superintendent, E. F. Friedell.

Eighth District—Fort Smith, Ark.; superintendent, Frank Anderson.

Ninth District—Newport, Ark.; superintendent, Charles Mariner.

The plan of the Employment Districts originated in Arkansas and was afterward used by the Department of Labor as a model for the organization in other States. To these district superintendents a great measure of the success is due, on account of their ability to obtain proper co-operation and support from the farmers, manufacturers and business men of their respective districts. They not only had to supply a quota of labor for construction work in Little Rock, and for the construction work in adjoin-



ing States, but they had to maintain a supply of labor for farm purposes and to take care of manufacturing plants in their own communities.

#### GOVERNMENT CONSTRUCTION.

From January 1 to November 30 there were under construction in Arkansas four large war work enterprises, as follows: The aviation school at Ebert's Field, Lonoke, the divisional cantonment, Camp Pike; the picric acid plant and aviation warehouse, Little Rock.

The labor requirements for this construction meant between five and ten thousand for Camp Pike, the same number for the picric acid plant, and between three and five thousand at Ebert's Field and the aviation warehouse. At no time has there been a serious shortage of labor at any point in the State, either on Government work, or on private nonwar work. About fifteen hundred laborers were imported from Porto Rico and were used in war construction work around Little Rock. This labor was not of the best, but it assisted very materially in the completion of this very important work. Something like three thousand laborers, both skilled and unskilled, were imported from the States of Texas and Oklahoma and were distributed between Camp Pike, the aviation warehouse and the picric acid plant.

In conversation with Mr. J. W. Rodes, connected with the Dupont powder plant, Nashville, he informed me that the State of Arkansas should be given credit for the construction of the immense Dupont powder plant at Nashville.

Arkansas furnished very nearly fourteen thousand laborers for this plant.

#### ACTIVITIES JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 1, 1918.

A tabulation of the service from January 1 to December 1, 1918, shows a total registration for the year 1918 of 56,848, who desired work, and it shows that 123,606 were asked for by the employers, of which number 54,051 were referred and 50,106 were actually hired. The statistics for the latter half of 1917 are not available for the reason that the records of the office were mis-

placed in moving and have not been found. Sixty per cent of the total placements for 1918 were for war work exclusively, and the balance of the remaining forty per cent for other nonwar work activities. The total amount expended in support of the service for the year 1918 was \$42,732.91, or it averaged a little over 85 cents to secure a job for each man and women placed by the service.

#### RECONSTRUCTION PERIOD, DECEMBER 1, 1918, TO JULY 1, 1919.

Immediately after cessation of hostilities in Europe, the Department of Labor, in conjunction with the War Department, began preparations for an organization to insure re-employment for all discharged soldiers, sailors and marines, and to find employment for those who had no positions at the time of their entry into the service. No applications were received from soldiers to any considerable extent during the months of December and January. However, during the month of February the War Department began the wholesale discharge of troops, and during that month 3,073 applications were received in the Little Rock office of which number 2,458 were referred to either former employers or to new positions.

The list of registrations and placements for the reconstruction period beginning December 1, 1918, and continuing to July 1, 1919, the month of July statistics are not available at the time of the compiling of this report, shows that the total number placed for the reconstruction period is 34,770, of which number 14,039 were women and girls and 14,043 were soldiers. The average cost of placement for the period was \$32,581.51, or an average of a little over 93 cents.

It might be well to call your attention at this point to the exceedingly low cost of placement of .83.73 per person. The average fee charging employment agency secures \$2 per head for registration purposes without any guarantee of a job. Should that price have been paid by the registrants the fees alone would have amounted to over \$210,000. The fee charging employment agency not only charges the \$2 for registration fees but secures an allotment of pay on a percentage basis, a small amount being deducted each month from the applicant's wages.

Attached hereto is a recapitulation sheet for the work of the service from January 1, 1918, to July 1, 1919, covering a period of eighteen months.

#### ASSISTANCE BY THE STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

The prime factor in insuring the success of the work of the United States employment service in Arkansas from the first of the organization of the service to the present time, was active co-operation and support of the Arkansas State Council of Defense.

This brought absolute harmony and closer co-operation in labor matters in the State of Arkansas than prevailed in any other State in the Union.

Very soon after the declaration of the armistice had been received in this country, the National War Council began preparations for the organization of Volunteer Bureaus for Returning Soldiers, Sailors and Marines. A State Council was to be organized in each State composed of the heads of various patriotic organizations for the purpose of organizing the volunteer bureaus. In Arkansas this was not necessary for the reason that we already had an efficient organization in the State Council of Defense upon which I could rely. In a conference with Director Townsend, the county chairmen of each County Council of Defense was designated as the head of the County Volunteer Bureau, and if the county chairmen were unable to serve they suggested the name of some one who would act. While all of the chairmen have been more or less active in securing employment for our soldiers, yet a great many of them have not found it convenient to make reports of their actions and success. To a certain extent this will make our reports incomplete. Special agents of the service are now endeavoring to verify the work of each of the county chairmen in order that a full report be made to the War Department as well as to the Department of Labor of the success in securing employment in this State. I do not feel that this report would be complete without a full list of the county chairmen being made a part of this report, and the same is hereto attached.

Congress adjourned on March 23, 1919, without making an appropriation for the maintenance of an efficient organization to continue this work. This was caused by the filibuster of certain

members of the House and Senate. Had not the State Council of Defense come to the assistance of this employment service in Arkansas ninety per cent of the *personnel* would have been discharged and all of the offices closed except the one in Little Rock.

However, an appropriation was secured from your body to maintain the service until July 1, about \$2,500 being allotted for the purpose. On July 1 an additional allotment of \$3,000 for the months of July and August was guaranteed by the State Council of Defense, thus enabling the work to continue on a hundred per cent basis.

The motto suggested by the chairman of the State Council of Defense, "The last as well as the first," has been religiously followed by the employees of this service, and to my certain knowledge there is not an idle man in the State who really desires work; a small percentage of those returned from over-sea service are idle of their own volition, preferring not to work until they have visited around a while. Personally speaking, I have talked to hundreds of returning soldiers, and find of all things they appreciated upon their return home are the efforts we have made to guarantee them a job upon their release from the army.

