

# SOLDIERS of the CHURCH

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COVENANTER SERVICE FLAG  
OF THE  
REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH  
OF THE SYNODS OF  
AMERICA IRELAND AND SCOTLAND

"FAITHFUL UNTO DEATH"

# Soldiers of the Church

The Story of What the Reformed Presbyterians (Covenanters) of North America, Canada, and the British Isles, Did to Win the World War of 1914-1918

By JOHN W. PRITCHARD

Editor of The Christian Nation  
New York

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TO THE MEMORY  
OF  
THE COVENANTER BOYS WHO DIED  
AND TO  
THE COVENANTER BOYS WHO SUFFERED YET ENDURED  
THE COVENANTER YOUNG MEN AND YOUNG WOMEN  
WHO SERVED  
ON THE BATTLEFIELD, ON SEA, OR ON LAND,  
IN CAMPS OR AT HOME  
THE WIDOWED WIFE, THE FATHERLESS BABE  
AND THE FATHER AND MOTHER IN WHOSE HOME  
THERE IS A VACANT CHAIR, AND IN WHOSE  
MORNING AND EVENING SACRIFICE OF PRAISE  
A VOICE IS MISSED,  
THIS BOOK IS AFFECTIONATELY DEDICATED  
BY THE AUTHOR.

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## THE COVENANTER SERVICE FLAG.

Size 6x10 Feet

The beautiful Service Flag that was in general use during the war—

“Dear little flag in the window there,  
Hung with a tear and a woman’s prayer,”

was thought out by Robert L. Queisser, of Cleveland, Ohio, and from it came the suggestion of the distinctively Covenanter Service Flag, a reproduction of which forms our Frontispiece. Our first thought was merely to preserve a list of American Covenanters in military service. The Service Flag was an afterthought as a more convenient form in which to preserve a permanent record of the Church’s war and relief work. But the war work of the Church grew to such dimensions that the necessity for this volume soon became manifest.

## Preface

The authentic records gathered and preserved in this volume show the part which the Covenanter Church took in the great war of 1914-1918 to defend Christian liberty and democracy against the long-premeditated and gigantically prepared-for attack of Germany and her allies, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, and Bulgaria, in an effort to dominate the world by a brutal and immoral military despotism.

These records establish the fact that the Covenanters' attitude toward civil government does affect his loyalty to his country but that it affects it by emphasizing it, and they show that  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent of the entire membership of the American Covenanter Church were enrolled in the various departments of military service, a percentage probably greater than that of any other denomination.

People who do not understand, marvel that a Covenanters will give his life for his country but withholds his vote at election time. A Covenanters will give his life because of his loyalty to his country, and withholds his vote at election time because of his loyalty to Christ. To become a soldier he is required to swear loyalty to his country, and that he is always eager to do; but to vote at an election he is required to swear to a Constitution of Civil Government that does not recognize the existence of God, the authority of Christ over the nation, nor any obligation to obey His moral law; and that his con-

ception of loyalty to Christ will not permit him to do.

This volume is published to show the true character of the Covenanter, and to aid in securing for him his rightful place in history.

The Scotch are proverbially prompt, thorough and fearless in performance, but loth to talk of their achievements; and in their war work, herein recorded, all Covenanters show their Scotch ancestry. More than six hundred American Covenanters were in the war, above two hundred of whom went overseas, and many of these were with Pershing fighting their way to the Rhine. The secretary of the Church's Win-the-War Committee told how all but impossible it was to get any of our ministers, so many of whom rendered splendid service and a great deal of it, here at home, to report their work. And the boys in the flaming battle lines, like their pastors, are true sons of their heroic forbears. Scores of others than Covenanter soldiers published whole books of their adventures in trenches, going over the top, and in No-Man's Land, and thrilled audiences with their stories. But Covenanter soldiers wrote never a line to their own Church weekly, and their home letters from the front line trenches, or from "Somewhere in France enroute to the Rhine," at least those letters of which we have learned, almost invariably concluded with a warning not to allow the Editor of their Church paper to have them.

Prof. Wm. M. Sloane, author of The Century Co.'s "Life of Napoleon," of "The Balkan States," and other standard histories, in an article written for the *Christian Nation*, spoke of the high place accorded to Covenanters by great historians after the Reformation, but only

the most widely read and unprejudiced students of both political and Church history understand why they merit such distinguished praise. The Covenanters themselves have not written history. They have merely made it. And so, the author of this volume, himself denied the privilege of companionship with his young friends in the camps or on the battlefields, is endeavoring to do for them that which they would not even assist in doing for themselves, relate their share in history-making during the period of the war, enshrine their deeds, and perpetuate the memory of their valor and their loyalty to Christ and their country.

## A Brief History of the War of 1914-1918

A painstaking writer, who essays to treat of almost any phase of the late war, outside of mere minute isolated incidents, can scarcely avoid experiencing a sense of the absolute impossibility of presenting the matter in a way to escape serious and perfectly just criticism. The field is so vast, that it is not only out of the question for anyone at the present time to be possessed of all the pertinent facts, it is perfectly safe to say that no one human mind will ever grasp them all, so as to be able to write wholly without fear of successful contradiction. Its immensity is indeed indicated at the outset by the fact that there is as yet no general agreement even as to what should be the name of the struggle, as it will be known in history. "The World War," or the "Great War"—either with or without capitals—have been most commonly applied, but neither title is without obvious faults. The former is not by any means accurate, for there were quite a number of nations that were not belligerents, and while the poorer classes at least in the small neutral powers adjacent to the greater nations at war, suffered privations comparable to those of the civilians in the latter, that could hardly be said of Spain, or of the neutral countries in South America. In contrast to that, there was no such difficulty about the war of 1870, for the term "Franco-Prussian War" indicates it with all needful precision.

It has indeed been suggested that this unprecedented conflict should be known as "the German War," and inasmuch as it is now clear beyond serious dispute that it was precipitated deliberately by the

rulers of the German Empire without any occasion whatever, and for the express purpose of making Germany the dominant power in the world, just as Rome had been in the ancient European world, that name would be absolutely just. But mankind at large has a kindlier spirit than was ever known to the German aristocrats, the "Junkers," who were trained to the most implicit belief in the principle that the "survival of the fittest" is the universal law of progress, and that as the Germans were clearly the "fittest" people in the world, they had a perfect right to ride roughshod over the rest of the world. Because of this kindlier spirit, it is not likely that the term, "the German War," will ever secure general acceptance, absolutely logical though it be, for it would involve an endless and crushing rebuke to every sensitive person with Teutonic blood in his veins, quite irrespective of his personal aspirations and merits. An instance of similar consideration is our general disuse of the name "Great Rebellion" for our Civil War.

The above reflections are of more than general philosophical interest, since practically every chronological table of the war that has ever been published, begins with the murder at Sarajevo of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir to the Austrian throne, and his consort, which was the ostensible reason for the onset upon Serbia by Austria, actually the first step in the dreadful conflict. It was perfectly apparent at the time to all careful observers, who were not influenced by pro-German associations or predilections, that this cause was purely a false pretext, because the Imperial German Government positively refused even the slightest delay for the adjustment of the alleged complaint, as it was besought to do in almost frantic appeals by France and England and Russia. But today the truth is perfectly apparent, on

indisputable authority that is wholly German. Dr. Muehlon, who had been a high official of the great Krupp steel works at Essen, has published the fact that some months before the outbreak of hostilities he had been forbidden to undertake certain work because he was definitely notified that war would soon begin, and that he had learned that the Kaiser had addressed various gatherings of big Germans to that effect—all before the poor little archduke had even been killed!—and that the subsequent developments were strictly in accordance with the programme thus laid down. Before this narrative was given to the world, Dr. Muehlon had prudently retired to Switzerland, where there was later on another distinguished refugee of similar character, Prince Lichnowsky, who had been the Ambassador to England just prior to the war. The Prince gave an account of the negotiations with the British Government, which made it clear that the entire blame for the war rested upon Germany. All this was related in a memoir prepared ostensibly for the writer's family records, which was declared to have been made public through an appalling "indiscretion"; but one may be permitted to believe that it was of the sort known as a "premeditated," or "calculated indiscretion." To these revelations should be added the account of Henry Morgenthau, our Ambassador at Constantinople, of admissions made by the boastful German representative at that post, during the early weeks of the war, when all looked rosy for the Kaiser, who frankly told him how the entire plan of beginning the war had been cooked up in what is now known as the "Potsdam Conference," on July 5, just a week after the murder of the archduke, when it was decided to make that event the occasion for hostilities.

The actual opening of the war is usually put on

August 1, 1914, when the Kaiser declared the existence of a state of war with Russia, although Austria-Hungary had declared war on Serbia three days before. In accordance with plans long before perfected, however, the German attack was directed not at Russia, but at her ally, France, on whom war was declared August 3. To get at France more conveniently, also, Germany cynically overran the little Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, which was too weak to offer resistance, and also Belgium, which, to the peculiar German psychology, ought to have acted the same way, as was dictated by ordinary prudence. The admission of Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg in Parliament that this course was directly contrary to treaty, following his impatient reference to that document as a mere "scrap of paper," when the British Ambassador was taking his leave, afforded the world at large the first indubitable admission of the duplicity of the German government in beginning the war. It also gave full technical justification to Great Britain, as one of the guarantors of the independence and neutrality of Belgium, in entering the war in her defense, although the most elementary regard for her own protection would certainly have kept England from acquiescing in the destruction of France, even if Germany's shameless disregard of treaty obligations had not given her an unassailable reason for declaring war.

Germany, as is now definitely known, had been massing troops and stores on the French border for months, and she had the further advantage that came from the fact that at the beginning of the threatening negotiations the French Government had withdrawn its armies five miles from the border, in order to forestall even the possibility of the precipitation of hostilities through misunderstanding, accident, or the

possible rashness of an excitable officer. Yet it must be remembered that never during the entire course of the war did the Germans get entirely through the eastern line of defenses of France. It was only through the violation of Belgium that the great rush upon Paris, that came so near success—the capital being removed to Bordeaux for a time—was made possible. The wonderful fight put up by little Belgium enabled France to complete the organization of her forces, with the assistance of what the Kaiser called the “contemptible little army” of England, which had declared war on August 4. This period was brought to a close with the first battle of the Marne, September 6 to 10, in which General Joffre definitely defeated the German hosts, although for a long time German apologists throughout the world denied there had even been any such battle. It should also be mentioned that the Russians, although wholly unprepared, had sacrificed themselves by invading East Prussia meanwhile, where they suffered a terrible defeat on August 26 in the Battle of Tannenberg, but nevertheless succeeded in drawing some of the Prussian strength from the western front. After the withdrawal of the Germans to the line of the Aisne, the battle-line of some 300 miles was established substantially as it remained for three years.

There were indeed many fights at various points along the line, too many really great battles even to be mentioned in such a meagre sketch as this, individual battles that lasted as long, and were as destructive, as entire campaigns in previous wars. The greatest of these was the Battle of Verdun, which began February 21, 1916, in which the German Crown Prince sacrificed hundreds of thousands of men in an effort to break through towards Paris. That was when the French soldiers devised their famous watch-

word, "They shall not pass," and when the British began the Battle of the Somme, on July 1, somewhat before their preparations were complete, it was to relieve the terrible pressure on the French. The latter battle continued until winter put an end to it. The British gained steadily, but their progress was slow, yet it was due to their steady hammering that the famous strategic retreat was made during the following winter to the strong "Hindenburg Line," which the American troops had a conspicuous part in smashing, in the last period of the war.

Turkey never formally entered the war, and indeed her foreign office was for a time energetically proclaiming its neutrality even while the military rulers of the half-barbarous government were actively assisting a couple of big German naval vessels that had escaped the British fleet and secured shelter in the Dardanelles. The situation was cleared up November 5, 1914, when Great Britain declared war against Turkey and annexed Cyprus. On May 23, 1915, Italy declared war on Austria-Hungary, but it was not until the fall of 1915 that Bulgaria joined the Central Powers, having up to that time ostensibly been on the fence. A combined Austro-German-Bulgarian army then succeeded in completely overrunning heroic Serbia, which until that time had successfully defended herself against superior Austrian forces. This is one of the most lamentable incidents of the war, although it may well be that those who maintained that the war would be won on the western front were correct, and that it was the proper policy not to divert forces elsewhere. The costly British campaign against Gallipoli is a case in point, and the disaster there was further embittered by the knowledge gained later that the Turks were just on the point of surrendering, when the invaders withdrew to

their ships. King Constantine, a brother-in-law of Kaiser William, did all he could to follow in the footsteps of Bulgaria, and for a long time directed the affairs of Greece to that end, despite the fact that Venizelos, the great parliamentary leader, had the majority of his countrymen behind him in support of the Entente. It was not until June 29, 1917, that Greece entered the war on behalf of the Allies. Rumania had joined the Allies on August 27, 1916, but was very promptly overwhelmed: as is now known, through the treachery of certain Russian officials, who were really German agents and spies. After the Russian Revolution had run its course, and the Bolshevik Government had agreed to the shameful Brest-Litovsk Treaty of March 3, 1918, helpless little Rumania was compelled to sign a treaty which would have made her practically a German province.

Meantime the decisive weight of the United States had been brought into the struggle with the declaration of war on Germany on April 6, 1917,—which had been expected ever since the sinking of the "Lusitania," with the loss of 114 Americans, May 7, 1915—although it was not until December 7 that we made a similar declaration against Austria-Hungary. From the date of our entrance into the war, the chief object of the Germans was to beat the Entente Allies before we could get ready. The first drawing under the draft act did not take place until July 20, 1917, although the first detachment of American troops had landed in France on June 26. For a long time, however, the Germans directed their attention chiefly to their eastern front, carving up Russia, and organizing the more valuable portions of her territory into bogus nations under her suzerainty. It was perfectly obvious that if she could retain the control of the mighty Russian Empire, Germany would have won the war,

even though she might completely evacuate France and Belgium, and agree to pay heavy damages. And with the fatuous stupidity of the haughty Prussian mind a "peace offensive" was begun, which continued until the great "Drive" of 1918 was launched on March 21, and continued at intervals, their fifth attack beginning July 15, which was followed three days later by the beginning of the great Allied counter-attack. From that time on, without a single day's respite, the Allies, under Marshal Foch, including the British armies under Field Marshal Haig and the Americans under General Pershing, continued to press the offensive. When Foch granted the armistice on November 11, 1918, the Americans were pressing the Germans so hard at the extreme northeastern part of the line, beyond Sedan, which was occupied November 7, that in a very few days more they would inevitably have cut clear through the German line of communications, and thus have forced the surrender of the entire German army in France and Belgium, a force vastly greater than ever before was beaten. Meanwhile the Italians had splendidly retrieved their disaster of the previous winter, forcing Austria to submit on November 4. Germans throughout the world have since taken comfort in the fact that Germany escaped invasion, and have declared that the German army was never "conquered." The surrender of the great German fleet, an humiliation without parallel in history, and their complete helplessness since, demonstrate the absurdity of this boast, however, as they prove the noble self-sacrifice of Marshal Foch in foregoing the final completion of what would have been the most conspicuously glorious military victory in history, because he did not wish needlessly to sacrifice the lives even of a few more of the Allied soldiers under his command.

Of the successful operations of the British in Mesopotamia and Palestine, as well as in South Africa, and of the Japanese and other Allies elsewhere on the world-wide scene of hostilities, there can be nothing but the mere mention in such a brief sketch as this. But this must be said, that the Germans were as badly fooled in the successful efforts of the British, American and French Navies in safely guarding the ships that transported more than two million American soldiers to France, as they were in the fact that we were able to organize such a formidable force so quickly. Except for the British fleet indeed the Germans would have won the war inside of three months, for in their first rush they captured the chief coal and iron fields of France, and if England had not come into the war, they would have blockaded every French port, and would have prevented the importation of iron, and the French would have been compelled to yield simply for want of shells.

To sum up the whole matter, Germany had been preparing for the war for a generation, and finally struck the blow without warning, justification, or even excuse, when she had more war supplies ready than all the rest of the whole world put together. But the free nations gradually developed military strength sufficient to force the haughty Teutons to submit to a peace more humiliating than was ever before forced upon a mighty nation.

As shown above, at the outset there were but two of the Central Powers engaged in the attack on civilization, the German Empire and Austria-Hungary, which were in due time joined by Turkey and by Bulgaria. The original object of their attentions—at least so far as formal declarations went—was Serbia, which was loyally supported by her infinitesimal ally, Montenegro, as well as by Great Russia, the tra-

ditional protector of all Slav peoples. Germany followed up her declaration of war on Russia with an ultimatum to Belgium demanding free passage for her armies, so as to enable her to get to France, the ally of Russia. Then came Great Britain, as guarantor of Belgium, and her ally, Japan, at once began mobilizing for her successful attack on Tsingtau, the chief seat of Germany's power in the Chinese province of Kiaochow, and on certain German islands in the Pacific, declaring war August 23. The accession of Italy, Rumania, Greece, and the United States, has already been noted. A full list of the declarations of war is quite lengthy, and without especial significance, particularly those made successively from time to time by an individual nation against different belligerents. It should be noted, however, that the United States never formally entered the lists against either Turkey or Bulgaria, despite strenuous agitation to that end, the controlling motive being a desire on the part of our government to remain in a position to assist the Armenians, Syrians, Jews, and other sorely-oppressed subject-races.

The first country to come into the war in addition to those named was Portugal, the traditional ally of England, for instance in the Napoleonic wars. A number of others joined the Allies, following the decision of the United States. In alphabetical order, as given in the World Almanac (from which dates in this chapter are taken), these are: Brazil, China, Cuba, Guatemala, Hayti, Honduras, Liberia, Panama, and Siam. In addition, the world-wide detestation of Prussian methods was attested by the severance of diplomatic relations with the German Empire by Bolivia, Ecuador, Nicaragua, and Peru. As regards the minor powers that entered the war, the discriminating reader will give them due credit, and that not

merely for risking certain and drastic punishment if Germany had won. Some of them suffered severely as it was from attacks by U-boats, including bombardment, and their participation was at least of material benefit in giving port facilities to the cruisers and destroyers that were searching for those authorized pirates.

The cost of the war, both in blood and treasure, is as yet merely a matter of estimate. But the figures are being made more complete all the time, and for a perfectly obvious reason. Not merely in the heat and roar of actual battle, but in the rush of the preparatory work of an active campaign, even the most faithful and the bravest soldiers have matters to attend to that are a good deal more important than compiling statistics. With the fearful destructiveness of modern explosives, the evidences of personal identity are often destroyed, so that the only hope of preserving a record is through the personal recollections of comrades, who may themselves be prisoners, or in hospital for months. And it may be a long time, too, before the reports that are made—perhaps scrawled on wrapping paper and hidden away—are deciphered and made available. The total figures of the wounded, also, mean little, because surgical science is now far advanced over what it ever was before in a great war, and modern rifle bullets make less serious injuries, as a rule, so that recoveries are more frequent. The total German killed and died of wounds would appear to be in excess of a million and a half, however, and those of France somewhat less, while the figure for the British is under 700,000 although the total casualties were over 3,000,000. The casualties of Austria were perhaps a million greater than those of the British Empire, and undoubtedly the losses of Russia exceeded those of any other combatant, due to the

inefficient, corrupt, and often treacherous character of the administration. The total losses of the United States were about a quarter of a million, with the usual ratio of one killed to four wounded. Our losses were no doubt greatly exceeded by both those small countries, Serbia and Belgium, while the unfortunate Armenians, not properly a combatant people at all, may have lost a million people through deliberate massacre, starvation, and disease due to exposure and want.