A notification has been received from the War Department that the total demobilization of the forces will not be completed until some time during the month of October. This, of course, will necessitate the maintaining of the employment offices in this State at the present strength until about October 15. To do this, it will require further financial assistance from your body. A final report of the expenditure of the funds contributed by the State Council of Defense will be rendered you at the close of this work.

I can not close this report without expressing my deep appreciation to Chairman Lloyd England, Major Fredeman and to the members of the State Council of Defense for their financial support and co-operation, without which Arkansas would probably have been in the same condition as other States where chaotic labor conditions prevailed.

RECAPITULATION.

Covering Period from January 1 to December 1, 1918.

Registra- tion	Help Wanted	Referred	Reported Male	Placed Female	Total Placed	Expenses	Cost per Placement
56,848	123,605	54,051	47,999	2,107	50,106	\$42,732.91	\$0.85.28

Covering Reconstruction Period from December 1 to July 1, 1919.

48,276	67,816	38,766	33,331	1,439	34,770	\$32,581.51	.93.70
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Discharged Soldiers.

18,569	12,098	14,466	14,043
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Grand Total.

105,124	191,422	92,817	\$71,330	3,546	84,876	\$75,314.42	.88.73
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LIST OF SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVES IN CHARGE OF RETURNING

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS BUREAU.

Ashley County—Geo. Norman, Hamburg.

Arkansas—W. C. Poynter, DeWitt.

Bradley—J. C. Moore, Warren.

Baxter—R. H. Russell, Mountain Home.

Boone—F. M. Garvin, Harrison.

Benton—Geo. H. Kennedy, Bentonville.

Carroll—R. R. Thompson, Eureka Springs.

Chicot—W. G. Streett, Lake Village.

Clark—Joe Hardage, Arkadelphia.

Craighead—H. M. Cooley, Jonesboro.

Cleburne—B. F. Jordan, Heber Springs.

Columbia—A. S. Kilgore, Magnolia.

Crittenden—Smith A. Johnson, Marion.

Conway—Lloyd Rainwater, Morrilton.

Cross—W. N. Killough, Wynne.

Crawford—C. R. Cordell, Van Buren.

Clay—C. T. Bloodworth, Corning.

Cleveland—W. E. Galloway, Rison.

Desha—K. G. Morley, McGehee.

Drew—Jack Curry, Monticello.  
Dallas—Paul G. Matlock, Fordyce.  
Fulton—J. W. Carroll, Salem.  
Faulkner—W. D. Cole, Conway.  
Franklin—T. A. Pettigrew, Charleston.  
Grant—D. E. Waddell, Sheridan.  
Greene—Eli Meiser, Paragould.  
Garland—Houston Emory, Hot Springs.  
Hempstead—W. S. Atkins, Hope.  
Howard—J. G. Sain, Nashville.  
Hot Spring—A. W. Jernigan, Malvern.  
Independence—A. A. Weber, Batesville.  
Izard—R. F. Rook, Melbourne.  
Jackson—Charles Mariner, Newport.  
Johnson—D. Ward Dunlap, Clarksville.  
Jefferson—A. H. Howell, Pine Bluff.  
Lawrence—F. B. Ivis, Walnut Ridge.  
Lonoke—J. M. Gates, Lonoke.  
Lincoln—A. B. Carter, Star City.  
Lee—F. N. Burke, Marianna.  
Little River—W. E. Escott, Ashdown.  
Logan—Charles X. Williams, Booneville.  
Lafayette—W. D. Stewart, Lewisville.  
Marion—J. F. Carson, Yellville.  
Madison—Lon Garrett, Huntsville.  
Monroe—H. E. McCoullum, Clarendon.  
Mississippi—R. C. Rose, Osceola.  
Montgomery—W. E. Womble, Womble.  
Miller—Allen Winham, Texarkana.  
Newton—J. W. Moore, Jasper.  
Nevada—Crawford Burton, Prescott.  
Ouachita—W. W. Brown, Camden.  
Poinsett—H. B. Thorn, Harrisburg.



Phillips—Edwin Bevens, Helena.  
Pulaski—H. M. Bennett, Little Rock.  
Prairie—R. H. McGeorge, Hazen.  
Pope—J. B. Ward, Russellville.  
Pike—S. S. Langley, Murfreesboro.  
Perry—P. L. Burrow, Perry.  
Polk—Will Alexander, Mena.  
Randolph—C. P. Johnston, Pocahontas.  
Scott—S. K. Duncan, Waldron.  
St. Francis—F. M. VanHouten, Forrest City.  
Sharp—Arthur Sullivan, Hardy.  
Saline—J. H. Kelly, Benton.  
Stone—N. A. Longley, Mountain View.  
Searcy—F. W. Woods, Marshall.  
Sevier—G. A. Henry, Horatio.  
Sebastian—W. H. Johnson, Fort Smith.  
Union—Joe Mahoney, El Dorado.  
Van Buren—W. B. Payne, Bee Branch.  
Woodruff—Walter Raney, McCrory.  
Washington—C. T. Harding, Fayetteville.  
Yell—R. T. Compton, Wing.  
White—J. E. Mason, Searcy.  
Calhoun—C. L. Poole, Hampton.

In the preparation of the report of activities of the United States Employment Service for the period July 1, 1917, to July 1, 1919, the Women's and Girls' Division was purposely omitted in order that it might be treated as a separate subject.

I can not paint with too glowing colors the success of the women's and girls' branch of the service in the State of Arkansas, nor can I praise too highly the efficiency of the force handling that end of the work.

#### ORGANIZATION.

The first practical office of the Women's and Girls' Division was opened in Little Rock March, 1918. During that month

thirty-two women and girls were placed, from the Little Rock office, into employment. From that time on the success of the division was assured. In April 150 were placed, in May 97, in June 192. The total placements from January 1 to December 1, 1918, were 2,107 women and girls.

The highest in any one month was in October. In that month 508 females were given employment through our office. In the Northern and Eastern cities the benevolent and similar organizations have for several years conducted an employment for the female workers on a charitable basis. Prior to the world war this had not reached the South to any considerable extent, nor has it reached the South *now* as a charitable proposition. It is strictly a matter of business, and working women are realizing the importance of obtaining employment through this division.