It is even more out of the question to make a correct estimate of the total number of combatants. When the war ended, the United States had more than 4,000,000 men under arms, although they were not all trained. That figure was probably exceeded by both England, with her Dominions, and France, as it was approached by both Italy and Austria-Hungary, and materially surpassed by Germany. So anyone who insists on having round figures can give an average of 4,000,000 men to each of these six belligerents, or 24,000,000 in all. Then there were the various smaller combatants, besides mighty Russia, with the biggest army of all, but largely without equipment. Probably 30,000,000 men in all is nearly as correct a statement as any one can make at this writing.

The money cost of the war is equally a matter of uncertainty, and that quite aside from the almost incalculable loss due to the general shutdown of what may properly be called productive industry, as represented by a fair estimate of the net gain in the world's wealth in four and a half years of peace, during which the activities of all the leading nations were centered chiefly on destruction. A common figure for actual war expenditures is \$200,000,000,000, but it must be remembered that the total will be greatly in excess of the figures of national debts and

taxation, for municipalities and other local governmental bodies have also borrowed vast sums for relief works that are strictly war charges. On the other hand, anyone who may try to figure out such matters in detail must avoid duplications, where one country has loaned vast sums to other nations. Much of the total cost of the United States, possibly \$50,000,000,000, has been for such purposes. Our seemingly excessive share is due also in large part to what Europeans would regard as our national lavishness, for the soldiers of Continental armies, for instance, receive practically no pay at all, although they have nearly always been well cared for in the matter of food. The fact that we entered the war at the time of high prices, also helped to run up our bill. The cost to Germany, with all her frugality, has also been put at \$50,000,000,000.

As to the cost through loss of man-power, that does not enter into these estimates.

## The Covenanter Church's Participation in Previous American Wars

It is a true saying that to produce great men one must begin with the grandparents. The ancestry of the soldiers in whose honor this book is published, gave promise of their valor. A complete roll of the Covenanter champions of democracy would go back at least to Sanquhar and Ayrsmoss. If we restrict our investigations to America we begin at Octorara, where, on November 11, 1743, the Covenanters of the seven Societies in Eastern Pennsylvania with uplifted swords declined the authority of the British Crown.<sup>1</sup> That, if you will, was "out of season," but less so was the assemblage at Mecklenberg, South Carolina, in May, 1775, where the former minister of Octorara, the Rev. Alexander Craighead, led his people in a new proclamation of freedom. He was no longer a member of the Covenanter Communion, but was still presenting the Covenanter principles of Civil liberty. Thomas Jefferson had both these documents before him when he wrote the immortal Declaration, signed July 4, 1776.<sup>2</sup>

The roll of the Covenanter heroes of the War of Independence is sadly incomplete. One large connection in

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<sup>1</sup>"Renewal of the Covenants at Middle Octarara," by W. M. Glasgow, p. 3.

<sup>2</sup>Wheeler's Reminiscences, p. 278, quoted in "Reformed Presbyterian Church in America," by W. M. Glasgow, p. 66.

the Church looks back to a forefather who remained in the line at Bunker Hill until his ammunition was exhausted and who was saved from the sword of the pursuing dragoons by the rifle of a more provident friend. In July, 1777, the Covenanters in Eastern Pennsylvania unitedly swore allegiance to the cause of the Colonies. These little Societies furnished no less than thirteen of Washington's officers, as well as many soldiers in the ranks.<sup>3</sup> Mr. Cuthbertson frequently preached in their camp. In South Carolina there was but one Covenanter minister, the Rev. William Martin. He was imprisoned by the British and tried by Lord Cornwallis because of his sermons rallying men to the banner of Independence. "My hearers," he would say, "talk and angry words will do no good. We must fight."<sup>4</sup> Thomas McClurkin, grandfather of the preachers of that name, fought through the war. Archibald McClurkin was taken by the Tories from a sick bed and hung. Thomas Neil, William Anderson, John Smith, John Faris, John McClure, are some of the names that have come down. Others are among the unknown who are recorded only on the Roll of Honor of their Lord.

The Covenanters joined with a like willingness in the struggle to maintain the freedom which the fathers had won, in the War of 1812. "The failure of many Christian ministers of other denominations throughout the country to support the nation in its rights led the Rev.

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<sup>3</sup>"Reformed Presbyterian Church in America," p. 68.

<sup>4</sup>"Domestic History of the American Revolution," by Mrs. E. F. Ellet and quoted in "Reformed Presbyterian Church in America," p. 384.

Alexander McLeod to preach a series of War Sermons."<sup>5</sup> They were published and widely circulated. No objectionable oath was required and a great company of Covenanters is said to have taken part in the contest. Unfortunately their names are not preserved.

So far as known no Covenanter took part in the Mexican War, which is now conceded to have been brought on primarily to gain territory for the extension of slavery. Gen. U. S. Grant, in his autobiography, declares that the Mexican War was one of unjust aggression on our southern neighbor. True patriotism demanded that the Covenanter Church should stand with the anti-slavery leaders and denounce it.

The Covenanters certainly had a part in bringing on the Civil War. The South believed that the growing Abolition sentiment would, if they stayed in the Union, eventually destroy their profitable crime. Now no people were more active in arousing this sentiment than the Covenanters. They had broken up their organization in the South by denying Communion privileges to slaveholders. The children of the men who fought so valiantly in the Revolutionary War had moved to Ohio, Indiana, and the West. They aided in the Underground Railroad, that the slaves also might come north, and at length their sons returned southward to destroy the curse that had made their fathers pilgrims.

It is unfortunate that no such book as this one was prepared at the close of the Civil War. In 1908, the Young People's Society of the New Concord<sup>6</sup> congrega-

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<sup>5</sup>"Reformed Presbyterian Church in America," p. 83.

<sup>6</sup>Files of the Christian Nation, 1908-1909.

tion labored earnestly to secure a complete list of the men who represented the Church in the great struggle. About four hundred names were collected, but so many seemed to be missing that the plan of preserving them in pamphlet or book form was abandoned. However, the record of certain congregations may well be mentioned. New Concord with a baptized membership of 210 sent 50 men to the front. Of the Oakdale, Ill., congregation, 50 members saw service. Most of them were in the company, captained by their pastor, the Rev. C. A. Todd. Some still remember the day when the men last gathered at the church before going to the front. "The grove resounded with the melody of that grand old battle Psalm, sung to the tune, Cowper:

'Jehovah hear Thee in the day  
When trouble He doth send:  
And let the name of Jacob's God  
Thee from all ill defend.'

The bodies of many of them were brought back to be buried there in the old churchyard. Brownsville, Ohio, with 55 members, had fourteen of her sons at the front. One of the elders went in the ambulance corps so that he could look after his six sons who were together in one company. Clarinda, Iowa, had 23 of her stalwart sons in the conflict. New Alexandria, Pa., was the church home of 27 more. Bloomington, Indiana, reported 21. Smaller congregations with smaller numbers had equal percentages.

It was a future Covenanter elder who, as orderly, brought Gen. Sheridan's saddled horse to the door and

rode with him stirrup to stirrup to turn the tide of battle at Cedar Creek, twenty miles away. It was a future Covenanter theological professor who, as their physician, won the praise even of the Confederate sick for his skilful and patient service. It was a Covenanter boy who in the middle of a long, hot afternoon at Antietam rose from the cramped position in which he had lain, helping to hold the line, and stretching out his six foot body, sung, amid the flying bullets: "God Is Our Refuge and Our Strength," and men all about him took new courage and fought on to victory.

The government and the army officers of those days had regard for the consciences of the men who aided in fighting the nation's battles. The Rev. E. G. Elsey wrote: "When the 132d Ohio Volunteers were sworn in it was required to take the oath. Some of us told our captain we would not take the army oath. He reported this to the officer who mustered us in. The latter said, 'Who are they?' The captain replied, 'Covenanters.' 'I know them,' said the officer, 'and will fix it.' He did, to our credit and delight." Such was the general condition throughout the army.

The Spanish-American War also drew soldiers from the ranks of the Covenanters. Unfortunately this struggle also passed without the preservation of a Roll of Honor.

The red stripes in our flag are dyed in part with the precious blood of Covenanter soldiers. May the hour soon come when that flag shall wave over a nation that has yielded her life to Him in whose name they went forth and the Lord Jesus Christ shall reign supreme.

## Attitude of the Reformed Presbyterian (Covenanter) Church as to Civil Government

Covenanters have a noble conception of civil government. In their study of the subject, Covenanters have God for their Teacher, the Bible for their text-book in fundamentals. For them, the pages of history are so many lectures, laboratory demonstrations, illustrative of that which is abstruse in the subject, and elucidative of that which is obscure. Taught thus of God, the Covenanters have acquired a conception of civil government, its origin, the source of its authority, its fundamental law, its supreme Head, and its purposes, that differs radically from the theories of civil government current today.

The popular theory of civil government current in America, as elsewhere, today, is that civil government is a human expedient, a man-made contrivance, to meet the exigencies of human society. The conception of civil government acquired by the Covenanters sees in civil government an institution of God. The state is a divine institution, not a man-made organization. God has instituted civil government. Its foundation standeth sure in the decrees of God. "The powers that be are ordained of God. Whosoever therefore resisteth the power, resisteth the ordinance of God."

Concerning the source of authority in civil government, the popular theory finds expression in the Preamble to the Constitution of the United States: "We, the people

. . . do ordain and establish." It should be noted that the Preamble declares that what "we, the people do ordain and establish" is "this Constitution for the United States of America." But a phrase, become current among a people, is apt to lose its original preciseness of meaning and to assume a new and different significance. It is so with the oft-repeated phrase from the Preamble. It has come to mean, in the thinking of many, that "we, the people, do ordain and establish" not simply a legal document, "this constitution," but civil government itself. "We, the people," are declared to be the source of all authority in civil government. But the Covenanters read in their text-book of fundamentals that rulers are the ministers of God, from whom they receive their authority. They hear again the voice from heaven that declared to Nebuchadnezzar: "The Most High ruleth in the kingdom of men, and giveth it to whomsoever He will." They recall that even the Son of God, in claiming "all authority," declared that this authority had been given unto Him. They are "persuaded that God is the source of all legitimate power" in civil government.

Covenanters are impressed with the fact that, in the Bible, God, who has ordained and established civil government on earth, and from whom, as from its fountain-head, flows all authority in civil government, has much to say about the conduct of civil government. They note the fact that large portions of the Bible, Old Testament and New alike, are concerned with matters that are distinctly political, and deal with principles that are designed to be fundamental in the conduct of civil affairs.

They are, therefore, "persuaded that the Bible is the supreme law and rule in national" affairs.

The Scriptures give large space to the kingly aspect of the Redeemer's work. The prophets pointed to His coming as to the coming of a king. The angel announced His approaching birth as the birth of a king. The magi sought a new-born king, and the questioned scribes directed them to the town whence prophecy declared the king should come. No student of Jewish scripture had any other conception of the Messiah than that of a king. When Jesus took up His work, the people hailed Him as a king. The disciples momentarily expected Him to manifest His kingly power and authority, and assume His kingly position. They were even maneuvering for preferment in the court about to be established. As a king, the Jews expected Christ to appear, and as a king they rejected Him when He did appear. On the charge of treason, based on His claims to be a king, Jesus was brought before Pilate, and before Pilate, Jesus affirmed that He was a king. With a crown, albeit of thorns, upon His brow, Christ was crucified, and with this superscription over His head, "King of the Jews," was he nailed to the cross. As a king, Christ rose from the grave. On His authority as the universal king, Christ based His great commission. So His disciples understood His claims and their commission, and with that understanding they went forth to teach and to suffer and to die. As a king, Christ ascended into glory. As a king He was welcomed within the pearly gates. As a king, He sits enthroned, ruling in the affairs of men. As a king, He will come to judge the world. Their text-book pre-

sents Christ as King of kings, and the Covenanters recognize His headship over the nations.

Civil government, having an origin so noble, a source of authority so divine, a fundamental law so holy, a supreme head so kingly, must have a purpose far nobler than mere economic advancement, the securing of "a place in the sun" for the "most favored nation." Covenanters are persuaded that He who made all things for himself "has instituted civil government for His own glory and the good," the highest good, "of man."

Having so noble a conception of civil government, the Covenanters have ever striven to promote the interests of public order and justice, and to support cheerfully whatever was for the good of the commonwealth in which they dwelt. To this they have voluntarily pledged themselves in their Covenant, and to the fulfilling of this their oath they have ever addressed themselves with diligence. This volume is designed to be a record of one phase of the Covenanters' effort to fulfill this their vow.

The Covenanters' conception of civil government is to them something more than a theory; it is a sacred and fundamental principle. So thoroughly are they persuaded of the correctness of their conception, and its divine sanction, that they have consecrated themselves before God to "maintain the responsibility of nations to God, the rightful dominion of Jesus Christ over the commonwealth and the obligation of nations to legislate in conformity with the written Word."

The Covenanters have ever been a loyal people. This virtue leads them to pray and labor for the peace and welfare of the commonwealth in which they live. Their

noble conception of civil government reveals to them glories possible to their country that had otherwise been unrevealed. Knowing that America, at variance with God's will, and to her own loss, has built her political house upon the shifting sands of the will of "we, the people;" solicitous that God's will should be done, and the prosperity and tranquility of their beloved land increased and established, the Covenanters have bound themselves to "pray and labor for the peace and welfare of our country, and for its reformation by a constitutional recognition of God as the source of all power, of Jesus Christ as the Ruler of Nations, of the Holy Scriptures as the Supreme rule, and of the true Christian religion."

That same spirit of loyalty which actuates them in their efforts to bring about the reformation of their country by such a constitutional amendment as will make possible to her the truest and most lasting grandeur likewise actuates the Covenanters in their attitude toward Christ the King. "We take ourselves sacredly bound to regulate all our civil relations, attachments, professions and deportment by our allegiance and loyalty to the Lord, our King, Lawgiver and Judge," they declare in their covenant. Such loyalty to the King, joined to their solicitude for the welfare of their country, forbids the Covenanters incorporating by any act with the political body in its rejection of God and His Son and His law. Foreign born Covenanters therefore find themselves, by virtue of their very loyalty to Christ and country, shut out from the privileges of American citizenship. Native born Covenanters find themselves, by virtue of that same loyalty, deprived, for the most part, if not entirely, of

the exercise of the franchise. This deprivation is deeply felt. But Covenanters consider it a loss easily borne since it promises reformation and blessing to their country, a small enough price to pay for the privilege of loyalty to the King.

## Roster of American Covenanters in the War of 1914-1918

Anyone who attempts to compile such a roster as is presented herewith, necessarily meets with difficulty in properly classifying participants in the great conflict. With the utmost diligence it has often been impossible to secure full particulars regarding certain individuals. And the effort is rendered all the more arduous by reason of the enormous complexity of modern military service, wholly without precedent in the wars of the past. In former times there might be mounted infantrymen, or dragoons, but, broadly speaking, all members of the land forces might be classified as belonging to either infantry, cavalry or artillery. Today the forms of service are multiple. There are the air forces, for instance, and those who serve in gas balloons are distinguished from those in heavier-than-air machines, and the latter are divided between the pilots, or regular aeronauts, and mere observers—photographers, perhaps—or wireless operators, or the men who serve the machine guns. And then there are machine-gun battalions with every infantry force of any size, such bodies being quite distinct from either infantry or regular artillery. There is even a special organization of men who make weather forecasts, for it is a matter of vast importance to know which way the wind is likely to be, so as to know how the poison-gas will drift, before starting any kind of an

operation. And there are other special lines of activity even in the regular military service, and excluding ambulance and all other relief work. In case no branch of the service is indicated, the chances are that the man named served in the infantry.

So far as I know this list includes all of the Covenanters in the American Synod who were in military service of any kind, and only Covenanters. A Covenanter is a minister whose name is on the roll of some Covenanter Presbytery, or a layman whose name is on the roll of some Covenanter congregation. In this Roster are the names of Covenanters who enlisted or were drafted and entered service. Marks indicate those who got overseas; also the killed, those who died, the wounded and the gassed. The Supplementary list comprises enlisted and drafted men who were declined because of physical disqualification, or who did not get into service because the armistice was signed before they were called. The *Reformed Presbyterian Witness*, of Scotland, for December, 1917, said "that will be one of the proudest pages in the history of the Covenanter Church which will record the names and deeds of her gallant sons of this generation who were found in the Allied ranks doing and daring and dying for the sacred cause of truth and right, which is the cause of God."

## ROSTER OF AMERICAN COVENANTERS

The letter k before a name means killed; d means died; w means wounded; g means gassed.

- Abernethy, Sergt. Charles, Second New York Cong. S. A. T. C., New York, N. Y., University.
- k Acheson, Lieut. W. Chad., Pittsburgh, Pa., Cong. In France. Machine Gun Battalion.
- Adams, Sergt. Andrew C., Sterling, Kan., Cong. Medical Corps.
- Adams, Paul Robert, Utica, O., Cong. In France. Infantry.
- Adams, Perry, Utica, O., Cong. S. A. T. C., Muskingum College, New Concord, O.
- Aiken, Miss Cloris, Salvation Army Worker, Bellefontaine, O., Cong. In France.
- Alexander, J. Calvin, Greeley, Col., Cong. S. A. T. C., Colorado State Teachers College.
- Alexander, Ralph Bartow, Walton, N. Y., Cong. S. A. T. C., Geneva College, Beaver Falls, Pa.
- Allen, A. Floyd, Sharon, Morning Sun, Ia., Cong. In France. Gunner, Canadian Artillery.
- Allen, First Lieut. A. Melville, Mercer, Pa., Cong. D. R. C.
- Allen, Sergt. Charles R., New Castle, Pa., Cong.
- Allen, First Lieut. Percival W., Mercer, Pa., Cong. D. R. C.
- Allen, Capt. Robert M., Mercer, Pa., Cong. D. R. C. In France. Infantry Machine Gun Battalion.
- Allen, W. Russell, New Castle, Pa., Cong. In England.
- Archer, Miss Agnes M., R. N. A. N. C., Second Philadelphia Cong. In France.
- Archer, Corp. John S., Second Philadelphia Cong. In France. Railway Engineer.
- Armstrong, Clifton, Second New York Cong. Engineer Corps.
- Armstrong, David T., Morning Sun, Iowa, Cong.
- Armstrong, Joseph W., Second New York Cong. In France. Auto Service.
- Armstrong, Robert R., Second New York Cong. S. A. T. C., Dartmouth College, N. H.
- Baird, Arthur C., Greeley, Col., Cong. Navy.
- Baird, John H., Sharon, Morning Sun, Ia., Cong. Navy.
- Baird, Ralph S., Greeley, Col., Cong.
- Baker, Daniel Walter, Pittsburgh, Pa., Cong. Navy.
- Barber, Wylie H., Allegheny, N. S., Pittsburgh, Pa., Cong.
- Barr, Thomas L., Pittsburgh, Pa., Cong. In France.
- Beardslee, Alvan, Southfield, Birmingham, Mich., Cong.
- Beattie, Mess Sergt. J. C., New Alexandria, Pa., Cong. In France. Infantry.
- Bell, Chancellor, Youngstown, Ohio, Cong.