The employers have not fully comprehended the adaptability of the service to furnish the class of employees needed. As you are doubtless aware, the clerks in the Women's and Girls' Division are called "examiners." This is because they examine each applicant as to her fitness and qualifications for the particular class of work applied for. A little carelessness or neglect on the part of one of these examiners means considerable time of the business men wasted in interviewing applicants and also means that the woman or girl hunting a job is subjected to the embarrassment of a refusal.

Every female applicant is carefully scrutinized as to qualifications and appearance. Should this service be made permanent by Congress the examination of the applicants will be made more rigid and the employer will know that when he asks for help through this office that he is getting exactly what he asks for and that he will not be annoyed by having to examine dozens of applicants himself.

I have from the beginning been an enthusiast in the work, not only from a business standpoint but from the standpoint of humanity.

If you could be in one of the offices and see the long chain of women and girls asking for jobs and realize the dangers to which the young girls become subjected in the city, you would instantly

see one of the most important features of the work. It was only recently that one of the examiners had a complaint filed by one of the applicants as to her treatment by a prospective employer, and in a very short time this employer was in municipal court and was severely fined. All complaints against employers are quietly investigated.

A recapitulation of placements for the period of February 1 to December 1, 1919, shows that 2,107 women and girls found employment. These employees included every class of working woman imaginable. Hundreds of typists and stenographers were directed to the various munition plants and to positions made vacant by reason of the male employees being drafted into the army.

#### RECONSTRUCTION PERIOD, DECEMBER 1, 1918, TO JULY, 1919.

Immediately after it became evident that peace was going to be declared and that the great American army was going to be demobilized, we began inquiring into the opportunities for the women who would be thrown out of employment by reason of the soldiers being returned to their former positions and by the discontinuing of a great many Government departments where thousands of women and girls were employed in war work.

A tabulation of the placements for the reconstruction period, December 1, 1918, to July 1, 1919, shows 1,439 women and girls directed to employment through the Women's and Girls' Division in the seven months. Without this service I am satisfied that hundreds of women and girls would not have found employment except through some private agency where a large part of their wages would have gone to pay the agency for locating a job for them. We have in operation a Woman's and Girls' Division in every employment district in the State; however, only in the city of Little Rock is this division maintained as a separate branch of the service.

Should Congress fail to make appropriations to maintain this office, I urge that every pressure be brought to bear upon the State in order that a separate and distinct office for the women and girls be maintained as a public employment office.

In closing this report, I want to again express my deep appreciation to the Council of Defense for the assistance to the service, and to especially mention two of my employees who have so creditably carried out the work of the Women's and Girls' Division—Miss Annye Diuguid and Mrs. J. O. Banks.

### EXPLOSIVES REGULATION.

Mr. E. T. Reaves of Little Rock, member of the Arkansas State Council of Defense, served from December 5, 1917, to June 30, 1919, as United States Explosives Inspector for Arkansas, under the supervision of the United States Bureau of Mines which was charged with the administration of the Act of Congress regulating the manufacture, sale, transportation, use and storage of explosives during the war.

Mr. Reaves inspected magazines for the storage of explosives, calling to the attention of owners those magazines in which alterations would have to be made in order to comply with the law.

He also initiated proceedings against violators of the Explosives Regulation Act, and investigated fires, explosions and thefts of explosives, reporting these cases to the Bureau of Mines.

In regard to the benefits derived from the enforcement of the act, Mr. Reaves reported under date of September 28, 1918, that "Before this law became effective, explosives were very insecurely housed, carelessly handled and used and depredations from the use of explosives in the blowing of safes, destroying property and other outrages were quite numerous and of almost daily occurrence. Since giving this important matter extensive publicity, through the press, and explaining it fully in my travels over different portions of the State, explosives are now securely housed, carefully safeguarded, cautiously handled and extreme care is used by handlers of explosives to see that only loyal and reliable people are enabled to purchase or otherwise procure them." (This report was prepared and furnished by Mr. Clarence Hall, Consulting Explosives Engineer of the Bureau of Mines of the Department of the Interior.)

## ORIGINAL PROJECTS.

Early in its history the State Council advocated by a resolution for the Council of National Defense on the formation of a National Priority Board so that essential industries contributing support to the war would receive priority in securing labor and material and nonessential business be discouraged.

For the better supervision of the county council work the State was districted and each member of the State Council placed in direct charge of certain designated county councils. The members of the State Council visited the counties under their jurisdiction and conferred with the county councils in order that the work might be uniform throughout the State. This arrangement was brought to the attention of Mr. John H. Winterbotham of Chicago, field representative of the Council of National Defense, who approved of it and recommended that the Council of National Defense inform other State Councils of the plan. In this connection, the Co-operative Extension Division rendered great service by having its district agents meet with the County Councils of Defense and advise with them regarding local problems. The plan was carried out in still greater detail by having each county agent act as field representative of the county council to visit and advise with the community council.

Mr. J. S. Speed suggested that army chaplains be required to notify by a sympathetic letter relatives of the deceased men upon the death of a man in their regiment. This recommendation was submitted by the Council of National Defense to the War Department and adopted, and an order issued adding this service to the duties of army chaplains.

One of the important movements fostered by the State Council of Defense was the Farmers Give-a-Bushel War Fund. This movement attracted national attention, and but for the unexpected early termination of the war would have extended throughout the United States. Its importance justifies a brief account.

## THE FARMERS' GIVE-A-BUSHEL WAR FUND.

Mrs. C. K. Elliott of Rison, Arkansas, conceived the idea of offering the farmers of America the opportunity to make a defi-

nite contribution towards the winning of the war by giving a bushel, or the value thereof, of their most abundant crop to a fund to be raised for the benefit of American and Allied soldiers and sailors and their families and to help returning soldiers and sailors re-establish themselves in civil life.

Mrs. Elliott first tried out this idea in her home county, Cleveland, and the response was so enthusiastic and so generous that she was encouraged to present the plan to Governor Brough, who not only heartily endorsed it but brought it before the Arkansas State Council of Defense at a meeting called especially to consider the plan. The State Council approved it and sent a delegation to Washington to confer with President Wilson and others regarding the advisability of a national campaign for this fund. This delegation, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. C. K. Elliott and Mr. H. L. Rimmel, met a very favorable reception, and it was agreed that a campaign should be made in Arkansas first, and upon its conclusion national trustees should be appointed and a campaign inaugurated in every State. The plan was endorsed by Vice President Marshall, Speaker Champ Clark and many others, and later was warmly approved by President Wilson.

Following this report, a meeting of representative citizens from all parts of the State was held in Little Rock and a State organization was perfected. This organization was composed of trustees who accepted office by signing a declaration of purpose and trust agreement which was recorded in Cleveland county, Arkansas. Mr. Elliott was elected director of the State campaign and thereafter until the close of the campaign devoted his whole time to it, serving without compensation. Under his direction, committees were formed in every county, and the work met with the enthusiastic approval of our citizens.

The unexpected and happy termination of the war closed the need for a further campaign, and national trustees were never appointed. The Arkansas trustees authorized an *ex parte* proceeding in Cleveland County Chancery Court to close the trust, and disburse the funds already collected upon a plan in accordance with the terms of the trust. This has been done, and a decree of that court entered appointing Adj. Gen. Lloyd England, Major J. J. Harrison, Mr. C. K. Elliott and Mrs. C. K. Elliott trustees



of this fund with full power to collect it and disburse it under the trust agreement already of record.

These trustees have met and have decided that as far as possible, the funds raised in each county should be expended for the benefit of the soldiers and sailors from that county, and that the beneficiaries of this fund should be consulted in its expenditure. It has been decided that the American Legion which is establishing posts in practically every county seat and will have a county chairman for each county, will furnish the best medium to find and to investigate the cases that should receive help from this fund.

It is therefore proposed that the American Legion organization for each county shall determine the soldiers and sailors of its county who should be the beneficiaries and report each case together with the result of its investigation of that case and its recommendation to the trustees of this fund for their approval. Each case presented to the trustees will be required to have, in addition to the report and recommendation, the signed endorsements of the chairman, the secretary and the war risk officer of the camp to which the proposed beneficiary belongs and the signed approval of the State chairman of the American Legion. Upon approving the recommendation of the American Legion, the trustees will issue their voucher to the beneficiary and charge the fund of that county.

It has been suggested that in some cases it will be better to have the assistance rendered from this fund take the form of a loan to be repaid to the American Legion camp of which the beneficiary is a member and by that camp used again for some object compatible with the purposes of the fund and thus extend the good to be done by this money. But this must of necessity be governed by the individual circumstances of each case.

The total fund is \$43,765.83, and is deposited in 106 banks over the State. The trustees have deemed it advisable to set apart 10 per cent of this fund for meeting unusual cases that may arise or emergency calls for help. The expense of raising and handling this fund has been small, and each county will bear its proportionate part of that expense. The balance of the fund from each county, after deducting these two items, will, as nearly as possible, be devoted to the soldiers and sailors from that county upon the plan outlined above.

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The State Council had an executive committee of which General England was chairman. This committee considered all expenditures and policy of management, and from time to time reported its action to the State Council for approval.

## SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

The Legislative Committee, Judge Trieber, chairman; Mr. Frank Pace and Mr. Wallace Townsend, prepared on behalf of the council several important bills that were presented to the Legislature. Two of these were enacted, the law to punish desecration of the flag and the law to encourage the raising of sheep by taxing dogs.

The Americanization Committee, Judge Trieber, chairman; R. C. Hall, Superintendent Little Rock Public Schools; J. L. Bond, Superintendent Public Instruction; Rabbi Louis Witt and Rev. Hay Watson Smith, made a survey of the alien population of the State in order to determine what Americanization work should be undertaken. This committee found that except in two or three communities the prevailing language is English and the schools were taught in English. As a result of their investigation, the Americanization work in this State was confined to two or three localities.

## HISTORICAL RECORD.

Under the able supervision of Mr. Dallas T. Herndon, secretary of the Arkansas Historical Commission, a very complete record of war activities in Arkansas has been compiled. Mr. Herndon's work has been so well planned and executed that the State Council has felt that any attempt on its part to collect a war history of the State would be an imperfect duplication of his work.

At the conclusion of its work the State Council delivered to Mr. Herndon all the files of its correspondence, committee reports and other activities so that the detailed record of the work accomplished by the State Council will be accessible should ever an occasion needing it arise. The State Council acknowledges its indebted-

edness to Mr. Herndon for his kindness in taking over its records and indexing them so that their contents may be available.

### FINANCES.

From the beginning, the State Council of Defense was unable to undertake as broad a work as it thought necessary because of lack of funds. The first funds available for the State Council were secured by two deficiency proclamations of \$1,000 each issued by Governor Brough to which the State Council attached promissory notes executed by its members. As the demands upon the State Council grew and the urgent need of extending the work of organization throughout the State became clear, it was recognized that some provision must be made to finance the council until the Legislature could meet. In this connection, it will be remembered that the State Council was created by Governor Brough after the adjournment of the 1917 biennial session of the Legislature and for that reason had no authority or State statute for its existence, nor funds with which to do its work.

Chairman England, through conference with leading bankers of the State, completed arrangements whereby the banks agreed to subscribe the total sum of \$25,000 with which to take up a deficiency proclamation for that amount issued by Governor Brough for the support of the State Council work. The banks responded promptly and generously to this call and through the efforts of Mr. Stewart Wilson of Texarkana, who was appointed by the State Bankers Association to collect this money, the fund was oversubscribed and the council relieved from further financial worry. The 1919 session of the Legislature appropriated the money to repay this loan.