- Bell, William, First Newburgh, N. Y., Cong. **In France.**  
Engineering Corps.
- Bergen, George E., Morning Sun, Ia., Cong.
- Black, Wm. D., East End, Pittsburgh, Pa., Cong.
- Blackwood, Capt. James M., M.D., New Castle, Pa., Cong.  
**In France.** In charge of eye section of Hospital.
- Boggs, Samuel Y., Third Philadelphia Cong. S. A. T. C.,  
State College, Pa.
- Boggs, First Lieut. Thomas R., Third Philadelphia Cong.  
**In France.** Infantry.
- Boyd, Miss Anna Lilliam, Parnassus, Pa., Cong. Red  
Cross Nurse
- Boyd, Capt. David Hartin, Pittsburgh, Pa., Cong. **In**  
**France.** Surgeon.
- Boyd, Howard H., Los Angeles, Cal., Cong. **In France.**  
Ordnance Department.
- Bowes, Edward Alan, Almonte, Ont., Canada, Cong.  
Infantry.
- Bowes, J. A., Los Angeles, Cal., Cong.
- Braum, Corp. Dan. M., Denison, Kan., Cong. Hospital  
Corps.
- Braum, Howard, Denison, Kan., Cong. S. A. T. C., Kan-  
sas Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.
- Bremer, Walter J., Cincinnati, O., Cong. **In France.**  
Marine.
- Brody, Andrew, Content, Alberta, Canada, Cong. **In**  
**France.** Infantry.
- Brown, J. Lester, New Castle, Pa., Cong.
- Browne, Albert, Third New York Cong. **In France.**
- Brumpton, Herbert W., Third Philadelphia Cong. Con-  
struction foreman, Ordnance Department.
- d Buck, Guy M., Sterling, Kansas, Cong. Navy.
- Burns, R. Cecil, Cedarville, O., Cong. **In France.** Medi-  
cal Department.
- Byers, Flight Sergt. Wallace C., New Castle, Pa., Cong.
- Calderwood, Wm. Thompson, Second Philadelphia Cong.  
**In France.** Infantry.
- Cannon, Miss M. B., Denver, Col., Cong. Red Cross  
Nurse.
- Carithers, W. Work, Sharon, Morning Sun, Ia., Cong. **In**  
S. A. T. C., at Ames, Ia.
- Carson, Arthur W., Eskridge, Kan., Cong. **In France.**  
Infantry.
- Carson, Floyd H., Oakdale, Ill., Cong. S. A. T. C., Indiana  
University, Bloomington, Ind.
- Carson, Lieut. H. Graham, First Philadelphia Cong. **In**  
**France.**
- Carson, James S., Jr., Cambridge, Mass., Cong. **In France.**  
Hospital Corps.

- Carson, J. Elwyn, Oakdale, Ill., Cong. Machine Gun Battalion.
- Carson, J. Nevin, Denver, Col., Cong. S. A. T. C., Denver, Col., University.
- Carson, John, Denver, Col., Cong. **In France.** Signal Corps.
- Carson, Robert Hart, Cambridge, Mass., Cong. **In France.** Navy.
- Carson, Roy M., Oakdale, Ill., Cong. **In France.** Artillery.
- Carson, Thomas Frederick, Cambridge, Mass., Cong. S. A. T. C., Geneva College, Beaver Falls, Pa.
- Carson, Willard M., Oakdale, Ill., Cong. Navy.
- Caskey, Cloyd E., Sterling, Kan., Cong. S. A. T. C., Cooper College, Sterling, Kan.
- Caskey, Lieut. Clyde J., Billings, Okla., Cong.
- Caskey, Corp. Glenn A., Billings, Okla., Cong. **In France.**
- Cathcart, Corp. Everett H., Kansas City, Mo., Cong. Coast Artillery.
- Cavin, Edward M., Sterling, Kan., Cong. S. A. T. C., Cooper College, Sterling, Kansas.
- Cavin, Joseph Glenn, Hebron, Idana, Kan., Cong. Artillery.
- Chambers, Charles, Regina, Can., Cong. **In England.**
- Christley, Earnest, New Castle, Pa., Cong.
- Christley, George, New Castle, Pa., Cong. **In France.** Infantry.
- Clark, Sergt. William G., Seattle, Wash., Cong. **In France.** Postal Service.
- Clyde, Arthur H., Geneva, Beaver Falls, Pa., Cong.
- k Coleman, Rev. W. C. **In France.** Infantry.
- Conner, Dwight H., Miller's Run, Canonsburg, Pa., Cong.
- Conner, Willard G., Miller's Run, Canonsburg, Pa., Cong. S. A. T. C., Geneva College, Beaver Falls, Pa.
- Cook, Eugene, Olathe, Kan., Cong. **In France.**
- Cook, William Bell, Seattle, Wash., Cong. S. A. T. C., University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Copeland, Corp. David Ray Metheny, Blanchard, Iowa, Cong. Medical Corps.
- Copeland, George Holliday, Greeley, Col., Cong. **In France.** Infantry.
- Copeland, Glenn H., Greeley, Col., Cong. Cavalry.
- Copeland, James Lawrence, Hebron, Idana, Cong. Medical Corps.
- Copeland, Metheny, Quinter, Kan., Cong. S. A. T. C., State Normal School, Hays, Kan.
- Copeland, Theodore Warren, Pittsburgh, Pa., Cong. S. A. T. C., Carnegie Technical Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa.
- Cosman, Joseph W., First Newburgh, N. Y., Cong. **In France.** Infantry.
- Cox, Lieut. Charles Clifford, D. S., New Concord, O., Cong. Medical Corps.

- Creelman, John Newton, Eskridge, Kan., Cong. Navy.  
 Crow, Logan M., North Union, Valencia, Pa., Cong.  
 Culmer, Howard, College Hill, Beaver Falls, Pa., Cong.  
 k Culmer, Robert, College Hill, Beaver Falls, Pa., Cong.  
     **In France.** Infantry.  
 Cummings, Thomas E., Sharon, Morning Sun, Ia., Cong.  
 Curry, D. Earl, Winchester, Kan., Cong. **In France.**  
     Artillery.  
 Curry, Foy, Winchester, Kan., Cong. S. A. T. C., Geneva  
     College, Beaver Falls, Pa.  
 Curry, Harold K., Winchester, Kan., Cong. Navy.  
 Curry, John S., Winchester, Kan., Cong. S. A. T. C.,  
     Geneva College, Beaver Falls, Pa. Navy.  
 Curry, Lewis A., Winchester, Kan., Cong. Medical Reserve.  
 Curtis, Arkēl R., Morning Sun, Ia., Cong.  
 Dennison, George P., West Hebron, N. Y., Cong.  
 Dickey, Perry, Greeley, Col., Cong.  
 Dill, Sergt. Elmer R., Sterling, Kan., Cong. Quarter-  
     master's Corps.  
 Dill, Verner E., Eskridge, Kan., Cong. **In France.** Medi-  
     cal Corps.  
 Dinsmore, Robert M., Miller's Run, Canonsburg, Pa.,  
     Cong. Navy.  
 Dodds, Lieut. Eugene M., Portland, Oregon, Cong. En-  
     gineering Corps.  
 Dodds, George, College Hill, Beaver Falls, Pa., Cong.  
 d Dodds, John A., Portland, Oregon, Cong. **In France.**  
     Motor Truck Service.  
 Dodds, Robert G. D., College Hill, Beaver Falls, Pa.,  
     Cong.  
 Dodds, Torrence H. McKee, Greeley, Col., Cong. Machine  
     Gun Battalion.  
 Dodds, Walter A., Greeley, Col., Cong. S. A. T. C., Den-  
     ver, Col., University.  
 Dodds, Corp. Wycliffe W., Geneva, Beaver Falls, Pa.,  
     Cong. **In France.** Tank Corps.  
 Doig, Miss Grace, Walton, N. Y., Cong. Red Cross Nurse.  
     **In France.**  
 Doig, Russell Irving, Walton, N. Y., Cong. S. A. T. C.,  
     Geneva College, Beaver Falls, Pa.  
 Donnely, Edgar, Sterling, Kan., Cong. S. A. T. C., Cooper  
     College, Sterling, Kan.  
 Dougal, Lieut. Robert W., Second New York Cong. Cas-  
     ualty Corps.  
 Downie, John J., Denison, Kan., Cong.  
 k Downie, John Lincoln, College Hill, Beaver Falls, Pa.,  
     Cong. Quartermaster, Marine Service.  
 Downie, Miss Regina, M. D., College Hill, Beaver Falls,  
     Pa., Cong. Red Cross Doctor, Paris, France.

- Downie, Robert Rex, College Hill, Beaver Falls, Pa., Cong. Quartermaster, Marine Service Overseas.
- Duguid, Mattie, Red Cross Nurse, Oakdale, Ill., Cong.
- Dunlop, Corp. James H., Cache Creek, Oklahoma, Cong. Infantry.
- Dunlop, Isaac K., Cache Creek, Okla., Cong. Signal Service.
- Dunlop, Robert Gordon, Hopkinton, Ia., Cong. S. A. T. C., Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Ia.
- Dunn, Lloyd B., Greeley, Col., Cong.
- Edgar, Delbert, Sterling, Kan., Cong. Navy.
- Edgar, Ensign Lloyd M., Sharon, Morning Sun, Ia., Cong. Navy.
- Edgar, Capt. Samuel, Red Cross. **In Egypt.**
- Edgar, William H., First Boston Cong. **In France.** Signal Corps.
- Edwards, William G., College Hill, Beaver Falls, Pa., Cong. **In France.** U. S. Engineers.
- Elliot, Lloyd C., Superior, Neb., Cong. S. A. T. C., Geneva College, Beaver Falls, Pa.
- Elliot, Thomas, New Castle, Pa., Cong.
- Elsy, Howard C., Lake Reno, Glenwood, Minn., Cong. **In France.**
- Elsy, Capt. J. Ralph, Lake Reno, Glenwood, Minn., Cong. **In France.** Medical Corps.
- Elwell, Corp. Carleton, First Philadelphia Cong. **In France.** Railway Engineer.
- English, Irvin R., Mercer, Pa., Cong. **In France.**
- English, Lawrence S., Mercer, Pa., Cong. **In France.**
- English, Robert, Pittsburgh, Pa., Cong. S. A. T. C., Carnegie Technical Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa.
- Faris, Elsey, Topeka, Kan., Cong. **In France.** First Class Seaman.
- Faris, Emil, Bloomington, Ind., Cong. **In France.** Artillery.
- Faris, John Dwight, Santa Ana, Cal., Cong. Naval Reserve.
- Fee, Lieut. George E., Stafford, Kan., Cong.
- Fee, Sergt. Joe C., Stafford, Kan., Cong.
- Fertig, Wendell, La Junta, Col., Cong. S. A. T. C., University of Colorado.
- d** Finley, Roy E., Old Bethel, Houston, Ill., Cong. Veterinary Department.
- Finley, Willard L., Old Bethel, Houston, Ill., Cong. S. A. T. C., Geneva College, Beaver Falls, Pa.
- Fisher, George J., Third Philadelphia Cong. **In France.** Field Artillery.
- Fleming, Thomas C., First Newburgh, N. Y., Cong.
- Forbes, Robert, College Hill, Beaver Falls, Pa., Cong. S. A. T. C., Geneva College, Beaver Falls, Pa.
- k** Forsyth, Matthew Wilson, Jr., Third Philadelphia Cong. **In France.** Field Artillery.

- Forsythe, James Dickson, Little Beaver, New Galilee, Pa., Cong. **In France.** Aviation.
- Foster, Lieut. Arthur B., New Castle, Pa., Cong. **In France.** Infantry.
- Foster S. Dales, Kansas City, Mo., Cong. **In France.** Medical Dept.
- Foster, W. Harold, Second Boston, Mass., Cong.
- w Fox, Corp. Chester R., Allegheny, N. S., Pittsburgh, Pa., Cong. **In France.** Infantry.
- Fraser, Sergt. William L., Second New York Cong. S. A. T. C., Geneva College, Beaver Falls, Pa.
- Fravel, James W., Utica, O., Cong. Navy.
- French, John Lowry, Regina, Can., Cong. Quartermaster Department.
- French, Wilbur Dean, Winchester, Kan., Cong. Navy.
- Fryer, Carl E., Seattle, Wash., Cong. Engineers.
- Fullerton, James Bryant, Sterling, Kan., Cong. **In France.** Sharp Shooter, Machine Gun Battalion, Marines.
- Fullerton, Richard W., Sterling, Kan., Cong. Chemical Warfare Service.
- Fullerton, Robert Irl, Sterling, Kan., Cong. **In France.** Ambulance Corps.
- Fullerton, Roy C., Sterling, Kan., Cong. S. A. T. C., Cooper College, Sterling, Kansas.
- Gallagher, George, Second Philadelphia Cong. **In France.** Ammunition Train.
- Ganger, Spencer, Winchester, Kan., Cong. **In France.**
- Garvin, Robert F., College Hill, Beaver Falls, Pa., Cong. **In France.** Ambulance Company.
- George, Fred, United Miami, Northwood, O., Cong. S. A. T. C., Geneva College, Beaver Falls, Pa.
- George, James A., Jonathan's Creek, White Cottage, O., Cong.
- George, John C., Jonathan's Creek, White Cottage, O., Cong. **In France.** Infantry.
- w Gilchrist, Allan K., Superior, Neb., Cong. **In France.** Engineer Corps.
- Gilchrist, Herbert C., Superior, Neb., Cong.
- Gilmore, Lawrence, College Hill, Beaver Falls, Pa., Cong. S. A. T. C., Geneva College, Beaver Falls, Pa.
- Giltner, Clifford, Superior, Neb., Cong. S. A. T. C., Geneva College, Beaver Falls, Pa.
- Given, Norman J., Cambridge, Mass., Cong. **In France.** Medical Corps.
- Grant, Allister, Greeley, Col., Cong.
- Grant, Robert, Greeley, Col., Cong.
- Gross, Robert G., Vernon, Waukesha, Wis., Cong. Navy.
- Haggerty, John R., Little Beaver, New Galilee, Pa., Cong. **In France.**

- Hannah, Habid, College Hill, Beaver Falls, Pa., Cong. Depot Brigade.
- Harding, J. Melville, Montclair, N. J., Cong. Panama Canal Zone. Quartermaster Department.
- Hargrave, Maurice, United Miami, Northwood, O., Cong. S. A. T. C., Butler College, Indianapolis, Ind.
- Harrington, Sergt. Elton, Hetherton, Mich., Cong. Aviation.
- Harrington, Hugh, Hetherton, Mich., Cong. S. A. T. C., Ann Arbor, Mich.
- Harris, James, Wilkinsburg, Pa., Cong.
- Harsh, Corp. Frank, Quinter, Kan., Cong. Artillery.
- Hartin, James, First Philadelphia Cong. Infantry.
- Hawthorne, George D., Jr., Third New York Cong. Marine.
- Hayes, David Otis, Cornwallis, Somerset, Can., Cong. **Prisoner in Germany.**
- Hayes, Lester E., Quinter, Kan., Cong.
- Hays, Sergt. George E., Sterling, Kan., Cong. Motor Transportation Corps.
- Hays, Sergt. James A., Sterling, Kan., Cong. Motor Transportation Corps.
- Hays, Corp. John E., Sterling, Kan., Cong. **In France. Air Service.**
- Hays, Sergt. William Arnot, Sharon, Morning Sun, Ia. Cong. Aviation.
- Hazen, Sergt. Earl A., College Hill, Beaver Falls, Pa., Cong. **In France. Light Field Artillery.**
- Hazen, Corp. Lyle B., College Hill, Beaver Falls, Pa., Cong. **In France. Light Field Artillery.**
- Headrick, Mrs. Rose, Denver, Col., Cong. **Red Cross Nurse.**
- Hemphill, Harold W., Seattle, Wash., Cong.
- Hemphill, R. W., Olathe, Kan., Cong. Radio Service.
- Hemphill, Lieut. Waldo S., Seattle, Wash., Cong. Infantry.
- Hemphill, Wendell, Seattle, Wash., Cong.
- k** Hemphill, W. J., Winnipeg, Canada, Cong. **In France. Infantry.**
- Henry, Alexander, Jr., Second Philadelphia Cong. **In France. Engineers.**
- Henry, Robert C., Third Philadelphia Cong. **In France. Radio Station Signal Corps.**
- Hibbard, McCloy, Quinter, Kan., Cong. **In France.**
- Hibbard, Wilbur, Hemet, Cal., Cong. **In France.**
- Hill, Capt. Chalmers Alexander, M.D., La Junta, Col., Cong. **In France. Hospital Corps.**
- Hollenbeck, Oscar, Westminster, Newburgh, N. Y., Cong.
- Holmes, Miss Sadie E., Third Philadelphia Cong. **Yeoman.**
- Hopper, Walter, College Hill, Beaver Falls, Pa., Cong. **In France. Light Field Artillery.**

- Howe, John, College Hill Cong., Beaver Falls, Pa. In France.
- Howison, Robert, Second New York Cong. Navy.
- Huheey, Miss Anna I., Cincinnati, Ohio, Cong. In France. Red Cross Nurse.
- Huheey, Edward O., Cincinnati, O., Cong. Infantry.
- Hume, John M., First Boston, Mass., Cong. In France. Infantry.
- Humphreys, Corp. James, Winchester, Kan., Cong. In France. Infantry.
- Humphreys, Sergt. John, Sterling, Kan., Cong. In France. Infantry. Headquarters Co.
- Huston, Dr. J. Wylie, Blanchard, Ia., Cong. Veterinary Corps.
- Huston Lowell E., Blanchard, Ia., Cong. In France.
- Hutcheson, Sergt. Chester T., Sterling, Kan., Cong. Motor Transportation Corps.
- w Irelan, Harry R., La Junta, Col., Cong. In France. Hospital Corps.
- Jackson, Lieut. Ellsworth Erskine, First Philadelphia Cong. Air Service.
- Jackson, Ralph Rutherford, First Philadelphia Cong. Marine Gunner.
- Jackson, Sergt. William C., First Philadelphia Cong. In France.
- Jameson, Sergt. Melvin R., Hetherton, Mich., Cong. In France. Hospital Corps.
- Jamison, George A., First Newburgh, N. Y., Cong. In France. Transportation Corps.
- Jamison, John, Sterling, Kan., Cong.
- Johnson, Stanley E., Utica, O., Cong. Navy.
- Johnston, Sergt. Herbert, Second New York Cong. S. A. T. C., Columbia University, New York, N. Y.
- Johnston, David Harold, Hopkinton, Ia., Cong. S. A. T. C., Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Ia.
- w Johnston, Lancelot G., Third New York Cong. In France. Canadian Infantry.
- Johnston, Rev. A. A., Beaver Falls, Pa. In France. Overseas Y. M. C. A.
- Johnston, Somerville, Westminster, Newburgh, N. Y. Cong.
- d Joseph, James Hall, Hopkinton, Iowa, Cong. In France. Artillery.
- Joseph, Thomas Lyle, Hopkinton, Ia., Cong. In France. Infantry.
- Kendall, Sergt. Ralph R., Coulterville, Ill., Cong. Artillery.
- Kerr, Edward B., Second New York Cong. In France.
- Kerr, James A., Allegheny, N. S., Pittsburgh, Pa., Cong. Inf. Machine Gun Battalion.
- Kerr, Sergt. James S., Portland, Ore., Cong. Spruce Production Division.