The State Council has from time to time been called upon to assist in matters for which there was a recognized need but no provision. The State Council financed the campaigns for the Farmers Give-a-Bushel War Fund, the Girls' Industrial Home. It supplied the money to make possible the Volunteer Medical Service Corps, the continuation of the U. S. Employment Service, the work of the Women's Council of Defense, the Four-Minute Men, the Nonwar Construction Work, the Legislative Committees to Assist Local Draft Boards, the work of the Committee on

Farms for Soldiers and many other important projects for the welfare of the State. A statement of its receipts and disbursements is as follows:

#### RECEIPTS.

Profits on vouchers purchased.....	\$ 82.75
State of Arkansas (appropriation).....	20,000.00
Lee County Bank, Marianna.....	50.00
Bank of Ratcliffe, Ratcliffe.....	2.50
Interest on bank deposits.....	265.10
H. C. Couch, Fuel Administrator.....	27,749.06
Rock Island Ry. Co. (Contributions account).....	481.52
Missouri Pac. Ry. Co. (Stock Conservation Campaign)	223.10
	<hr/>
Total .....	\$48,854.03

#### DISBURSEMENTS.

Office supplies, stationery, etc.....	\$ 2,453.64
Rent of offices.....	372.00
Telegraph and telephone expense.....	481.27
Publicity work and advertising.....	1,584.56
Postage stamps .....	253.82
Miscellaneous expenses .....	374.74
Traveling expenses .....	1,817.01
H. C. Couch, Fuel Administrator.....	2,500.00
Interest paid on notes for borrowed money.....	115.66
Expense of Four-Minute Men.....	785.15
Expense of Give-a-Bushel Campaign.....	5,849.25
Expense of organizing Negro Councils.....	184.25
Expense of Campaign for Farms for Soldiers and Sailors	783.08
Expense of Non-War Construction Work Supervision...	230.65
Expense of Women's Council of Defense.....	1,937.69
Expense of office help and salaries.....	6,865.41
Expense of Pershing Parade.....	15.50
Expense of U. S. Employment Bureau, R. B. Keating, Director.....	8,247.82
Expense of Little Rock Employment Bureau .....	380.00

Donation to League to Enforce Peace.....	\$1,000.00
Expense of Civilian Rifle Practice.....	851.00
Donation to American Legion.....	2,500.00
Loans to American Legion.....	6,000.00
Expense of entertaining 142nd Field Artillery on its return from France.....	1,105.24
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Total .....	\$46,687.74
Cash on hand (England National Bank).....	2,166.29
<hr/>	
	\$48,854.03

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## IN MEMORY

OF

J. W. DEAN and J. R. GIBBONS

Two of the most loyal members of the State Council, who had rendered valuable contributions by their advice and wisdom to the work the council was undertaking, have died since the beginning of this year. Mr. J. W. Dean, General Superintendent of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company, died on January 6, 1919, and we publish the following account of Mr. Dean's active and useful life, from the Arkansas Gazette of January 7, 1919.

John W. Dean, general superintendent of the Southern District of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, comprising the States of Arkansas, Louisiana and Oklahoma, died at 10 o'clock yesterday morning (January 6, 1919), at St. Vincent's Infirmary. He would have attained his fifty-second birthday on Wednesday, January 15.

The body will lie in state at the Albert Pike Consistory, Eighth and Scott streets, from 9 o'clock this morning until 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Mr. Dean had been sick but two days. While on an inspection trip on a railway motor car Saturday morning, he contracted a severe cold. This developed into pneumonia. He was brought to Little Rock in his private car, and taken to the infirmary.

Mr. Dean was a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of the Mystic Shrine. He was also a member of the Country Club, and of the State Council of Defense. Governor Brough yesterday instructed the Adjutant General to appoint a committee from the Council and also a military escort at the funeral service, which will be held at the consistory at 3 o'clock this afternoon (January 7, 1919), in charge of Bishop J. R. Winchester.

Mr. Dean was a member of Christ Church. The body will leave Little Rock tonight on a special funeral train for Wagner, Oklahoma, where burial will take place.





J. W. DEAN



Pallbearers will be: Honorary, Senator Joe T. Robinson, Gov. C. H. Brough, Fred Heiskell, C. A. Pratt, Adjutant General Lloyd England, Alex Robertson, Charles L. Stone, C. E. Perkins, E. B. Kinsworthy, Thomas T. Pryor, Celsus P. Perrie, C. T. Coleman, Henry Bernstein, Thomas S. Buzbee, and Mayor Charles E. Taylor; active, S. H. Barnes, R. C. White, D. W. Cunningham, Harry Williams, A. R. Taylor and B. W. Moore.

Mr. Dean is survived by his wife, one daughter, Mrs. Gertrude Arnold of Kansas City, Mo., one son, Jimmy Dean, one brother, Howard Dean of Corder, Mo., and two sisters, Mrs. A. M. Drum and Mrs. Beulah Naley of Seattle, Wash.

"Arkansas has lost one of her greatest, purest and most constructive citizens," said Governor Brough on being informed of Mr. Dean's death. "He was an honored member of the State Council of Defense, and I wish to express my personal and official regret at learning of his death." At the request of the Governor, Adjutant General England appointed H. L. Rimmel, J. Smith Speed and Joseph W. House, Jr., as a committee from the Council of Defense to attend the body.

John W. Dean was born in Lafayette County, Missouri, January 15, 1867. He began his career as messenger boy on the Chicago and Alton Railroad in 1877, and his first work in Arkansas was with the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railroad, as brakeman and operator in 1882. He heard the call of the West and served with the Santa Fe lines in various capacities from 1877 to 1902. While with the Santa Fe, Mr. Dean served as operator, brakeman, yardmaster, dispatcher, chief dispatcher and trainmaster.

He left the Santa Fe to accept a position as trainmaster with the Denver and Rio Grande, and soon afterward was promoted to superintendent of the terminals. He then left the D. & R. G. to accept service with the Colorado and Southern, and was superintendent of that line in Denver. Later he went to Mexico City, where he spent about two years as superintendent of the Mexico Central in the City of Mexico.

Upon his return from Mexico, he was for a short time terminal trainmaster for the Illinois Central at Memphis, and later

went to Missouri Pacific as superintendent of the Central Division at Van Buren, Ark., in 1905. Mr. Dean had previously been with the Missouri Pacific a short time in the early 80's. In 1909, he was elected to fill the position of general superintendent of the Denver & Rio Grande, with headquarters at Pueblo, and returned to the Missouri Pacific in 1911, as assistant superintendent of transportation, with headquarters at St. Louis. On April 24, 1912, Mr. Dean came to Little Rock as general superintendent of the Southern district, which position he held at the time of his death.

Mr. Dean had an unusually large circle of friends in the railroad world, and was well known throughout the States through which that part of the railroad under his jurisdiction operated. At the time of his death, he was working on an invention of his own, a weed burner to clear the tracks of all weeds and trash. As are all great inventions, the weed burner designed by Mr. Dean was very simple. It consisted of a car, covered with asbestos underneath, and with the asbestos wings extending out over the sides of the track. When pushed in front of an engine, steam pipes underneath the car and extended asbestos wings were connected with the steam exhaust on the engine and when turned on a heat of about 700 degrees was obtained. The process was speedy, and after the burner had passed over the tracks the rails were hot enough to burn a person severely.

The State Council at its meeting on January 16, 1919, adopted the following resolution:

*"Whereas*, it has pleased God in his infinite wisdom to take from us, since our last meeting, one of our most beloved members, J. W. Dean; therefore be it

*"Resolved*, by the Arkansas State Council of Defense, that in the death of Mr. Dean the State of Arkansas has lost one of its most patriotic, public-spirited and useful citizens, and this council one of its most faithful and devoted members.

*"Resolved further*, that the sympathy of the council be extended to his family and a copy of these resolutions be sent to them, to the press and inscribed in the minutes of this meeting."

Mr. Dean had been very much interested, especially in transportation facilities, and the State Council recognized the valuable services of Mr. Dean, and Mr. Robertson in a resolution adopted on July 16, 1917, and which is as follows:

*“Resolved, that the Arkansas State Council of Defense feels that it is its duty as well as its pleasure to recognize in the most public manner, the fine spirit of the Missouri Pacific Railroad system, and the executive ability displayed by its officials in completing inside of the schedule time the railroad spur to Camp Pike.*

*“Recognizing the necessity for the prompt completion of this very necessary link in the work of constructing the Twelfth Division Cantonment, Vice President Alexander Robertson and General Superintendent J. W. Dean concentrated all workmen and material possible on this enterprise, and gave to it their direct personal attention.*

*“The difficult route to the cantonment caused experienced engineers to question the possibility to complete the work in a time short enough not to cause a troublesome accumulation of the material necessary for the construction of the cantonment.*

*“The constructing quartermaster fixed July 15 as the date by which it would be necessary to complete the railroad to the cantonment site, and Mr. Robertson and Mr. Dean promised that the road should be completed by that date.*

*“On July 14 the railroad system was finished, and the first train arrived at Camp Pike.*

*“The Arkansas State Council of Defense feels that the State of Arkansas and the city of Little Rock are fortunate in having such splendid co-operation on the part of the Missouri Pacific system, and in having Mr. Alexander Robertson and Mr. J. W. Dean connected with this great railroad.*

*“Experience has shown that when any big public emergency work has to be done, the community may rely upon both the railroad and Mr. Robertson and Mr. Dean to concentrate their energies in successfully carrying it out. The thanks of the community are due to all of this.”*

## GENERAL J. R. GIBBONS.

No member of the State Council of Defense took a greater interest in its work and was more faithful in his attendance and in his devotion both to the interests of his State and his Nation than General Gibbons. He brought to the deliberations of the council the mature experience of an active and successful life, and a charitable memory of the hardships he had suffered while a Confederate soldier.

General Gibbons, although the oldest man on the State Council, did more than his share of visiting county councils, arousing their interest and support for the Council of Defense program, and seeking to secure for the National Government the united support of our citizens. His association with the members was beautiful, his love for his associates devoted, and he enjoyed the meeting and working with his fellow-members on the State Council. The members of the State Council will always remember his delightful hospitality on the occasion of the meeting of September 30, 1918, when he had the State Council meet at his home in Bauxite, Arkansas, and later took them over the great bauxite plant, of which he was general manager. In the vigor of his thought and activity, General Gibbons was a young man, and his well-considered words were always received with the greatest respect by his associates. General Gibbons was first very sick in January, 1919, and the State Council at that time sent him a telegram expressing its sympathy, and hope for an early recovery. He apparently recovered from the first illness and attended several meetings of the State Council, but he was again taken sick in June and died on June 15, 1919. We quote the following article from the Arkansas Gazette of June 16:

## GEN. J. R. GIBBONS DIES AT HOME AT BAUXITE.

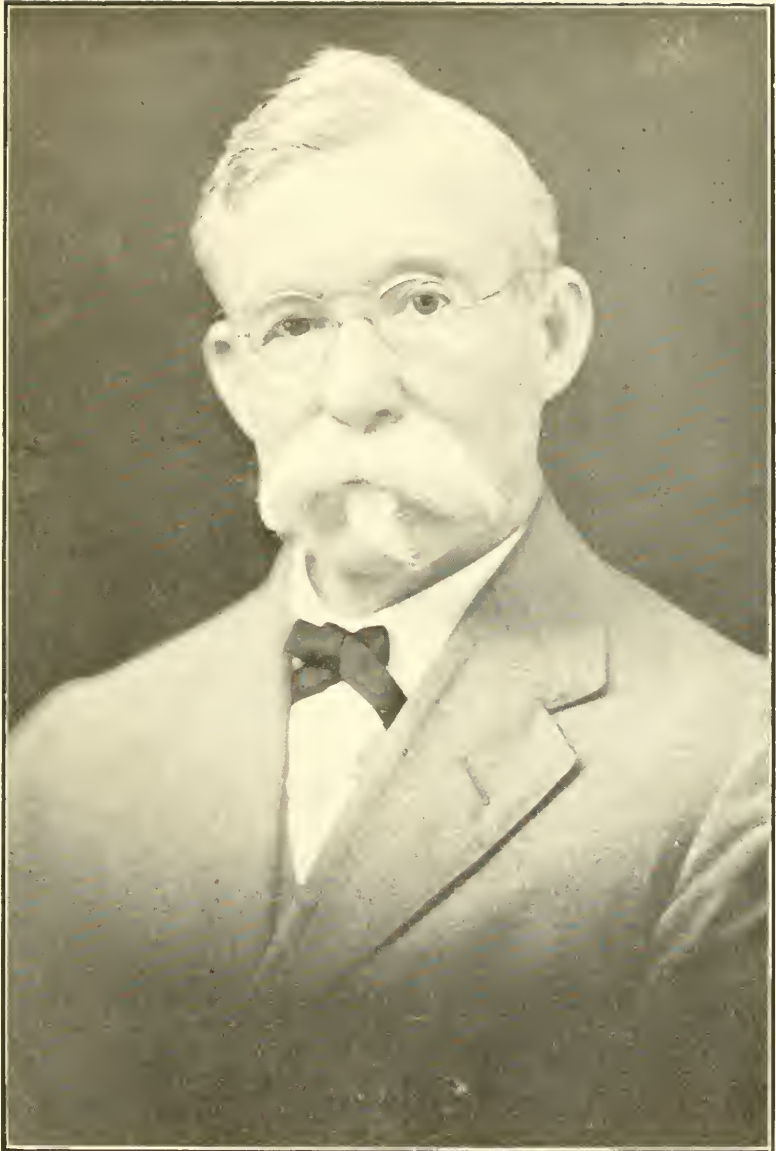
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Confederate Veteran, Former Division Commander U. C. V., and  
Well Known Business Man.