- Kerr, Thomas M., Second New York Cong. Hospital Corps.
- Keys, John Lloyd, Kansas City, Mo., Cong. **In France.** Ambulance Co. Detached service.
- Keys, Robert Cathcart, Winchester, Kan., Cong. Army Aviation.
- Kennedy, Sergt. Conn, College Hill, Beaver Falls, Pa., Cong. S. A. T. C., Geneva College, Beaver Falls, Pa.
- Kennedy, Sergt. Coverdale, College Hill, Beaver Falls, Pa., Cong.
- Kennedy, Elmer, Bloomington, Ind., Cong. **In France.**
- Kernochan, Frank, Westminster, Newburgh, N. Y., Cong.
- Kingery, William R., Cincinnati, O., Cong. **In France.** Artillery.
- Kirk, William, Wilkinsburg, Pa., Cong. In Navy.
- Kirkpatrick, Lieut. R. Robins, Utica, O., Cong. **In France.** Aviation.
- Kirkpatrick, T. F., Utica, O., Cong. Marine.
- Kynette, Corp. Christopher M., Selma, Ala., Cong. Officers' Training School.
- Lampus, Theodore O., Faith Branch, Central Allegheny, N. S., Pittsburgh, Pa., Cong.
- Laskey, Corp. Glenn A., Billings, Okla., Cong. **In France.**
- Last, Frank, Hemet, Cal., Cong. **In France.** Sapper.
- Latham, Russell, Princeton, Ind. Cong. S. A. T. C., Geneva College, Beaver Falls, Pa.
- Latimer, Ross, Lochiel, Glen Sanfield, Canada, Cong. Quartermaster's Corps.
- Law, Robert J. Jr., Second Philadelphia Cong. **In Foreign Service.** Navy.
- Lewis, James E., Ray, Ind., Cong. **In France.** Infantry.
- Lewis, Sloane H., Ray, Ind., Cong. **In France.** Artillery.
- g Locke, William, First Newburgh, N. Y., Cong. **In France.** Field Signal Battalion.
- Logan, Evert R., Sharon, Morning Sun, Ia., Cong. In S. A. T. C., at Ames, Ia.
- Love William Dell, Seattle, Wash., Cong. Signal Corps.
- Lowe, Corp. William Harper, Olathe, Kan., Cong. **In France.** Infantry.
- Lucas, James, Billings, Okla., Cong.
- Lynn, Edgar J., White Lake, N. Y., Cong. **In France.** Infantry.
- Lynn, John W., Old Bethel, Houston, Ill., Cong. **In France.** Artillery.
- Lynn, Thomas J., Old Bethel, Houston, Ill., Cong. Quartermaster Department.
- Lyons, Reed M., Topeka, Kan., Cong. **In France.** Artillery.
- Lytle, Robert Henry, First Beaver Falls, Pa., Cong. Hospital Corps.

- McBride, James Renwick, Pittsburgh, Pa., Cong. In France. Hospital Corps.
- McBride, Thomas Howard, Pittsburgh, Pa., Cong. Infantry.
- McBride, William Norman, Pittsburgh, Pa., Cong. S. A. T. C., State College, Pa.
- McBurney, John R., Miller's Run, Canonsburg, Pa., Cong. S. A. T. C., Geneva College, Beaver Falls, Pa.
- McCalla, James L., Clarinda, Ia., Cong. S. A. T. C., Ames, Ia.
- McCandless, Harry C., Third Philadelphia Cong. In France. Infantry Machine Gun Battalion.
- McCaughan, Miss Alpha B., Bloomington, Ind., Cong.
- McCaughan, Marcus Faris, Bloomington, Ind., Cong.
- McClay, Floyd B., Oakdale, Ill., Cong. S. A. T. C., Indiana University.
- McClay, Oscar McK., Oakdale, Ill., Cong. In France. Infantry.
- McClay, Lawrence, Oakdale, Ill., Cong.
- McCleary, Sergt. William C., Third Philadelphia Cong. In France. Base Hospital.
- McClelland, Alvin J., Greeley, Col., Cong. Navy.
- McClelland, Sergt. Francis C., New Castle, Pa., Cong. Infantry.
- McClelland, Sergt. Francis L., Topeka, Kan., Cong. In France.
- McClelland, Ralph W., Greeley, Col., Cong.
- McClelland, Richard S., Topeka, Kan., Cong. Signal Corps.
- McCloy, Ralph Hayes, Hetherton, Mich., Cong. In France.
- McClure, Arthur R., New Alexandria, Pa., Cong. In France.
- McCracken, C. Spurgeon, Middletown, Hooker, Pa., Cong. In France. Light Tank Battalion.
- McCracken, Paul DeLo, Middletown, Hooker, Pa., Cong. S. A. T. C., Geneva College, Beaver Falls, Pa.
- McCrea, John W., Winchester, Kan., Cong. In France. Marine.
- McCreedy, Corp. Samuel H., First Philadelphia Cong. Artillery.
- g McDonald, Sergt. Howard A., Los Angeles, Cal., Cong. In France. Engineer Corps.
- McDonald, Wilford L., Sharon, Morning Sun, Ia., Cong. Quartermaster Department.
- McDonald, Sergt. William Raymond, Los Angeles, Cal., Cong. Quartermaster Department.
- McElfatrick, John K., Third Philadelphia Cong. In France. Infantry.
- McElfatrick, Joseph A., Third Philadelphia Cong. In France. Machine Gun Co. Infantry.
- McElfatrick, Corp. Thomas A., Third Philadelphia Cong.
- McElhinney, Dwight E., Morning Sun, Ia., Cong. In France. Navy.

- McElhinney, Lieut. Ralph L., Morning Sun, Ia., Cong. Aviation.
- McElhinney, Licentiate R. S., Bloomington, Ind., Cong. Business Secretary S. A. T. C., Indiana University.
- McFarland, Dr. Albert R., New Alexandria, Pa., Cong.
- McFarland, Corp. George W., New Alexandria, Pa., Cong. **In France.** Infantry.
- w McFarland, Robert, Bear Run, Pa., Cong. **In France.**
- McFarland, William C., Billings, Okla., Cong. Quartermaster Department.
- McFeeters, Philip D., Second Philadelphia Cong. **In France.** Infantry.
- McFeeters, Capt. R. B., M.D., Second Philadelphia Cong. Hospital Corps.
- w McGee, Howard Hutcheson, Olathe, Kan., Cong. **In France.**
- McGinnis, Hayes, Parnassus, Pa., Cong. **In France.** Infantry.
- w McGregor, Charles W., 883506, Almonte, Can., Cong. **In France.**
- McIlvaine, Capt. James A., Second New York Cong. **In France.** Infantry.
- McIsaac, John S., Bear Run and Mahoning, Rochester Mills, Pa., Cong.
- McIsaac, Robert H., Bear Run and Mahoning, Rochester Mills, Pa., Cong. S. A. T. C., Geneva College, Beaver Falls, Pa.
- McKee, Wilbert S., Allegheny, N. S., Pittsburgh, Pa., Cong. Machine Gun Battery.
- McKelvy, Joseph L., La Junta, Col., Cong. **In France.** Infantry.
- McKelvy, Corp. Henry Easson, Hetherton, Mich., Cong. **In France.** Hospital Corps.
- McKelvy, Ralph Hayes, Hetherton, Mich., Cong. **In France.** Field Artillery.
- McKeown, Robert H., Kansas City, Mo., Cong. **In France.** Engineer Corps.
- McKim, Wm., College Hill, Beaver Falls, Pa., Cong. Sanitary Dept.
- McKnight, James W., Eskridge, Kan., Cong. S. A. T. C., Cooper College, Sterling, Kan.
- McKnight, Glenn, Quinter, Kan., Cong. **In France.**
- McMillan, Miss Ethel J., Bloomington, Ind., Cong. Quartermaster Department, Washington, D. C.
- McMillan, Rev. H. B., Greeley, Col., Cong. **In France.** Y. M. C. A. Secretary.
- McMillan, Sergt. T. Foster, Bloomington, Ind., Cong.
- MacClement, Corp. N. E., Olathe, Kan., Cong. Marine.
- MacClement, R. Z., Olathe, Kan., Cong. Army of Occupation. **In Germany.** Marine.

- MacCorkell, John G., First Philadelphia Cong. S. A. T. C., University of Pittsburgh.
- MacKay, Irving G., Second New York Cong. Artillery.
- Mackay, Lieut. John J., Second New York Cong. In France. Artillery.
- MacKee, Sergt. Major Frank H., Central Allegheny, N. S., Pittsburgh, Pa., Cong. In France. Machine Gun Battalion.
- Magee, First Lieut. Thomas B., College Hill, Beaver Falls, Pa., Cong. Dental Reserve Corps.
- Martin, Donald K. M., College Hill, Beaver Falls, Pa., Cong. Navy.
- Martin, First Lieut. Sloane C., College Hill, Beaver Falls, Pa., Cong. Depot Brigade.
- Martin, Maxwell W., Greeley, Col., Cong. Navy.
- Martin, Templeton R., Allegheny, N. S., Pittsburgh, Pa., Cong. S. A. T. C. Carnegie Tech., Pittsburgh, Pa.
- Martin, Sergt. William F., Sharon, Morning Sun, Ia, Cong. Artillery.
- Marvin, Corp. Herbert, Los Angeles, Cal., Cong. In France. Artillery.
- Marshall, Corp. Samuel, Morning Sun, Ia., Cong. In France. Infantry.
- Mathews, James Wilbert, Hetherton, Mich., Cong. Quartermaster on U. S. S. Virginia.
- Mathews, Sergt.-Major Walter Finley, Hetherton, Mich., Cong. Acting Assistant, Hospital No. 24.
- Matthews, Harry W., Old Bethel, Houston, Ill., Cong.
- Matthews, Sergt. John Clifford, Sparta, Ill., Cong. In France. Field Artillery.
- Mearns, Miss Edith H., U. S. General Hospital, Cape May, N. J.
- Mearns, Miss Florence, Seattle, Wash., Cong. Red Cross. In Palestine.
- Merrilees, John C., Bellefontaine, O., Cong. S. A. T. C., Geneva College, Beaver Falls, Pa.
- Merrilees, William F., Bellefontaine, O., Cong. In France. Engineer Corps.
- Metheny, C. B., Geneva, Beaver Falls, Pa., Cong. Physical Instructor in Y. M. C. A.
- Metheny, David, Second Philadelphia Cong. In France. Ambulance Driver.
- Metheny, Miss Evangeline, Paisley, Scotland, Cong. Red Cross Nurse. In Palestine.
- Metheny, First Lieut. Robert Livingstone, Geneva, Beaver Falls, Pa., Cong. In charge Motor Transportation, Red Cross. In Palestine.
- Metheny, Capt. S. A. S., M.D., Second Philadelphia Cong.
- Milholland, Miss Anna, First Newburgh, N. Y., Cong. Red Cross Nurse. In France.

- Millen, Chester S., White Lake, N. Y., Cong. **In France.**  
 Infantry. Machine Gun Battalion.
- Miller, C. E., Sparta, Ill., Cong. Quartermaster Department.
- Milligan, Clarence Edward, Hebron, Idana, Kan., Cong.  
 Infantry.
- Milligan, Dr. J. Donald, Olathe, Kan., Cong. Medical  
 Corps.
- Milligan, Leslie M., Sharon, Morning Sun, Ia., Cong.
- Milligan, Vernon Leroy, Hebron, Kan., Cong. **In France.**  
 Infantry.
- Milroy, Raymond, Quinter, Kan., Cong. S. A. T. C., Wes-  
 leyian University, Salina, Kan.
- Mitchel, Norman, United Miami, Northwood, O., Cong.  
**In France.**
- d Mitchell, James Arthur, Clarinda, Iowa, Cong. Mechanic  
 in Auto Service.
- Mitchell, J. Clyde, Denver, Col., Cong. **In Siberia.** Quar-  
 termaster Department.
- Mitchell, Robert A., Winchester, Kan., Cong. Hospital  
 Corps.
- Mitchell, William, Almonte, Ont., Can., Cong. **In France.**  
 Artillery.
- Moore, John, Westminster, Newburgh, N. Y., Cong.
- Moore, Henry Ellsworth, Bloomington, Ind., Cong.
- Moore, Merrill V., Sterling, Kan., Cong. S. A. T. C.,  
 Cooper College, Sterling, Kan.
- Moore, Wylie Merle, La Junta, Col., Cong. Hospital  
 Service.
- Morphy, John W., First Philadelphia Cong. **In France.**
- Morris, Wilford, Bloomington, Ind., Cong. Casualty Corps.
- Morrison, James Roy, Londonderry, Freeport, O., Cong.  
**In France.** Motor Corps.
- Morrow, Oswald, Hemet, Cal., Cong.
- Morton, Thomas L., Almonte, Ont., Can., Cong. **In France.**
- Munson, Frank, Bovina, N. Y., Cong.
- k Muirhead, Alexander, Regina, Canada, Cong. **In France.**  
 Canadian Infantry.
- w Naddour, Nehley E., New Castle, Pa., Cong. **In France.**
- Neely, James Jr., Third New York Cong. **In France.**  
 Artillery.
- Neely, John K., Third New York Cong. **In France.** Am-  
 bulance Service.
- Niman, H. L., Latakia, Syria, Cong.
- O'Neill, Wilbur, Winchester, Kan., Cong. Navy.
- Paltridge, Sergt. Wilet, Westminster, Newburgh, N. Y.,  
 Cong.
- Park, Lieut. John, Syracuse, N. Y., Cong. **In France.**  
 Navy.
- Park, Thomas H., Second New York Cong. Naval Reserve.

- Patterson, Corp. George R., New Alexandria, Pa., Cong. **In France.** Motor Corps.
- Patterson, John S., New Alexandria, Pa., Cong. Quartermaster Department.
- Patterson, Lawrence, United Miami, Northwood, O., Cong. S. A. T. C., Geneva College, Beaver Falls, Pa.
- Pattison, Paul M., New Castle, Pa., Cong. **In France.** Aero Squadron.
- Pattison, Corp. Ralph A., New Castle, Pa., Cong. Supt. Ward 41, Base Hospital, Camp Lee.
- Patton, Miss Agnes, Red Cross Nurse. Sterling, Kan., **Cong.**
- Patton, Hugh R., Sterling, Kan., Cong. School of Bakers and Cooks.
- g Patton, Renwick N., Sterling, Kan., Cong. **In France.** Signal Battalion.
- Patton, Thomas J. A., Sterling, Kan., Cong. **In France.** Hospital Corps.
- Porter, Robert, Allegheny, N. S., Pittsburgh, Pa., Cong. Gunner's Mate, U. S. Naval Base.
- Purdy, First Lieut. Dr. John, M. R. C., Third Philadelphia Cong. Medical Corps.
- Quattlander, John F., Second New York Cong. **In France.**
- w Ralston, Clarence R., Sterling, Kan., Cong. **In France.** Infantry. Wounded and gassed.
- Ransom, Brown, College Hill, Beaver Falls, Pa., Cong. Navy.
- Ransom, George E., College Hill, Beaver Falls, Pa., Cong. Navy.
- Redpath, James S., Jr., Olathe, Kan., Cong. Aviation.
- Redpath, M. Van., Olathe, Kan., Cong. Aviation.
- Reed, Frazier, United Miami, Northwood, O., Cong. S. A. T. C., Geneva College, Beaver Falls, Pa.
- g Reed, Howard McA., Regina, Can., Cong. **In England.**
- Reed, Lieut. John T. S., Central Allegheny, N. S., Pittsburgh, Pa., Cong. Artillery.
- Reid, Finley Foster, Youngstown, O., Cong. **In France.** Hospital Corps.
- Renocks, Tony, Connellsville, Pa., Cong. **In France.**
- Rickards, Henry, Mersine, Asia Minor, Cong. **In Egypt.**
- Rickards, William, Larnaca, Cyprus, Cong. **In France.**
- Riddering, Albert, La Junta, Col., Cong. Quartermaster Department.
- d Riddering, Corp. Henry J., La Junta, Colorado, Cong. **In France.** Artillery.
- Robb, Andrew, Denison, Kan., Cong. S. A. T. C., Geneva College, Beaver Falls, Pa.
- Robb, George Porter, Quinter, Kan., Cong. Aviation.
- Robb, James K., Denison, Kan., Cong. **In France.**

- Robb, Remo, Geneva, Beaver Falls, Pa., Cong. S. A. T. C., Geneva College, Beaver Falls, Pa.
- Robertson, Donald H., Sharon, Morning Sun, Ia., Cong. In S. A. T. C., at Ames, Ia.
- Robertson, Warren C., Winchester, Kan., Cong. Ambulance Corps.
- Robinson, James, Regina, Can., Cong. **In France.** Sapper.
- Robson, John W., Denison, Kan., Cong. S. A. T. C., Cooper College, Sterling, Kan.
- Rose, Dale, Blomington, Ind., Cong. **In France.**
- Rose, J. Frank, Almonte, Ont., Can., Cong. **In England.**
- Ross, James C., Second Boston, Mass., Cong. **In France.**
- Rowan, Ralph Melville, Parnassus, Pa., Cong.
- k Roy, Harman W., Cornwallis, Somerset, Canada, Cong. **In France.** Canadian Artillery.
- Royer, Curtis A., Morning Sun, Ia., Cong.
- Rusk, T. Westbay, Third Philadelphia Cong. Medical Detachment.
- Russell, Dale, Bloomington, Ind., Cong. **In France.** Ambulance driver.
- Russell, David, Bovina, N. Y., Cong. S. A. T. C., Geneva College, Beaver Falls, Pa.
- Russell, Corp. Everett Orr, Bovina Center, N. Y., Cong. Artillery.
- Schless, Lieut. Jacob F., First Philadelphia Cong. Engineer Corps.
- Senger, Max, First Philadelphia Cong. S. A. T. C. University of Pennsylvania.
- Shanks, John M., Denver, Col., Cong. **In France.** Casualty Corps.
- Sharp Lieut. James Ronald, Geneva, Beaver Falls, Pa., Cong. Infantry.
- Shaw, Corp. John H., Beulah, Bostwick, Neb., Cong. **In France.** Infantry.
- w Shaw, Corp. Percival L., West Hebron, N. Y. Cong. **In France.** Infantry.
- Shaw, Wallace, Denison, Kan., Cong. S. A. T. C., Kansas University.
- Shornhorst, George Jr., Central Allegheny, N. S., Pittsburgh, Pa., Cong. **In France.** Navy.
- Shornhorst, Robert J., Central Allegheny, N. S., Pittsburgh, Pa., Cong. Cavalry.
- Shortt, Melville H., Seattle, Wash., Cong. First class wireless operator. Navy.
- Simpson, Robert, Westminster, Newburgh, N. Y., Cong.
- Sloane, Dodds D., Blanchard, Ia., Cong. Artillery.
- Sloane, Harlan M., Beulah, Bostwick, Neb., Cong. Medical Corps.
- Smith, Frank P., Third Philadelphia Cong. Navy.