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General J. R. Gibbons, seventy-five years old, died at his home in Bauxite, at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, having suc-





J. R. GIBBONS



cumbed to an attack of pneumonia, with which he had been afflicted for the past ten days. His vitality was remarkable and at times it seemed that he would recover and it was not until yesterday morning that the end was evidently near.

His wife, Mrs. Annie A. Gibbons, and all his children were at the bedside when the end came. Besides his wife, he is survived by a daughter, Miss Annie Carlton Gibbons, of Bauxite, and two sons, J. Felton Gibbons of Bauxite, and George R. Gibbons of Pittsburgh, Pa.

John Rison Gibbons was the son of George Rockingham Gibbons and his wife, Harriet Caroline Rison of Rockingham county, Virginia. He was born November 16, 1843, in Richmond, Va. He attended school at Bridgewater, Va., and later Massy Creek Academy near that place where he was preparing to attend the University of Virginia.

While a student at the academy in the year 1861, at the age of seventeen, he became a member of Captain Tom Yancey's cavalry, which was Company I, First Regiment of Virginia Cavalry, and which had been organized by General J. E. B. Stuart, at Harper's Ferry. He served in this regiment as a private during the entire war and was in every great battle fought by the army of Northern Virginia except two, when he was on furlough.

#### PRESENT AT LEE'S SURRENDER.

He was with the regiment at the surrender of Lee's army at Appomattox. He returned to his father's home, then in North Georgia. He then moved to Nolansville, Tenn., and engaged in farming and milling. On November 25, 1874, he married Miss Annie America Felton, daughter of Dr. William A. Felton, of Cartersville, Ga. In 1880 he moved to Rome, Ga., and engaged in the mercantile business. In 1891 he began mining bauxite in Georgia and continued in that industry there until 1901, when he moved to Saline county, Arkansas, with his family.

He constructed the large plant of the American Bauxite Company in Saline county and founded the town of Bauxite. He always led a very active life and in the growth and welfare of the community he was consistent in his efforts. He was most patriotic

and had deep affection for his adopted State, Arkansas. He was a member of the State Council of Defense, fuel administrator for Saline county and chairman of the War Savings Stamp Board for Saline county.

He was a devout member of the Methodist church and he was always interested in the matters that affected the history of the Civil war and in the organization of the Confederate Veterans. He was a member of Omer Wheeler Camp, U. C. V., of Little Rock. In the U. C. V. he had various appointments with the following rank:

WAS DIVISION COMMANDER, U. C. V.

In 1907 and 1908, major; 1909 and 1911, lieutenant colonel; in 1912, colonel, and in 1913 he was elected major general, commanding the Arkansas Division, and continued to fill this office to the time of his death. In 1913 he was appointed commissioner for the State of Arkansas at the reunion of the Blue and Gray at Gettysburg.

A notable incident in his life was his part of the return of the flag of the 76th Ohio Regiment which was captured by the First Arkansas Regiment at Ringo Gap, Ga. It was General Gibbons' idea to return the flag as a symbol of the spirit of the new South. The matter was successfully carried through, and on the anniversary of its capture, the flag was returned at Columbus, O., where the 76th Ohio Regiment was organized.

He traced the survivors of the First Arkansas, and all of them who could do so attended the ceremonies, as did quite a number of distinguished people, including the Governor of Arkansas. The incident and the spirit that prompted it brought forth wide and favorable comment from the Northern and Eastern press.

Funeral services will be held at Bauxite at 1 o'clock this afternoon, the Rev. Philip Cone Fletcher officiating. The body will be taken to Cartersville, Ga., for interment, from Bauxite on the Rock Island at 2:20 p. m. The following from among his associates at Bauxite will be pallbearers:

W. A. Rucker, C. C. Brazil, J. M. Lewellen, George Rogers, Jim Horn, Hall Pitman, Lawton Rucker and John Parsons.

## ORDER BY GEN. GREEN, U. C. V.

Gen. B. W. Green, commander Arkansas Division, U. C. V., last night issued a general order on the death of General Gibbons, as follows:

“General Order No. 3.

“The commanding general announces with profound sorrow the death of Gen. J. R. Gibbons, which occurred at Bauxite on the afternoon of June 15.

“The funeral services will be conducted at Bauxite at 1 o'clock p. m. today, and the remains will be immediately taken by his family to his former home in Georgia for burial. General Gibbons was for two terms commander of the Arkansas Division, United Confederate Veterans, and was also commander of Omer R. Weaver Camp, U. C. V., for two terms. He was, during the late world's war, one of State Council of Defense. As a business man he took first rank, being at the head of the American Bauxite Company. As a citizen he was progressive, enterprising and liberal. His record as a Confederate soldier, 1861-5, is not surpassed for gallantry and bravery.

“In his death the State sustains a loss which will be deeply felt, while his comrades will grieve with his widow and children.

“By order

“B. W. GREEN,

“Attest:

“Major General Commanding.

“J. F. Green, Adj. Gen.”