- w Smith, Frank S., Bloomington, Ind., Cong. **In France.**  
Ambulance driver.
- Smith, Martyn Dodds, Union, Mars, Pa., Cong. Infantry.
- Smith, R. Esmond, Winchester, Kan., Cong. Medical Reserve.
- Smith, Stanley, Bloomington, Ind., Cong. **In France.**
- Snair, Fravil W., Sterling, Kan., Cong. S. A. T. C.,  
Cooper College, Sterling, Kan.
- g Snair, Ralph W., Sterling, Kan., Cong. **In France.** Medical Detachment.
- Spear, Maurice, Eskridge, Kan., Cong. Artillery.
- Spear, Roy, Eskridge, Kan., Cong. Ambulance Corps.
- Steele, Donald M., Third Philadelphia Cong. S. A. T. C.,  
University of Pennsylvania.
- Steele, Jacob Mees, Third Philadelphia Cong. Naval Unit,  
S. A. T. C., State College, Pa.
- Steele, Second Lieut. J. Lyle, Jr., Third Philadelphia Cong.  
Aviation Section.
- Steele, First Lieut. Warren C., First Philadelphia Cong.  
**In France.** Quartermaster Department.
- Steele, William B., Third Philadelphia Cong. S. A. T. C.,  
State College, Pa.
- Steele, Capt. William 3rd, Third Philadelphia Cong. Construction Division Ordnance Department.
- Sterrett, Sergt. Karl Fife, Union, Valencia, Pa., Cong. **In France.** Ambulance Corps.
- Sterrett, Capt. William, M.D., College Hill, Beaver Falls, Pa., Cong. **In France.**
- Stewart, Arthur L., Winchester, Kan., Cong. Infantry.
- Stewart, First Lieut. Robert, College Hill, Beaver Falls, Pa., Cong. **In France.** Aero Squadron.
- Stewart, Samuel Elwood, Winchester, Kan., Cong. Navy.
- Stewart, Samuel, First Philadelphia Cong. **In France.** Navy.
- Stoner, John, New Castle, Pa., Cong. **In France.**
- Stormont, Daniel Lytle, Princeton, Ind., Cong. S. A. T. C.,  
Geneva College, Beaver Falls, Pa.
- Stormont, Lieut. David L., Princeton, Ind., Cong. Artillery.
- Sturgeon, Miss Margaret, Central Allegheny, N. S., Pittsburgh, Pa., Cong. Red Cross Nurse.
- Sturgeon, Lieut. Samuel M., Seattle, Wash., Cong. **In Italy.** American Red Cross.
- Summerland, Corp. Wm. Milroy, Hetherton, Mich., Cong. Infantry.
- Swank, Robert Grant, Brookland, Pa., Cong. **In France.** Infantry.
- Swank, Samuel Augustine, Parnassus, Pa., Cong. Ambulance Corps.
- Taylor, Alvah L., Content, Alberta, Can., Cong. **In France.** Casualty Corps.

- Taylor, Lester T., Content, Alberta, Can., Cong. S. A. T. C., Moscow, Idaho.
- Thomas, Corp. George F., College Hill, Beaver Falls, Pa., Cong. **In France.** Aero Squadron.
- Thompson, Bula J., Robstown, Tex., Cong. **In France.**
- Thompson, Gregg, Hemet, Cal., Cong.
- Thompson, Howard, Third New York Cong. Navy.
- d Thompson, Norman Knox, Third New York Cong.
- Thursby, Arnot, Wilkinsburg, Pa., Cong. **In France.** Artillery.
- Tippin, Lieut. Glenn, D. S., Olathe, Kan., Cong. Medical Corps.
- Tippin, Waldo S., Tabor, Idana, Kan., Cong. S. A. T. C., State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.
- Todd, Corp. Andrew, Westminster, Newburgh, N. Y., Cong.
- Todd, William J., Westminster, Newburgh, N. Y., Cong.
- Toner, Walter O., Sterling, Kan., Cong. S. A. T. C., Cooper College, Sterling, Kan.
- Torrens, Lloyd, Oakdale, Ill., Cong.
- Truesdell, Sergt. Herbert M., Seattle, Wash., Cong. **In France.**
- Turner, Ralph, Eskridge, Kan., Cong.
- Turner, Robert, Denison, Kan., Cong. **In France.** Artillery.
- Turner, Willard A., Eskridge, Kan., Cong. S. A. T. C., Cooper College, Sterling, Kan.
- Tweed, Corp. Ernest V., Denver, Col., Cong. Aviation.
- Twinam, Ellis Boyd, Eskridge, Kan. Cong. **In France.** Artillery.
- Vail, Gene, Cache Creek, Okla., Cong. Infantry.
- Viereckel, Allen, Faith Branch, Central Allegheny, N. S., Pittsburgh, Pa., Cong.
- Walker, John Floyd, Los Angeles, Cal., Cong. **In France.** Aviation.
- Walker, John W., Sparta, Ill., Cong. Infantry.
- Walker, Thomas O., Los Angeles, Cal., Cong. **In France.** Artillery.
- Walkinshaw, James H., Quinter, Kan., Cong.
- Walkinshaw, Roy M., Blanchard, Ia., Cong. **In France.** Infantry.
- Walton, Bradshaw McKinley, Geneva, Beaver Falls, Pa., Cong. Signal Corps.
- Watson, Ernest T., Second Boston, Mass., Cong. **In France.** Infantry.
- Waters, David G., Central Allegheny, N. S. Pittsburgh, Pa., Cong. Aviation.
- Watters, John S., Central Allegheny, N. S. Pittsburgh, Pa., Cong. **In France.** Infantry.
- Weed, Raymond H., Westminster, Newburgh, N. Y., Cong.

- White, Paul D., Cache Creek, Okla., Cong. In France. Infantry.
- d Whitehill, James Arthur, Clarinda, Ia., Cong. Aviation.
- Williams, Clarence L., Cache Creek, Okla., Cong. In France. Signal Service.
- Williams, Corp. Clay T., Cache Creek, Okla., Cong., Infantry.
- Williams, Sergt. Roger G., Cache Creek, Okla., Cong. In France. Motor Transportation Corps.
- Willcox, Roy M., Superior, Neb., Cong.
- Willson, Ensign Armour M., Morning Sun, Ia., Cong. Navy.
- Willson, Ewart, Morning Sun, Iowa, Cong. Served in navy. Honorably discharged because of sickness during service.
- Willson, Corp. John E., Jr., Morning Sun, Ia., Cong. In France. Artillery.
- Willson, Leslie M., Sharon, Morning Sun, Ia., Cong. In S. A. T. C. at Monmouth, Ill.
- Wilson, J. Edmund, Sparta, Ill., Cong. Quartermaster Department.
- Wilson, Edward Raymond, Morning Sun, Ia., Cong.
- Wilson, Glenn Thompson, La Junta, Col., Cong. Navy.
- Wilson, Sergt. James Milroy, College Hill, Beaver Falls, Pa., Cong.
- Wilson, Matthew J., Jr., Third Philadelphia, Pa., Cong.
- Wilson, Dr. Samuel M., Los Angeles, Cal., Cong. In France. Medical Corps.
- Wilson, Miss Vida Matthews, Sparta, Ill., Cong. Red Cross Nurse.
- Wissner, Corp. Harry LeRoy, First Beaver Falls, Pa., Cong. In France. Infantry.
- Wright, Ivan M., Vernon, Wis., Cong. In France. Infantry.
- Wylie, Albert C., Eskridge, Kan., Cong.
- Wylie, Corp. George McDonald, Washington, Ia., Cong. Ordnance Dept.
- Wylie, Capt. H. H., College Hill, Beaver Falls, Pa., Cong. Psychological Corps.
- Wylie, Sergt. Melville, Wilkinsburg, Pa., Cong. Quartermaster Department.
- Wylie, Ralston M., Fairgrove, Mich., Cong. In France. Medical Department.
- Wylie, William Arnott, Washington, Ia., Cong. In France. Field Artillery.
- Young, Albert J., Eskridge, Kan., Cong. In France. Artillery.
- Young, George J., Billings, Okla., Cong. In France.

Young, Corp. J. Glenn, Little Beaver, New Galilee, Pa.,  
Cong. In France. Infantry.

Young, Ralph, New Castle, Pa., Cong.

Lathom, Miss Jean, Princeton, Indiana, Cong. Accepted  
as an army nurse, and had purchased her equipment  
(the Government did not equip nurses), when she was  
asked to sign an oath to the Constitution. She offered  
to sign a modified form, pledging loyalty. Her re-  
fusal to take the regular form of oath kept her out  
of service.

## SUPPLEMENTARY LIST

All of the Covenanters whose names are in the Supplementary List, except a few who were honorably discharged because they were not physically qualified for military service, had been examined and accepted, and were awaiting assignment to camp for training when the armistice was signed on November 11, 1918.

Adams, J. R., Sterling, Kan., Cong.  
 Auld, William Kennedy, Oakdale, Ill., Cong.  
 Blair, Joseph A., Brooklyn, N. Y., Cong.  
 Brown, Harold S., Second Boston, Mass., Cong.  
 Brown, Ira I., Slippery Rock, Pa., Cong.  
 Cabeen, John, Blanchard, Ia., Cong.  
 Campbell, Bruce, Hetherton, Mich., Cong.  
 Caskey, Albert B., Kansas City, Mo., Cong.  
 Caskey, Joseph A., Billings, Okla., Cong.  
 Chestnut, James, Billings, Okla., Cong.  
 Chestnut, John, Billings, Okla., Cong.  
 Copeland, Ernest, Quinter, Kan. Cong.  
 Crozier, John M., Third Philadelphia, Pa., Cong.  
 Curry, Robert Wylie, Bloomington, Ind., Cong.  
 Duguid, Katherine, Oakdale, Ill., Cong.  
 Dickson, Robert Stewart, Morning Sun, Ia., Cong.  
 Dodds, William Hector, Denver, Col., Cong.  
 Dodds, William Garrett, Coldenham, N. Y., Cong.  
 Donnelly, Willie, Old Bethel, Houston, Ill., Cong.  
 Dunn, First Lieut. William Gault, Clarinda, Ia., Cong.  
 Edgar, Alvin W., Sharon, Morning Sun, Ia., Cong.  
 Edgar, Willis, Sterling, Kan., Cong.  
 Finley, Leonard S., Old Bethel, Houston, Ill., Cong.  
 Graham, Charles, Quinter, Kan., Cong.  
 Gray, Thomas P., Hetherton, Mich., Cong.  
 Hagadorn, Samuel, Hetherton, Mich., Cong.  
 Harrington, Clarence, Hetherton, Mich., Cong.  
 Hook, Harold P., Central Allegheny, N. S. Pittsburgh, Pa., Cong.  
 Jamison, Clair, Hetherton, Mich., Cong.  
 Kennedy, John, Bloomington, Ind., Cong.  
 Lamont, Joseph, Seattle, Wash., Cong.  
 Leuty, Charles Edward, Morning Sun, Ia., Cong.  
 Leuty, William Henry, Morning Sun, Ia., Cong.  
 Lynn, R. Allen, Old Bethel, Houston, Ill., Cong.  
 Lynn, Victor, White Lake, N. Y., Cong.  
 McCarter, Albert Elwyn, Santa Ana, Cal., Cong.

- McCarter, Irving Leland, Santa Ana, Cal., Cong.  
McClay, Floyd B., Oakdale, Ill., Cong.  
McClay, Lawrence, Oakdale, Ill., Cong.  
McClelland, W. M., New Castle, Pa., Cong.  
McCreedy, William James, First Philadelphia Cong.  
McElhinney, William Writh, Morning Sun, Ia., Cong.  
McFarland, A. J., Billings, Okla., Cong.  
McFarland, Clyde Renwick, Jonathan's Creek, White  
Cottage, O., Cong.,  
McKelvy, K. S., Hetherton, Mich., Cong.  
McKelvy, William, Hetherton, Mich., Cong.  
McKnight, William Harrison, Mercer, Pa., Cong.  
MacKee, Chester K., Central Allegheny, N. S. Pittsburgh,  
Pa., Cong.  
Mehaffy, Bernard D., Sharon, Ia., Cong.  
Mehaffy, C. Clyde, Sharon, Ia., Cong.  
**Martin, Miss Nettie D., Sharon, Morning Sun, Ia., Cong.**  
Reed, McLeod G., United Miami, Northwood, O., Cong.  
Reed, R. Glenn, United Miami, Northwood, O., Cong.  
Reid, John M., Old Bethel, Houston, Ill., Cong.  
Roby, Elton L., Hetherton, Mich., Cong.  
Royer, Luther, Morning Sun, Ia., Cong.  
Rutherford, Robert, United Miami, Northwood, O., Cong.  
Sapcut, William, Cache Creek, Okla., Cong.  
Shortt, William Dudley, Seattle, Wash., Cong.  
Smith, Thomas Adair, Bloomington, Ind., Cong.  
Speer, John, New Castle, Pa., Cong.  
Steele, Samuel Alfred, New Alexandria, Pa., Cong.  
Sterrett, W. Dwight, Cedarville, O., Cong.  
Stormont, John L., Princeton, Ind., Cong.  
Thompson, George A., Hemet, Cal., Cong.  
Todd, John Andrew, Morning Sun, Ia., Cong.  
Todd, Thomas Calvin, Morning Sun, Ia., Cong.  
Torrens, Lloyd, Oakdale, Ill., Cong.  
Walkinshaw, John R., Blanchard, Ia., Cong.  
Whitehill, Allen, Clarinda, Ia., Cong.  
Whitehill, Thomas, Clarinda, Ia., Cong.  
Wilcox, Joseph Leonard, Superior, Neb., Cong.  
Wisely, Walter H., Coulterville, Ill., Cong.  
Woodside, Samuel Harold, Coulterville, Ill., Cong.  
Wylie, Thomas, College Hill, Beaver Falls, Pa., Cong.  
Yellow Fish, Timothy, Cache Creek, Okla., Cong.

## In Memoriam

What has it cost us to win the war?

Look into the strong, vision-seeing young faces on the pages following.

Not long ago all of these boys were throbbing with life, each one full of plans for filling a big place in the world.

Their golden stars now look upon us from our Church's Service Flag. The boys lie at rest in their own congregational cemeteries at home where loving hands can attend their graves; or the golden stars of God's vast service flag shine radiantly down through the long, quiet nights upon their beds in France's fields, where the lilies made room.

That which they did is their memorial.

What will it profit us, having won the war?

David would not selfishly drink the water brought to him from the old home well by valiant soldiers at too great a price, because they had *risked* their lives.

That which these valiant soldiers of ours and their Covenant brothers from overseas, and lads from many lands, have brought us at an infinitely greater price, in that they *gave* their lives, is not for us alone, it is for others as well, for generations following, and for God—an opportunity that we may not refuse, that we dare not throw away; the opportunity to help usher in the long-prayed for and desired day when the kingdoms of this world shall become the kingdom of our Lord and of His Christ.

## Fatal Casualties

*"That these dead shall not have died in vain."*

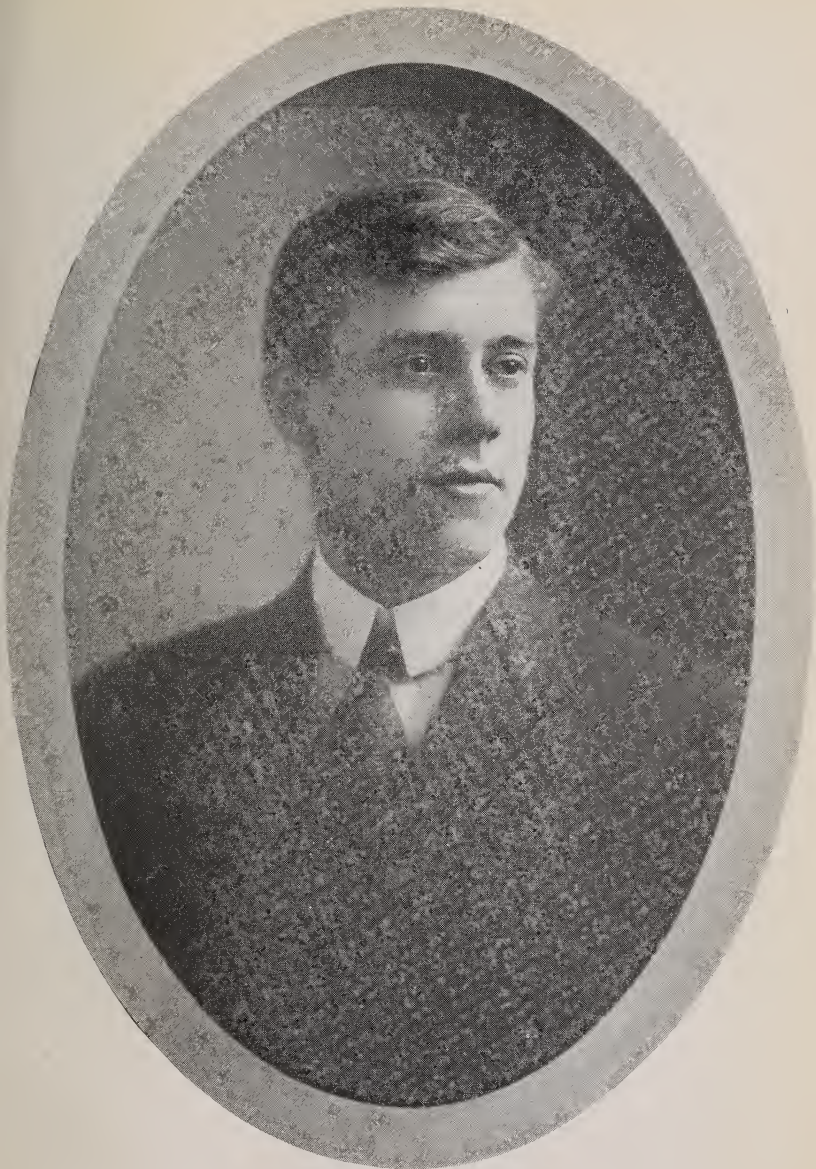
### Private William C. Coleman.

The death of the Rev. William C. Coleman, youngest son of the Rev. Dr. W. J. Coleman, of the Allegheny Congregation, Northside, Pittsburgh, Pa., was announced in a private letter from a friend at the front. Presumably, he was killed in action on Oct. 7, 1918, as the government notification fixed that date in reporting him "missing in action." (Later officially reported killed, same date.)

There was enough of the unusual in the record of his life, especially in the closing months of it, to merit at least a brief review.

When America entered the war, Will Coleman, as we called him, was settled at White Cottage, O., as pastor of a Covenanter congregation. The relations between pastor and people were most cordial. He enjoyed the confidence and esteem of the whole community. His home life was ideal. Early in his pastorate, he was married to Miss Greta Morton, of Cambridge, Mass., and a little daughter came to complete the happiness of the home.

From the first, he felt strongly inclined to enlist in the service of his country. For a time, however, he was able to persuade himself that the field of duty was in the pastorate and in the home. But when the draft came,



PRIVATE REV. WILLIAM C. COLEMAN, CO. H, 58th INFANTRY  
Resigned pastorate of White Cottage, Ohio, Cong., to enter service.  
Killed in action in France, Oct. 7, 1918.



and his name was drawn, he recognized his selection not only as the call of his country, but as a distinct call from God to another field of service. He might, of course, have claimed exemption, as a minister of the Gospel, or on the ground that his wife and child were dependent upon him. The government urged those in his position to weigh carefully their decisions. He could have been exempted by writing his name on a dotted line. Instead, he wrote his name upon another line, thereby waiving all claims for exemption, and was duly enrolled in the American Expeditionary Force. He resigned his charge at White Cottage, settled his family in Cambridge, and on Independence Day, 1918, he sailed away to cross the sea in the uniform of his country.

Ultimately, he became a member of the 58th regiment, and served as a member of an Automatic Rifle squad. The latest letters from him were dated September 21, and as the location of his burial place is given as Septsargis, the presumption is that he fought with his regiment through the Argonne and some distance beyond it, and fell on October 7, about thirty-five miles from Sedan.

He accepted the conditions of military life with cheerfulness. His letters were filled with expressions of admiration for his officers, and never once did he complain of the strictness of military discipline. He spoke sympathetically of the efforts of the various chaplains, under whose ministrations he sat, even when these men were exponents of a different faith. His record would indicate that he sought the most difficult work, and the most dangerous assignments. He volunteered as a "runner," to carry messages to the commanders of troops under

fire. And in his last place of service, he was among those who volunteered to carry on the march forty pounds of rifle ammunition, in addition to his regular soldier's equipment.

Let no one think for one moment that Will Coleman was fool-hardy or that these services were rendered as an exhibition of bravado. Among all the splendid young men who were enrolled in the army, none more modest or retiring could be found. These deeds had their roots in the quiet heroism of one who had determined to do a man's work to the end, whatever or wherever the end might be.

In these respects, the record of Will Coleman in the great war has been paralleled by others who have fallen in the service of their country. The war has produced no heroes, but it has revealed many.

In one respect, however, the record of this beloved son and brother is unique. It is *sui generis*. The word "private" in the caption of this review, is filled with significance. Will Coleman might have obtained a chaplain's commission. The government was calling for chaplains, and he was abundantly qualified to render efficient service in ministering to the spiritual needs of men. He had the gift, the training and the consecration.

During the period of his service, his soldierly qualities attracted the attention of his superior officers, and they offered to recommend him for promotion from the ranks. He declined to take advantage of such opportunities. He said in the last letter he wrote: "I am determined to go through the war as a private."

Why should a man make such a resolve? He made

it for one reason and for one only, and it would be an injustice to the memory of a loyal soldier of Jesus Christ not to record it. With him it was a matter of conscience. Between him and advancement from the ranks there stood an oath which he felt he could not take without disloyalty to his Lord and Saviour. Men may agree with that position, or they may disagree, but every man who cherishes the semblance of a respect for loyalty will bow in honor to the man who is willing to sacrifice, to suffer and to die for his convictions. And that is what he did, as they who knew him best will know. He believed and he taught that in this crisis there was of necessity no conflict between loyalty to country and loyalty to Christ. He maintained that there was a way by which a loyal follower of Jesus Christ could render to Caesar the things that are Caesar's and to God the things that are God's. The way was beset with difficulty. It involved hardship. But it was the way to which he pointed others, and, when the moment came, he himself took that way with the full consciousness that it might end in an unmarked grave in foreign soil. He himself would be the last to cast the slightest reflection upon the integrity of any who took another way of service, because they did not share his convictions, and no review of his life would be worthy of his memory, in which such a suggestion would find a place. Nor, on the other hand, would any tribute be commensurate with the nobility of his life unless it revealed the reason why this man, who was fitted for a higher place in the military scale, chose to serve, and did serve, was willing to die, and at last did die as Private William C. Coleman, faithful to the end, both in the serv-

ice of his country and in the service of his God. History will vindicate the course he took. There are no chevrons on the khaki shroud that mantles the form of our dear friend, but methinks there is a peculiar brightness in his crown of life that shall never fade away.

To bereaved wife and fatherless daughter, he has left a heritage whose intrinsic richness the coming centuries cannot fully reveal, for he could say:

"I have fought a good fight,  
I have finished the course,  
I have kept the faith."

(Rev.) R. J. McKNIGHT.

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**Lieut. William Chalmers Acheson.**

"I do hate to leave the United States, but this is the Lord's war, and I am taking orders from Him; so I will try to be cheerful under His guidance. I have told Him to take me, and do whatever He thinks is best for me; and I know He will." Thus wrote "Chad" Acheson, the subject of this sketch, in a lead-pencil letter from Camp Gordon, after his last visit home, and shortly before he went overseas. He arrived in France about May 20, 1918, and probably saw no strenuous service for some time. His division, the Eighty-second, appears to have been near Toul, and afterwards probably went to Verdun, and about October 7 was officially reported as east of the Meuse.

On June 6, 1918, he wrote: "I work about twelve hours a day now, but if it will win the war any sooner, I will work twelve more." On June 13, when writing of probable German defeat, he said: "Of course that outcome will only come through the hands of God. He alone can



LIEUTENANT WILLIAM CHALMERS  
ACHESON

Pittsburgh, Pa., Cong. Company A,  
320th M. G. Battalion, 82d Division.

Killed in action in Argonne Forest,  
October 14, 1918.



see the end, and we can only plug on, asking His guidance from day to day." On September 6 he wrote: "We have been in the front line for about four weeks, and a very busy time we have had too;" and in the same letter he said: "It will be hard to settle down to a quiet life after living with shells bursting all around you for nearly (—) months. In the past things have been fairly lively, and I have had some very narrow escapes, but the Lord has been wonderfully kind to me and has guided me through many tight places; and He will guide me through many more, I feel confident." He was gassed on one occasion, and at another time a big tree fell across a shell hole in which he had taken refuge from shell fire directed against a patrol he had taken out to find machine gun emplacements.

In his last letter home, a "trench" letter, he said Bulgaria had shown good sense and quit, that Turkey would be the next, and then Austria, and then, well, Uncle Sam's khaki-clad warriors would be homeward bound, adding: "That will be fine, won't it? Of course this will only take place, if the Lord wills it." In the same letter he said: "You ought to see what we have come through the last month." A cable was received from him under the same date, October 2, containing the words: "Lots of action. Still well." A friend received a letter dated October 9. His father received a telegram from Washington on November 14, 1918, that Lieutenant William C. Acheson, Machine Gun Battalion, is officially reported killed in action October 14."

A brother officer, Lieutenant Charles M. Hammond, in sending information concerning his death, wrote as fol-

lows: "Lieut. W. C. Acheson had a perfect record on the Western Front. He never hesitated when in action. On the morning of October 14, about 8.30, Co. A, 320 M. G. Bn., was ordered to go over the top. Lieut. Acheson commanded the 3d Platoon and went forward under heavy shell fire and machine gun fire, striking resistance immediately. His platoon rounded up 28 Boche prisoners and pressed on. He was killed at a machine gun about 9.15 a. m., while trying to clear a woods of Boche. He was buried under heavy shell fire on the 16th by a chaplain near St. Juvin, France, in sight of the Argonne Forest."

Lieutenant Acheson was born at La Junta, Colorado, on December 23, 1890. His mother was Minnie Hill Acheson, who died when he was four years old. He lived with his parents in Denver for a number of years, and there made a profession of faith in Christ in connection with the Denver Reformed Presbyterian Church, and was a member of the Pittsburgh church at the time of his death. He was graduated from Bucknell University in 1916, and was employed for a time with the Allegheny County Engineering Corps, and later with the People's Natural Gas Company of Pittsburgh, Pa. In August, 1917, he went to the Officers' Training Camp at Fort Oglethorpe, and was commissioned second lieutenant on November 27 of that year. In December he was transferred to Camp Gordon and placed in the 320th Machine Gun Battalion, where he was employed in drilling troops till about April 12, 1918, when his battalion was sent to Camp Upton preparatory to their leaving for France.



PRIVATE FIRST CLASS MATTHEW  
WILSON FORSYTH

Third Philadelphia, Pa., Cong. 12th Field  
Artillery, Battery "E"

Killed in action at Saint Mihiel, France,  
September 12, 1918.



It left about April 24, arriving in England about May 8, and in France, as indicated before, about May 20.

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**Matthew Wilson Forsyth.**

Private First Class Matthew Wilson Forsyth, 12th Field Artillery, Battery E, A. E. F., was born in Philadelphia, January 2, 1898, and "officially reported killed in action Sept. 12, 1918, Saint-Mihiel, France." Capt. S. J. Cutler, commanding Battery E, wrote his mother: "Your son was buried the same afternoon, side by side with his comrades, a short distance back of the gun he so gallantly served. The funeral services were conducted by our regimental chaplain, in the presence of the whole battery. Your son was a good soldier, liked and respected by all who knew him. He died a true soldier's death—in action against the enemy. In fact the squad was just in the process of firing the piece. Your son made the supreme sacrifice. The attack was a success in every way, all the objectives being gained by the infantry with exceedingly small losses. Your son, by giving his life, saved the lives of many of our infantry."

Wilson Forsyth's family is among the most noteworthy of the Third Church of the Covenanters, Philadelphia, in which he made his profession of faith in Christ before he was 15 years of age. On April 24, 1917, he volunteered as a soldier of freedom, joining the army for the duration of the war. He spent a few farewell hours with his family Christmas day, and is believed to have sailed for overseas January 12, 1918. Since early spring he is known to have been under frequent fire. His letters home were many and cheery, breathing a spirit of daily

trust in God. About to leave home for the army, he joined the "Pocket Testament League," and on accepting the "little book" gave his word that he would daily read it and pray.

The testimony can be borne to him that he loved Jesus Christ, and knew he fought for the right and in hatred of the wrong. He had a passionate desire to live, yet, in promise of the "crown of life which fadeth not away," he counted not his life dear unto himself. His friends remember him, a fine, clean young fellow, pure of soul, and lithe of limb—every inch a soldier. In the words of his captain, "He died honorably with his face to the foe."

(Rev.) FINDLEY M. WILSON.

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### John Lincoln Downie.

*Quartermaster U. S. Merchant Marine, S.S. San Saba.*

John Downie, son of Robert M. and Martha Vale Downie, of Beaver Falls, Pa., was lost with the Mallory steamship *San Saba*, which struck a German chain mine off the New Jersey coast, fifteen miles southeast of Barnegat, at about one o'clock Friday morning, October 4, 1918.

The boat, a small one of 2700 tons, broke in two and sank almost instantly. Seven men of the crew of thirty-seven were picked up hours later, from floating wreckage, and carried to Norfolk and Newport News by passing vessels. Mr. Downie, being off duty at the time, was in his cabin, probably asleep. There is no doubt that he went down with the ship.

The other quartermaster, who was at the wheel at the time, was lost, as were the captain and two of the mates.



JOHN LINCOLN DOWNIE

College Hill, Beaver Falls, Pa., Cong.  
Quartermaster U. S. Merchant  
Marine.

Lost with S. S. San Saba, Oct. 4, 1918.



It was a dark, cloudy night, with a choppy sea running and there was absolutely no chance to launch the life-boats.

In the summer of 1918 Germany, whose vicious submarine warfare had from the first been directed mainly against the merchant vessels of her enemies, carried the war to American waters and began a series of attacks against the comparatively defenseless, non-convoyed coastwise traffic. Many ships were torpedoed or sunk by gun fire up and down the coast, and several mine fields were laid by submarines. The mine which sank the *San Saba* is reported to have been one of a field of seven sown off the New Jersey coast by the U-117, of which five were swept up by the navy sweepers and two were effective, one sinking the *San Saba* and the other sinking the Spanish steamer *Saetia*, on October 28, northward bound from Cuba, with a cargo of sugar, ten miles off Barnegat Inlet, six men of her crew of thirty being killed and the others escaping in life boats.

John L. Downie left Geneva College in May, 1917, without completing his senior year, and with his older brother, Rex, accepted a position as quartermaster in the coastwise service of the Clyde Steamship Line. In the fall he enlisted in the Naval Reserve Officers' Training School, at Pelham Bay, N. Y. Failing to get his commission here, he returned to the merchant marine, which had now been taken over by the United States Government. He was still in the coastwise service at the time of his death, although he had recently applied for transfer to the Army Transport, which would have taken him across the Atlantic. It was his intention ultimately to

try once more for a commission in the Navy, which branch of the service appealed to him more strongly than the army.

At college John was particularly interested in the work of the literary societies. He was a member of the Aletheorian Society, was a frequent performer and an energetic supporter of all the schemes of the society. He was twice a member of the team representing his society in the annual inter-society contest; and twice a member of a debating team representing the college—in 1915 and 1917. The latter team won from the University of Pittsburgh, supporting the affirmative of the question, "Resolved, that a system of universal military training, similar to the Swiss systems, should be adopted in the United States." His oration on "A Policy of National Isolation," was awarded first place at the Tri-State Intercollegiate Oratorical Contest, held at Waynesburg College, May 9, 1916. It was, in effect, a plea that America should enter the world war; that she should "stand forth in all her strength and, true to her noblest ideals, become the living apostle of liberty and justice and peace to all mankind." Singularly enough his thought anticipated what the United States Government did a year later. He played on the football teams during all four college years and was awarded the football "G." Of an ever social and affectionate disposition, he made many friends, particularly among the men with whom he was associated in college. Practically all of these entered the service of their country. Two or three have fallen and many gold stars have appeared upon the great service flag which hangs in the chapel of his Alma Mater. Nobody could have



W. J. HEMPHILL

Winnipeg, Canada, Cong., Canadian Inf.  
Killed in action at Vimy Ridge, France,  
March 1, 1917.



felt more keenly the rude breaking of ties which came in the spring of 1917, as America entered the war. Nobody looked forward more joyously and hopefully to the reunions that could never be, if at all, until German power was destroyed. And yet nobody went more cheerfully than did he to take up a dangerous task in the service of his country and humanity.

John Downie was nearly twenty-four years old. He was born November 8, 1894.

He was a member of the Reformed Presbyterian Church and took an active part in religious matters.

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### W. J. Hemphill.

Mr. W. J. Hemphill was born near Milford, Co. Donegal, Ireland, in the year 1878. Early in life he united with the Milford Reformed Presbyterian Congregation, in which his parents were honored members. In the year 1902 he removed to the city of Derry, Ireland, and became a member of the Reformed Presbyterian Congregation of that city. He moved to Canada in the year 1907 and soon became associated with those who were endeavoring to plant the Covenanting cause in the city of Winnipeg. At the organization of the congregation he was elected to the office of deacon. Soon after the outbreak of the war he heard his country's call and volunteered for active service. He was killed in action at Vimy Ridge, France, on the first day of March, 1917, and was buried in Villers au Bois military cemetery, France.

Having fought the good fight of faith, he died fighting his country's battles, and is gone to receive his reward.

### Alexander Muirhead

Private Alexander Muirhead was born in Paisley, Scotland, September 27, 1888, and came with his parents, brothers and sisters to Canada in 1907. He made a profession of his faith in Christ, in 1911, uniting with the Reformed Presbyterian congregation of Regina, then being supplied by Licentiate Paul Coleman.

When the war broke out he enlisted with the 79th Cameron Highlanders of Canada, and after training at Winnipeg for some months, sailed for England in December, 1915. While in England this company was transferred to the 43d Battalion, C.E.F., and in March, 1916, they went to France.

The second battle of Ypres was raging at the time, and the Canadians, among them the 43rd Battalion, won for themselves a never dying glory. On the afternoon of June 13, Private Muirhead, with three of his comrades, was in a dug-out waiting for the relief, which was two days overdue, when a shell from the enemy came over, killing two of the boys instantly, wounding the third, leaving the fourth untouched.

The family have many precious memories of Alexander, with his happy disposition and kindly actions. He was gifted with a fine voice, and while in France was the life of the company, keeping up their spirits and his own by helping to organize concerts and taking part in them. It can be truly said of him that although he is gone, his influence still lives on in the hearts of those whom he loved.



ALEXANDER MUIRHEAD

Regina, Canada, Cong. Canadian Inf.  
Killed at second battle of Ypres, France,  
June 13, 1916.



**Herman Wesley Roy.**

Herman W. Roy, son of John and Hannah E. (Patterson) Roy, was born near Margaretville, Annapolis Co., Nova Scotia, Canada, July 22, 1883. Herman was of a quiet and retiring disposition. However, he studied out things for himself, and having deliberately made up his mind concerning anything, was very firm. You could depend on Herman Roy. In early manhood he went to Cornwallis, some twenty miles away, and united with the Cornwallis Reformed Presbyterian congregation. After the death of his father and mother, two sisters and a brother being in Massachusetts, U. S., and two brothers in the Canadian northwest, he was the only one of his father's family in Nova Scotia. He said one day, "I have been thinking that I should enlist. If any one around Margaretville should go I should. There is no one depending on me." That was enough. It was felt then that Herman Roy would certainly be in the ranks and soon he enlisted in the 112th Battalion, Co. D., No. 733669. The 112th Battalion sailed from Halifax, July, 1916. He was sometime in England getting ready for the front. After being in France, and in some engagements, he wrote on the 9th October, 1917, about three weeks before he was killed, "I hope this terrible war soon will be brought to an end, and may God grant a lasting peace, for this war is something terrible to think about, and we Canadians have had a chance to experience our share of it." He was officially reported "Killed in action, October 31, 1917."

**Corporal Henry J. Riddering.**

Corporal Henry J. Riddering was born in Drenthe, Michigan, August 30, 1896, and died February 15, 1919, in Embarkation Hospital No. 1, Hoboken, New Jersey, from diphtheria, following influenza contracted on his way home from France two days before landing in New York.

He had been in the service since May 28, 1918, having on that date enlisted in the Coast Artillery. At the time of his enlistment he was sent to Fort Logan, Colorado, then to Fort Winfield Scott, San Francisco, California. While at Fort Winfield Scott he attained to the rank of corporal. He was next sent to Camp Eustice, Virginia. He sailed from Newport News to France, October 21, 1918.

Nearly six years before his enlistment in the service of his country he had responded to a higher call to duty and privilege, having publicly accepted Jesus as his Saviour and Lord, and united with the Covenanters Church of La Junta, Colorado, October 27, 1912.

Henry Riddering was a choice young man. He had been given personal graces which were a rare possession. He had a winning disposition which found expression, among other ways, in a cheery smile which those who knew him will never forget. He radiated cheerfulness in the home, the church and the community. In his church life his presence and services were specially valuable in the Sabbath school and Young People's Society.

Why one possessing such qualities should have been taken away so early we who remain can not now understand. In the illness which preceded his death he



HERMAN W. ROY  
Cornwallis, Canada, Cong. Canadian Inf.  
Killed in action. Oct. 31, 1917.



spoke with comforting assurance of the way of forgiveness of sins, and how he had sought forgiveness in prayer and as a result looked forward with confidence to the heavenly life beyond. In the full light of that perfect world, what is now dark will be made plain. Until we see the things of the present in that clear light we would say what Jesus has taught us to say, and by His grace made possible for us to say, "Not My will, but Thine, be done."

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### John A. Dodds.

Mr. John A. Dodds enlisted in the service on December 12, 1917, and was sent to Camp Joseph Johnson, Florida. He was with the Motor Truck Co. No. 422, Q.M. Corps. On May 3, 1918, he was at Camp Merritt, New Jersey, and in just two weeks we received notice he had arrived safely overseas. He must have left the port ill for he was in the hospital on the transport all the way over, and on arrival in France was taken to Base Hospital No. 1, and passed away on June 21, of lobar pneumonia. No word of any kind had come from him until June 29, when we had two letters saying he had been too ill to write, and was still in bed and wanted so badly to see us. At four o'clock the same day we had the message.

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### James Arthur Whitehill.

Private James Arthur Whitehill, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. J. Whitehill, Clarinda, Iowa, was born at Clarinda, July 1, 1895, and died in camp, at Ebert's Field, Lonoke, Arkansas, from the Spanish Influenza on October 3,

1918. On March 6 last he enlisted as an aviator and was first sent to San Antonio, Texas. Later he was transferred to Ebert's Field. He was an apt student and enjoyed his flights in the air. As he took sick he was looking forward to the time when he would be sent overseas. In the last of his letters, two of which came every week, he told of his sickness, said he was getting the best of care, and urged his parents to defer their visit until he was well. Suddenly, however, he took worse and in response to a telegram Mr. and Mrs. Whitehill left for the camp. They had just reached Little Rock when informed of Arthur's death. In the absence of the pastor, the funeral services were conducted by Licentiate Charles T. Carson, assisted by Rev. W. C. Williamson, D.D., pastor of Clarinda U. P. Church, on Monday afternoon, October 7. His body was laid to rest with military honors.