At its meeting on July 23, 1919, the State Council adopted the following resolution:

“*Whereas*, it has pleased God in His infinite wisdom to take from us our beloved friend, Gen. J. R. Gibbons, who was a most devoted and valuable member of this council from the date of its organization until his death; therefore be it

“*Resolved*, by the Arkansas State Council of Defense, That in the death of General Gibbons, the State of Arkansas has lost a distinguished citizen, whose loyalty to her was inspired by a deep love, and whose zeal in the furtherance of every public spirited movement contributed to her advancement; and that we have lost one of our most faithful members, whose devotion, whose untiring energy in our labors, whose unselfish and patriotic coun-

sel have been most valuable and have assisted greatly in the success of our work; and be it further

*“Resolved, That the sympathy of the council be extended to his family and a copy of these resolutions be sent to them, to the press, and be entered upon our minutes.”*

### CONCLUSION.

It will be admitted that this is a very imperfect record of the Arkansas State Council. It can not and does not purport to set forth all of the activities undertaken by the council during the period of its existence, and this report is simply an attempt to give a fair account of its work. Many of the special department reports have been written by the men in charge of that work or prepared from reports made by them. For the other departments we have had to prepare the report from the records in this office.

We may well say in concluding this report that the members of the State Council of Defense were earnestly devoted to the interests of their State and their Nation during the war; that they gave liberally of their time and ability to assist in solving the many perplexing problems that grew out of war conditions; that they labored unselfishly without hope or desire for reward, prompted only by patriotism. They endeavored to be just and moderate in all of their actions, and gave to every matter presented to them a most conscientious and painstaking consideration. The high esteem in which the State Council has been held during the war and since that time is evidence of the value of their service.

The members of the State Council on behalf of the State thank the great number of patriotic citizens who by working in the county or community councils and in other war activities have combined to make such a splendid war record for our State. It is their regret that the space and time do not permit a proper mention of the services rendered by the many people who have assisted in their labors.

At the conclusion of the work in this State, the chairman of the County Councils of Defense were:

Arkansas—C. E. Condray, DeWitt; J. P. Dillon, Stuttgart.

Ashley—George Norman, Hamburg.

Baxter—R. H. Russel, Mountain Home.



- Benton—Dr. J. H. Lindsey, Bentonville.  
Boone—F. M. Garvin, Harrison.  
Bradley—J. R. Wilson, Warren.  
Calhoun—J. S. McKnight, Hampton.  
Carroll—R. R. Thompson, Eureka Springs; T. E. McMasters, Berryville.  
Chicot—W. G. Streett, Lake Village.  
Clark—Joe Hardage, Arkadelphia.  
Clay—C. T. Bloodworth, Corning; J. M. Turner, Piggott.  
Cleburne—Howard Reed, Heber Springs.  
Cleveland—W. E. Galloway, Rison.  
Columbia—A. S. Killgore, Magnolia.  
Conway—Loid Rainwater, Morrilton.  
Craighead—H. M. Cooley, Jonesboro.  
Crawford—P. D. Scott, Van Buren.  
Crittenden—Smith A. Johnson, Marion.  
Cross—O. N. Killough, Wynne.  
Dallas—John R. Hampton, Fordyce.  
Desha—K. G. Morley, McGehee.  
Drew—Jack Curry, Monticello.  
Faulkner—W. D. Cole, Jr., Conway.  
Franklin—L. M. Guthrie, Ozark; T. A. Pettigrew, Charleston.  
Fulton—J. W. Carroll, Salem.  
Garland—Houston Emory, Hot Springs.  
Grant—D. E. Waddell, Sheridan.  
Greene—Eli Meiser, Paragould.  
Hempstead—W. S. Atkins, Hope.  
Howard—J. G. Sain, Nashville.  
Independence—S. M. Casey, Batesville.  
Izard—Elbert Godwin, Melbourne.  
Jackson—Jos. M. Stayton, Newport.  
Jefferson—A. H. Rowell, Pine Bluff.  
Johnson—D. Ward Dunlap, Clarksville.  
Lafayette—W. D. Stewart, Lewisville.  
Lawrence—H. L. Ponder, Walnut Ridge.  
Hot Spring—A. W. Jernigan, Malvern.  
Lee—F. N. Burke, Marianna.  
Lincoln—E. P. Ladd, Furth.  
Little River—A. D. DuLaney, Ashdown.

- Logan—C. X. Williams, Booneville; Conrad Elsken, Subiaco.  
 Lonoke—J. M. Gates, Lonoke.  
 Madison—Lon Garrett, Huntsville.  
 Marion—J. F. Carson, Yellville.  
 Miller—Allen Winham, Texarkana.  
 Mississippi—R. C. Rose, Osceola; A. B. Fairfield, Blytheville.  
 Monroe—R. F. Milwee, Clarendon.  
 Montgomery—W. E. Womble, Womble.  
 Nevada—C. B. Andrews, Prescott.  
 Newton—J. W. Moore, Jasper.  
 Ouachita—W. W. Brown, Camden.  
 Perry—P. L. Burrow, Perry.  
 Phillips—Edwin Bevens, Helena.  
 Pike—S. S. Langley, Murfreesboro.  
 Poinsett—H. B. Thorn, Harrisburg.  
 Polk—V. W. St. John, Mena.  
 Pope—J. B. Ward, Russellville.  
 Prairie—C. E. Gillespie, Hazen; H. R. Whyte, Des Arc.  
 Pulaski—H. F. H. Eberts, Little Rock, Gazette building.  
 Randolph—C. G. Johnson, Pocahontas.  
 Saline—E. A. Parker, Benton.  
 Scott—S. K. Duncan, Waldron.  
 Searcy—A. T. Hudspeth, Marshall.  
 Sebastian—W. H. Johnson, Fort Smith.  
 Sevier—Dr. G. A. Henry, Horatio.  
 Sharp—Arthur Sullivan, Hardy; J. R. Metcalf, Evening Shade.  
 St. Francis—S. H. Mann, Forrest City.  
 Stone—N. A. Longley, Mountain View.  
 Union—Joe Mahoney, El Dorado.  
 Van Buren—W. B. Payne, Bee Branch.  
 Washington—A. T. Lewis, Fayetteville.  
 White—J. E. Mason, Searcy.  
 Woodruff—R. T. Harville, Augusta.  
 Yell—R. T. Compton, Wing.

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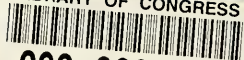
(An effort was made to secure for publication in this report a list of the entire membership of each county council of defense, but not enough of the counties responded to our request for a complete list of membership to justify publishing such a list.)







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