Arthur was an exemplary young Christian. Uniting with the Church at the age of 16, he continued a most loyal member. He was also popular with his school and church associates. While other young men learn obedience at the camp, this was not true of him. He had learned it at home. To us the mother said, "Arthur never disobeyed us." What a beautiful tribute. Knowing that, we are not surprised that he so endeared himself to his superior officers, soldiers and nurses that they all wept as he passed away. (Rev.) S. J. JOHNSTON.

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### Roy E. Finley.

Private Roy E. Finley, son of W. H. and Mary Finley, of Old Bethel, Houston, Ill., congregation, became a sol-



CORP. HENRY J. RIDDERING  
La Junta, Col., Cong. Artillery.  
Died enroute home from France,  
Feb. 15, 1919.



dier of the U. S. army on June 24, 1918, and entered service at Camp Taylor, Ky. He became section leader in Battery 6, 13th Battalion, F. A. R. D. He was to have received his stripes and be made first sergeant on August 19. Realizing that this was as high a promotion as he could have without taking the oath, he told his officers he did not desire further promotion and requested that he be transferred to the barn.

He was so transferred at his own request and took up the veterinary course. He was transferred to Veterinary Corps, Battery C, 4th Battalion, a few days before he took sick, and would have been made sergeant at that place in a short time. He died October 3, 1918.

He had been a member of Old Bethel, Ill., congregation since May 20, 1907. He was a young man of ability and nobility of character.

He was president of the Young People's Society at the time of his death, and a worker in the Sabbath School.

He appreciated the honor of being an American soldier and enjoyed his work.

His father and mother reached him three days before his death, and although he was not able to talk much, he gave assurance that he was prepared to render up his account and was not afraid to die.

The one gleaming star in our service flag does not symbolize an unfinished life, for "We live in deeds, not years."

This tribute is from the members of his Sabbath School class.

## Norman Knox Thompson.

Norman Knox Thompson, a member of Third New York, N. Y., congregation, died on October 18, 1918, while in his country's service. He was born May 18, 1892, and was baptized by Rev. Dr. F. M. Foster, who, on November 19, 1917, also married him. His wedded life continued for but eleven months less one day. On March 27, 1918, he became a volunteer in the United States Naval Reserve Force as yeoman, first class, and was stationed at the Brooklyn Navy Yard at the time of his death. Mr. Thompson was unusually bright and capable, and had offers of good positions awaiting him after the war; one of these a place as partner in a successful business. He is survived by his wife and parents, whose grief is keen, for he was a great lover of home.

*Letters to Mr. Norman K. Thompson's Widow.*

United States Navy Yard.

New York, October 18, 1918.

My Dear Mrs. Thompson:—This office wishes to extend to you its deepest sympathy in your present bereavement.

You are certainly in a position to feel that the sacrifice which you have been called upon to make has been as beneficial to the Government, as would have been the case if your husband had been lost in the front line trenches in France.

His services were as assential as any could possibly be, as he represented a well-defined wheel in the machinery which transported our men to France and maintained them there.

Yours very truly,

W. J. WILLIS, U. S. N. R.



JOHN A. DODDS

Portland, Oregon, Cong. Motor Truck  
Co. 422, Q. M. C.

Died in France, June 29, 1918.



As a result of nearly ten years' personal acquaintance with Norman Knox Thompson, I am glad to say that I regarded him as a splendid example of Christian manhood. In all matters of religion he claimed the right, which protestants have always claimed, of private judgment, and as a result was able to give a reason for his faith.

His influence with young men was most inspiring and will live on in their lives through the years.

BURT B. FARNSWORTH,  
Sec. 23d St. Branch, New York Y. M. C. A.

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### Guy M. Buck.

Guy M. Buck, of Millville, Pa., died November 11, 1918, at Great Lakes Training Station, near Chicago, where he had been since the previous July. His death was due to cerebro meningitis, which followed influenza. The young man settled in Sterling, Kan., in 1914. He united with the Reformed Presbyterian church and was a member of the Young People's Society and Sabbath School.

In July he enlisted in the navy and went to the Great Lakes station to get his training.

He is survived by his parents, who reside at Millville, Pa.

Rev. J. G. McElhinney, Mr. Buck's pastor, says:

"The case of Guy Buck was a very exceptional one. He came into this community a total stranger in search of employment. He located after a time at the home of Mr.

J. C. Wilkey where he has spent the most of his time since working on the farm. He had not been in this home very long until, through the influence of Mr. and Mrs. Wilkey, he professed his faith in Christ and united with our church. He was baptized, attended the communion and seemed to love the church and to be attached to her during the rest of his short Christian life. When away from Sterling he made it a point to get in touch with the Covenanter church if there was one to be reached. After he went to the Great Lakes he wrote me that he desired to find the church at Chicago and requested me to send him the name and address of the pastor there. During the short time he lived in Sterling, Guy came to me a number of times either for special prayer, or for advice or help on the young people's topic when he was to lead or make remarks, and in many other ways showed his real interest in religion and the church of his choice. His letter to me from the Great Lakes closed with these words: 'Appreciating you and what you have done for me, also giving Christ the credit, I will keep on trying to do what is right toward all, also hoping for yours, and remembering you in my prayers.'

"He could have been scarcely more attached to his own home than he was to the members of the Wilkey family, and they feel very keenly the loss which his death means to them, for his kindness and thoughtfulness, especially for the children, had won for him a warm place in the heart of each member of the home. I am sure all his friends and loved ones, especially his parents, will have great satisfaction in the evidence Guy gave of a real interest in Christ, and their loss will be



JAMES ARTHUR WHITEHILL  
Clarinda, Iowa, Cong. Aviator.  
Died Oct. 3, 1918.



made up for in some degree by the hope they have of his eternal gain. His friend and pastor,

“(Rev.) J. G. McELHINNEY”

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### James Hall Joseph.

James Hall Joseph, son of Elder and Mrs. T. J. Joseph of Hopkinton, Iowa, was born in 1890, and died of pneumonia in Base Hospital 101 on November 26, 1918, and his body lies in the American Cemetery at St. Nazaire, France. He belonged to Co. 9, Sealed Artillery Reserve Division, American Expeditionary Forces.

Only four months earlier he left the farm which he and his brother Lyle, who preceded him to France, had cultivated. Neither of them claimed exemption. A letter received from Hall, written by him twelve days before his death, stated that he was in the hospital with a light attack of pneumonia, but was nearly well. Evidently he had a relapse.

James Hall Joseph joined the Church early, and he really joined. He gave his money, his time and his interest to it. His naturally genial disposition, his ability, the education gained in Lenox College from which he graduated in 1913, were not reserved for his own selfish interests. While in College he belonged to the baseball and basketball teams. He also took part in intercollegiate debating and later, in local affairs, was secretary of the Hopkinton Shipping Association. Better still, he was a trusted friend in a large neighborhood.

He was assistant superintendent of the Sabbath School and when singing practice or anything else was announced, Hall was almost certain to be present. He was

a general willing helper at anything and one on whom everyone came to depend. He became a leader of the young people, was the one to offer a team to make transportation easy, assisted the social committee and always volunteered his help in emergencies. His auto took the big load to the Blanchard Young People's Convention in 1915, a round trip of 640 miles. He made everything work better for his presence. His steady good humor, his ready laugh and his unfailing generosity made him a favorite not only with the grown people, but also with the children whom he always noticed. His name was a recommendation for the Master and the Church to others. His life closed just when it was thought he would soon be safely home to take his place in the Church and the community. We firmly trust he is more "safely home" than we expected.

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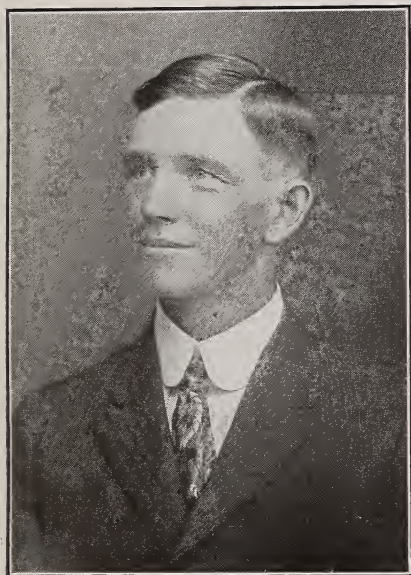
#### Robert Woodruff Culmer.

Robert Woodruff Culmer, son of Harry B. and Margaret E. Culmer, was born July 9, 1899. Always a resident of College Hill, his bright face and sunny wit was known to all.

Early in life he associated himself with the Sabbath-school of College Hill Reformed Presbyterian Church and he was always known as one who could be counted upon as being in his place.

Some few years later he united with this congregation upon a profession of faith. And to this people he was ever loyal.

At sixteen years of age he entered Co. B. of the old 10th regiment of the Pennsylvania National Guard. This



ROY E. FINLEY

Old Bethel, Ill., Cong. Battery C, 4th  
Battalion. Veterinary Department.

Died Oct. 3, 1918.



was the company with which his father had served in the Spanish-American war.

In April, 1915, he went with his company to the Mexican border. There the national guard were made a part of the Federal army.

And so upon his return from the border in the autumn of that same year he was mustered out the Federal service with an honorable discharge.

And he thus became again a member of the Pennsylvania National Guard.

With the entrance of our nation into the great war, the National Guard was again called into service, and so Robert was again inducted with his company into the Federal army.

And after a brief period of intensive training at Camp Cuthbertson and at Camp Hancock, the Twenty-eighth division, of which Company B, 110th regiment, was now a part, set sail for France.

There, during last May and June, they underwent another period of training and then they were hurriedly moved towards the front, in those momentous days of last July.

It is common history, now, that the 28th division was a decisive factor in that second battle of the Marne. Robert reported through his last letter, written soon after that battle, that he had been providentially permitted to pass through the carnage of those days unscathed.

And thus saved in his first battle, he went forward with every struggle of his company until the second day of the great and final drive in the Argonne forest.

There on September 27 he gave his last full measure of devotion for country and for Christ.

Among those who mourn his loss, he leaves a mother, Mrs. Margaret Culmer, and two brothers, Sergeant John Culmer, now wounded in France, and Sergeant Howard Culmer, yet with the aviation service at Kelly Field, Houston, Texas.



NORMAN KNOX THOMPSON  
Third New York Cong. U. S. Naval  
Reserve.

Died Oct. 18, 1918.



## Other Casualties

### WOUNDED

#### CORPORAL CHESTER R. FOX,

Wounded in the Argonne Forest Drive, Sabbath, Sept. 29, 1918.

Chester R. Fox, of the Allegheny, N. S. Pittsburgh, Pa., Congregation, left Pittsburgh, Oct. 6, 1917. May 18, 1918, he was taken to France. Soon after reaching France he was placed in the British forces, but finally returned to American forces, and when the big drive in Argonne Forest started, Sept. 26, 1918, his Division, and especially his Battalion, were the first to go over the top. On the morning of Sabbath, Sept. 29, he was struck on the cheek by a piece of shrapnel from a bursting shell. The wound was not of a serious nature, but he was taken to a hospital at Vichy, France, where he stayed until Nov. 2, when he was returned to his Company, and twenty minutes after getting back to his Company, they were again ordered into action and stayed in until the armistice was signed, and without injury.

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#### ALLEN K. GILCHRIST.

Severely Wounded in Argonne Forest, Sept. 29, 1918.

Both the 110th Engineers and the Argonne Forest will be remembered so long as history is read, and the Great War is retold to coming generations. Private Allen K. Gilchrist of the Superior, Nebraska, Congregation, was of Co. C. of the 110th Engineers. He was severely wounded Sept. 29th, 1918, in the Argonne Forest, while assisting the infantry in the capture of Varennes.

They had been making a rapid drive forward for three days during which time the Germans had been retreating toward Varennes where they made a desperate stand. Allen wrote that after three days of fighting with bullets and shells flying all about, he had become so accustomed to dodging them that he felt almost bullet-proof and at the time he was wounded had no fear of getting hit. When he heard the shriek of the shell, he dropped to the ground with his face turned toward the right. The shell burst on the right side, one piece of shrapnel shattered his arm and penetrated his lung, another struck him in the face, cutting his upper lip, knocking out five front teeth and crushing the roof of his mouth. He was

not rendered unconscious, and was able to walk back a little ways, where he was picked up by the ambulance and taken to the field hospital. The shrapnel was removed from his lung the next day and medical attention given to his mouth and lip. From there he was moved to the evacuation hospital, and was able to be up in three weeks. Varennes was taken two days after Allen was wounded, and his comrades kept on advancing. He was anxiously awaiting the day when he would be released from the hospital to join his company again in the great drive. But the armistice was signed before he was able to go, and in November an x-ray examination proved that there was still a piece of bone in the lung. This necessitated another operation and several months' stay in the hospital. He was in a hospital and under medical care in or about Paris until some time in March, 1919, when he was brought back to America, and placed in Camp Dodge for further treatment. He writes that there is no scar on his face, that the roof of his mouth is in good shape, but his shoulder is not as flexible as formerly. The community, his friends, and his family, are proud of his manliness, courage, and patriotism.

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### LANCELOT GASSNER JOHNSTON

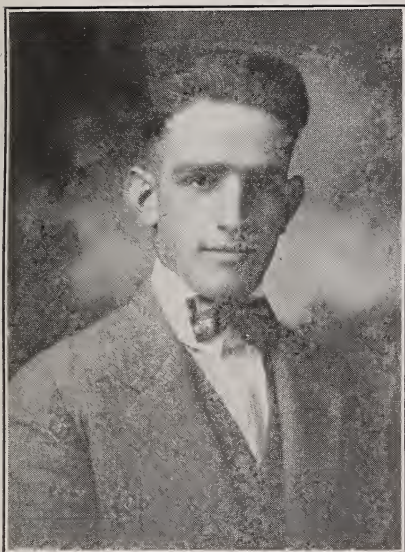
Lancelot Gassner Johnston, of Third New York Congregation, enlisted as a private in the Canadian Royal Scotch Highlanders, (the Black Watch). Went "over the top" and fought in enemy trenches. He was wounded in heel, and was in hospital in England for several months. Later he was wounded in the fingers and was off duty for several weeks. He was wounded a third time, in the forearm and side, and was in a hospital in England for several months. When healed of these last wounds, the wound in the heel opened afresh and he was again in the hospital in England for several months. Finally he was invalided to Canada, and was in a hospital there for a number of months. Though not fully healed, he applied for and received, honorable discharge.

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### HOWARD HUTCHESON M'GEE

Wounded in Belleau Woods, June 16, 1918.

Howard Hutcheson McGee, Olathe, Kansas, Cong., was drafted October 2, 1917. He boarded the "America," April 4th, 1918, sailed April 6th, and arrived at Brest, France, April 15th. He was drilled for eight weeks before going to the front, when he was sent to the Chateau Thierry sector in the Bois-de-Belleau woods, and entered the firing line, June 14th, 1918. He was wounded by a piece of shrapnel bursting in



GUY M. BUCK  
Sterling, Kansas, Cong. Navy.  
Died Nov. 11, 1918.



the air, June 16. Was treated in the field hospitals, 5 and 7, and then sent to Base Hospital, No. 1, Vichy, France, where he was operated on for empyema, caused by the wound, about July 10th. After treatment in several hospitals he sailed September 13th on the "Northern Pacific" and landed in New York, Sept. 19th. Received his discharge at Camp Funston, March 29th, 1919.

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#### CHARLES W. M'GREGOR

Charles W. McGregor, of Almonte, Ontario, Canada, Cong., was wounded in France, October 2, 1918. He was acting as a stretcher-bearer carrying wounded off the field. While stooping over a wounded soldier, doing something for him, he was struck on the thigh with a piece of shrapnel which entered the flesh at the hip and came out near the knee. The bone was not shattered or broken, but it must have been an ugly wound, for nearly all the time since he has been in the Canadian General Hospital in England, either at Addenbrookes, Cambridge, or at Moor Barracks. He will be able to use the leg but will be crippled.

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#### NEHLEY E. NADDOUR

Nehley E. Naddour, of New Castle, Pa., Cong., enlisted July 19, 1917. Discharged Jan. 9, 1919. He was wounded at Lorraine, July 14, 1918, by a piece of shrapnel in the hip. He was again wounded at Chateau Thierry, August 12, 1918, in the leg, by shrapnel, and was in a hospital for seven weeks.

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#### CORPORAL PERCIVAL L. SHAW

According to the official report Corporal Percival L. Shaw, West Hebron, N. Y., Cong., Company K, 105th Infantry, was "severely wounded in action" on September 29, 1918. During the battle fought that day he was twice wounded. The first injury was slight; but after fighting for five hours, he received a shrapnel wound in the right arm which completely disabled him. He was sent to a hospital in London where he made a good recovery and returned to duty about the first of November, having crossed the Hindenberg line with his machine-gun squad when the armistice was signed.

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#### FRANK S. SMITH

Frank S. Smith, of the Bloomington, Indiana, Cong., has an order which reads: "Private First Class Frank S. Smith, 9215 S. S. U. 510 is hereby authorized to wear one wound

chevron, for being wounded and gassed at Braisne, Aisne, France, on September 13, 1918." S. S. U. 510 was composed mostly of Harvard University students who had all volunteered. The entire section was allowed to have the Croix de Guerre painted on their ambulances for its efficiency and bravery in caring for the wounded during August in the Chevre des Dames sector. He was at the front for several days in July in the Chateau Thierry drive. He was sent home as a convalescent soldier in February.

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## GASSED

### WILLIAM LOCKE

William Locke, First Newburgh, N. Y., Cong., 152nd Field Signal Battalion, was gassed on Sept. 9, 1918. He remained in France three days when he was sent to Base Hospital No. 29, Toltenton, England, remaining there until the 1st of December, and arrived in New York, December 22, 1918.

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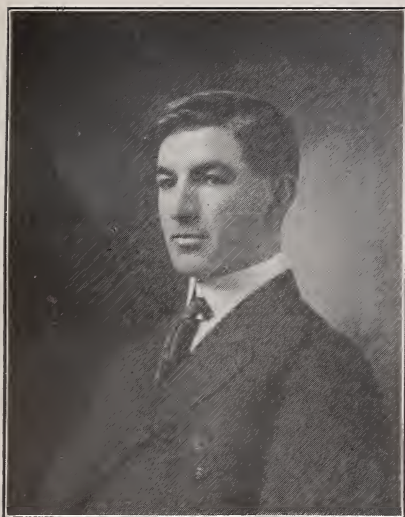
### SERGT. HOWARD A. M'DONALD

Sergt. Howard A. McDonald, Los Angeles, Cal., cong., enlisted in the Engineers, Oct. 25, 1917, at the age of 20. He reached France in Feb. 1918. He was at the front in the Toul sector, in action in the second battle of the Marne from its beginning to Fismes, where he was gassed while rescuing a wounded comrade. He served in the Observation Group known as F. R. S. His duty was to locate enemy batteries, machine gun nests, and other enemy activities, and so direct the fire of the artillery. This led him into extremely dangerous positions. He had just directed his headquarters in the demolition of an enemy squad of 35 men, when the enemy shell fire got the range of his post with the result that his comrade was wounded and himself gassed. After two months in the hospital he rejoined his group just after the cutting off of the St. Mihiel salient and continued in action until the signing of the armistice found them before Metz. He received his sergeant promotion Dec. 11, 1918. His Company was transferred to the 74th Engineers with which he returned to the U. S. and was honorably discharged at Camp Kearney, March 25, 1919.

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### RENWICK N. PATTON

Renwick N. Patton, Sterling, Kansas, Cong., of Co. C, 110th Field Signal Battalion enlisted in the spring of 1917 and was called into service Aug. 7 of the same year. He was sent to France in May, 1918, and was gassed on Oct. 5 in the Argonne Forest. He was then sent to the hospital where he remained until Dec. 23.



JAMES HALL JOSEPH  
Hopkinton, Iowa, Cong. Heavy Artillery.  
Died in France, Nov. 26, 1918.



## Distinguished Honors for Heroism

LIEUT. W. CHAD. ACHESON

(See portrait on a preceding page.)

### **Awarded Distinguished Service Cross for Extraordinary Heroism in Action in Europe.**

Rev. T. H. Acheson, D.D., the father of Lieut. Acheson, on March 28, 1919, wrote that he had received word from the War Department at Washington concerning the manner of his son's death in Europe, quoting as follows:

"This office has been advised by the commanding general, American Expeditionary Forces, that he has awarded the distinguished-service cross posthumously to your son, William Chalmers Acheson, late second lieutenant, 320th Machine Gun Battalion, for extraordinary heroism in action in Europe.

Very respectfully,

RALPH THOMSON,  
Adjutant General."

The following additional items are from General Orders, 82d Division, A. E. F., France, March 8, 1919:

"2nd Lieut. William Chalmers Acheson (Deceased), 320th M. G. Bn., For extraordinary heroism in action near St. Juvin, France, 14 October, 1918.

"Seeing a flank position left exposed by the non-arrival of an infantry regiment, Lieutenant Acheson promptly moved his 4 guns to the position and held off a strong attack by the enemy. During the action thirty prisoners were taken, but nearly all his platoon had been killed or wounded. Lieutenant Acheson personally operated a gun, and although wounded, poured a most effective fire in the ranks of the enemy, continuing until he died from loss of blood."

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### **DAVID METHENY RECEIVES CROIX DE GUERRE.**

David Metheny, Second Philadelphia, Cong., born in Edinburgh, Scotland, May 13, 1896. Enlisted in the United States Army Ambulance Service, October 10, 1917. Volunteered for oversea duty, and was sent to France in January, 1918. His section, S. S. U. 534, attached to the 12th Division of the First French Army, went to the front in March, and saw

active service until the signing of the armistice. The section as a whole was cited for its work in the Spring drive. David Metheny was awarded the Croix de Guerre for special work on the 30th and 31st October, 1918.

General Headquarters of the

French Armies of the East

Staff Office

Bureau of Personnel

(Decorations)

Order No. 12823 "D" (certificate)

After Approbation of the Commander General in Chief of the American Exp. Forces in France, The Marshal of France, Commander in Chief of the French Armies of the East, cited at the order of the Division.

Private David Metheny, Mc 8309, of the S. S. U. 534

"A driver full of composure. This attracted notice repeatedly, especially during the days of the 30 to 31 of October, 1918, in making sure of the evacuations in spite of a violent bombardment by poison shells."

At General Headquarters, Jan 12, 1919  
The Marshal,

Commander in Chief of the French Armies of the East  
For a Certified Document  
The Lieutenant Colonel

PETAIN

Chief of the Personnel Bureau  
(signed) NANTIGNY.

### PRIVATE ROBERT F. GARVIN DECORATED WITH CROIX DE GUERRE

Robert F. Garvin, of the College Hill, Beaver Falls, Pa., Cong., enlisted in April, 1917. He belonged to the 145th Ambulance Co., 112th Sanitary Train, 37th Division, A. E. F. He sailed for France in June, 1918, and went with his division directly to the front. He saw service in Alsace Lorraine, Argonne and St. Mihiel. Then they went to Belgium and aided in its final liberation. He was a messenger or runner throughout those several drives, but escaped without injury, and was awarded the Croix de Guerre by King Albert of Belgium.

### LOWELL E. HUSTON.

Lieutenant Kenneth McCreary, of New Castle, Pa., wrote his home people that the day before the armistice was signed he asked for a volunteer to operate a machine gun against the enemy in the woods. A certain boy responded and did some brave work. He destroyed two German machine-gun nests. When the men were ordered to seek shelter, this



ROBERT WOODRUFF CULMER  
College Hill, Beaver Falls, Pa., Cong.  
Killed in action at Argonne Forest  
September 27, 1918.



same boy said he would stay until his officer was ready to go, although he was in direct line of the enemy's fire. For his bravery he was recommended for promotion, but advancement ceased with the signing of the armistice. It was not until a few days later that Lieutenant McCreary learned that this brave boy was Lowell E. Huston, of our Blanchard, Iowa, congregation, and that he had been a student at Geneva College in 1916.

## Story of the Three Covenanter Ambulances

When America entered the war, on Friday, April 6, 1917, and our Covenanter boys began to get into military service, and go overseas, it was inevitable that the members of the Church remaining at home would engage in every sort of helpful co-operation, and one notable service which they rendered was the supply of ambulances and afghans. The first appeal published in the *Christian Nation* was for an indefinite sum of money with which to purchase one ambulance, and permission was secured from the Government to present it to the overseas American Red Cross, and to letter it: "Gift of the Reformed Presbyterian (Covenanter) Church of North America." The project was communicated to Robert Holmes, of the Ballymoney, Ireland, congregation, who readily secured consent from the British Government. Through Mr. Foster, of the same congregation, a dealer, who generously agreed to waive his profit, Mr. Holmes arranged to purchase for us a Ford ambulance, made according to Red Cross military specifications, by W. Harold Perry, of London, for \$1,000. On April 15, 1918, £208-6-8 was cabled to Mr. Holmes in form of a draft on London via Belfast, with the following message: "Purchase ambulance. Cable receipt." On April 26, Mr. Holmes cabled thus: "Money received. Completing purchase." On June 18, 1918, Capt. Erastus Corning, Medical Red Cross, U. S. A., Camp Hospital No. 36, Southampton, England, delivered to Mr. Holmes a receipt, reading: "Received



DAVID METHENY

Second Philadelphia, Pa., Cong. Ambu-  
lance Driver.

Awarded Croix de Guerre.



here this date, June 18, one Ford ambulance in good condition. Deep appreciation is expressed for this timely gift." On June 27, 1918, writing from France, S. Dales Foster, a Covenanter soldier, in a letter to his father, Rev. H. G. Foster, said: "While in England I saw an ambulance go by, and on reading the inscription on the side, saw: 'Gift of the Reformed Presbyterian (Covenanter) Church of North America;' so there's at least one of those here on the job. It is serving at a base." And on July 16, 1918, Capt. Erastus Corning wrote us and from his letter an extract is here quoted: "I have been intending for some time past to write you, to express our appreciation of the generous action of the Covenanters in providing the ambulance which came to us through the Red Cross." It was put to work the day it arrived, and has been in constant use ever since, sometimes night and day. Motor transportation seems to be a thing we can never have in too great abundance, so your gift has come to the right place. It may be that some of you wish that it might have gone to France, but I can assure you that it could not be more busy, nor, in some ways, of greater use if it were. Unfortunately, the censorship rules forbid my telling you what part of England it is in, or describing, as I should very much like to, the exact nature of the work it is doing, but of one thing you may be sure, and that is that it is carrying our troops, and doing its part in the war as directly as if it were in use at the very front.

"The afghans are much admired, and will be of the greatest value as the cold weather approaches."

Funds continued to come in, until two additional Ford ambulances were supplied. On seeing a picture of the

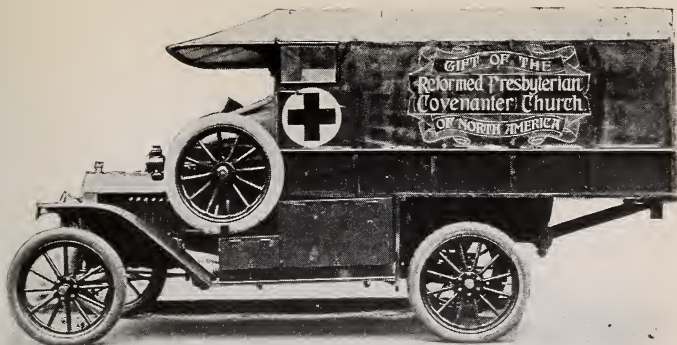
first one, Mrs. Vale Downie, Beaver Falls, Pa., suggested the reproduction on the second ambulance of the Church's banner, and the pictures of the second and third ambulances herewith show that Mr. Holmes succeeded in carrying out the suggestion.

Still the contributions continued to flow in for the Ambulance Fund, and considerable money was on hand toward the purchase of a fourth ambulance when the armistice was signed.

The names of the donors of the Three Thousand Dollars are given herewith:

### CONTRIBUTORS.

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Pritchard, Montclair, (N. J.) Congregation .....	\$10.00
Miss Isabella Stewart's S. S. Class, Cincinnati (O.) Congregation .....	2.50
Mrs. Anna Pritchard George, Montclair, (N. J.) Cong.	5.00
Prof. R. J. G. McKnight, Ph.D., R. P. Seminary .....	5.00
James A. McAteer, Eighth St., Pittsburgh Cong. ....	10.00
Rev. R. H. Stoddard, Washington, D. C. ....	1.00
Covenanter Young People's Union, Bethel Cong., Sparta, Ill., by J. T. Finley.....	10.50
Mrs. Dora E. Ridgeway, Coulterville, Ill., by J. S. Tibby .....	2.00
Elizabeth McIlroy, St. Louis, Mo., by Agnes McIlroy	5.00
Rev. J. C. McFeeters, D. D., pastor of Second Phila- delphia Cong. ....	5.00
Miss Edna Elder, Cavour, So. Dakota, a member of Stafford, Kansas, Cong. ....	4.00
A friend, by Miss Edna Elder .....	1.00
(From the R. P. Seminary, N. S., Pittsburgh).	
John K. Gault .....	5.00
Boyd A. White .....	3.00
A. Wylie Redpath .....	5.00
Alvin W. Smith .....	5.00
J. French Carithers .....	5.00
Charles T. Carson .....	5.00—
(By Charles T. Carson).	28.00
Middletown, Pa., Cong. ....	16.10
(By Rev. J. B. Willson).	





Collection on Thanksgiving Day by Montclair, N. J. Congregation .....	10.00
Prof. D. B. Willson, N. S, Pittsburgh, Pa.....	5.00
Mrs. Mary J. Mannors, Wahoo, Neb. ....	2.00
A member of Lisbon, N. Y. Cong. ....	5.00
Miss Sadie McNeil, 3d N. Y. Cong. ....	5.00
Mary M. Taylor, Verona, Pa. ....	10.00
Misses Mary M. and Fanny H. McDonald, First Boston Cong. ....	10.00
Wm. McCoy, Triadelphia, W. Va.....	5.00
Miss Ruth Cubbison, Novo, O. ....	5.00
W. H. Moore, Brooklyn, N. Y., Cong.....	1.00
Edith Burneson, E. Palestine, O. ....	5.00
W. J. Walkinshaw, Bostwick, Neb. ....	5.00
Mrs. Jane Nixon, First Boston Cong. ....	10.00
R. P. Sabbath-school, Greeley, Col., by Mrs. Emily D. Orr, Tr. ....	19.52
Wilkinsburg, Pa., Cong. ....	68.70
Wilkinsburg, Pa. S. S. ....	85.40
Wilkinsburg, Pa., Y. P. Misionary Society ...	25.00—
(By S. R. Wills, Tr.)	179.10
Young People's Society, Geneva Cong. Beaver Falls, Pa. ....	5.00
Mary B. McDowell, York, N. Y., Cong. ....	5.00
James F. Mackee, Pittsburgh, Pa. ....	10.00
Miss M. E. Lyons (N. S. Church), Marissa, Ill. ....	2.00
Mrs. James Elliott, Caro, Mich. ....	3.00
J. M. Balph, M. D., Beaver Falls, Pa. ....	5.00
J. J. Thompson, Lieb, Texas ....	10.00
S. S. Bloomington, Ind., R. P. church, by Henry Russell, Tr. ....	27.50
Thomas Neely, 3d N. Y. ....	5.00
R. J. Bole, 2d New York ....	10.00
Mr. and Mrs. M. Z. Aiken, Columbus, Ohio ....	5.00
L. M. S., Syracuse, N. Y., Cong.; per Mrs. A. A. Wylie	35.00
John A. McIlvaine, 2d New York ....	10.00
W. M. Moore, M.D., La Junta, Col. ....	10.00
"A Friend," Columbiaville, Mich. ....	5.00
R. P. Sabbath-school Class, Roscoe Adams, Sec., Oakdale, Ill. ....	10.00
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	33.50
(None of the above belong to the Covenanters Church, but all this was collected by Miss Elmira Marshall, of 514 Jeanette street, a member of Wilkinsburgh, Pa.)	
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The following contributions are from members of Chicago congregation sent by Margaret Cunningham; Miss Guthrie, Mrs. McCandless, the Thompson family, Mr. and Mrs. Moore, each \$2; Miss McComb, Miss Cunningham, Miss Viehnig, Miss Barclay, Mrs. McKnight, each \$1; Mr. Smith, 50c; Mrs. Mueller, 25c; Mrs. Lancaster, 10c; total .....	
Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Patterson, United Miami Cong...	10.00
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99

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W. H. Middleton, Bostwick, Neb. ....	2.00
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Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Orr, Winchester, Kan., Cong. ....	3.00
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Sabbath School, Denver, Col., by James Carson.....	6.00
S. J. Huston, Morning Sun, Iowa .....	15.00
Mrs. R. W. Fullerton, Sterling, Kan.....	10.00
Mrs. J. Garfield Houston, 920 Cedar avenue, N. S., Pittsburgh, Pa. ....	5.00
Oliver Mearns, Bostwick, Nebraska .....	5.00
Mrs. W. J. Curren, 3d New York Cong.....	5.00
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F. L. McClelland, Topeka, Kan.....	3.00
L. M. S., Santa Ana, Cal., by J. S. Tibby.....	10.00
Elizabeth B. Dodds, College Hill, Beaver Falls, Pa...	1.00
In Memory of their mother, Mrs. Marshall, by Elmira H. Marshall and Mrs. Mary M. Taylor, Verona, Pa.	50.00
C. Y. P. U. of Superior, Neb., by Clifford Elliott, Tr.	20.00
Joseph Ewing, Glenwood, Minn.....	25.00
Mrs. F. F. Reid, \$5, and Misses Mable and Mary Dickey, \$5, Youngstown, O., Cong. and Miss Millie McFarland, \$5, Bear Run, Pa., Cong., all by Mrs. F. Reid .....	15.00
Sabbath School, Lisbon, N. Y., R. P. Cong., by M. Gertrude Smith, Tr. ....	6.00
Mrs. Mary B. Mitchell, New Galilee, Pa.....	5.00
Mary E. McKelvy, Seattle, Wash.....	3.00
Mrs. E. McCormick, York, N. Y., Cong.....	3.00
Mr. and Mrs. L. M. McDowell, Eskridge, Kan.....	2.00



## Ambulance Afghans Made by Covenanter Women and Children

Ambulances need afghans. When it became evident that sufficient money would be contributed to purchase an ambulance for war relief work overseas Mrs. Ella Pritchard Christner, of the Montclair, N. J., Congregation, suggested that an appeal be made to the women and children of the Church for afghan squares. The first appeal is herewith reproduced:

### *A Practical and Welcome Suggestion.*

"A member of the Montclair Covenanter Red Cross Unit suggests that the women of our Church supply the material for two afghans (which the dictionary defines as a kind of a worsted blanket or wrap) to accompany the ambulance. The usual size is 7x9 feet, made by piecing together a sufficient number of knit woolen squares, 6x6 inches each. Our Covenanter women and girls can each knit one, of any color of yarn you happen to have in the house, and mail it in an ordinary mailing envelope to this office. Mrs. Ella P. Christner, of the Montclair unit, with the help of other members, will join them into complete afghans. The need is for 252 squares, 6x6 inches, for each afghan, or 504 squares for the two afghans. This will be a labor of love that will contribute to the comfort of many a soldier boy. We are confident that this appeal will bring a quick response."

Our confidence was richly rewarded. The giving of

squares for the afghans kept friendly pace with the giving of dollars for the ambulances, until in all, the gifts totalled above three thousand of each. Eight complete afghans were received, as listed herewith, and of the loose squares, the Montclair Congregation's women unit made eight afghans, supplying the wool with which to join the squares and knit a border for each. Four afghans went with each ambulance, and an additional four afghans were sent over for hospital use.

Sixteen afghans were sent overseas. By the time the armistice was signed a number of squares had accumulated, which it was intended to make into afghans for additional ambulances. The wool in all of these squares has been weighed and the market price per pound allowed to which has been added a fair price for the knitting of the squares by the women and children of the Church. The wool and the work have been purchased by the Montclair, New Jersey, Conventaner Congregation's women workers, and the price turned over to the Victory Thanksgiving Fund for aiding the Witness Bearing Committee in the work for the Christian Amendment.

The following persons contributed one square each for the afghans for the Conventaner Ambulances:

Mrs. N. M. Beatty, Miss Maude Slater, Miss Dorothy Slater, Miss Adella Lawson, Mrs. W. T. Anderson, Mrs. H. G. George, Miss Alice Robb, Blanche Bowser (11 years), Beaver Falls, Pa.; Mrs. Anna P. George, Eleanor Lindsay, Rubina E. Smith, Mrs. H. S. Pritchard, Miss Gladys Pritchard (8 years), Mrs. Godfrey Moore, Mrs. A. J. Harding, Miss Ethel L. Harding, Montclair, N. J.; Lois Hutcheson, Amanda C. Hutcheson, Londonderry, Ohio; Miss Janette A. Robson, Mary A. Smith, M. Gertrude Smith, Lisbon, N. Y.; Mrs. J. E. Robb, Mrs. E. P. Davies, Miss Helen Lyons, Miss Julia Faris, Miss Irene Coulter, Mrs. J. W. Carson, Mrs. J. K. Robb, Miss Margaret Robb, Topeka, Kan.; Mrs. J. Elliott,

Cairo, Ill.; Mrs. M. B. Wright, Mrs. M. E. Gross, Nettie E. Beggs, Waukesha, Wis.; Miss Anna Wilson, Mrs. Laura A. Wilson, Mrs. Wm. Jamison, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mrs. Joanna E. Aiken and daughter, Mrs. Karl W. Aikin, Miss Wilhemina Aikin, Mrs. J. M. McKune, Mrs. S. G. Thompson, Bellefontaine, Ohio; Mrs. D. M. Dodds, Kansas City, Mo.; Mrs. F. F. Reade, Miss Ruth Reade (4½ years), Cincinnati, Ohio; Mrs. N. E. McFarland, Rossiter, Pa.; Miss Arabelle Kirkpatrick, Mrs. W. O. Ferguson, Oakdale, Ill.; Mrs. D. C. Ward, Mrs. W. A. Young, "Member Allegheny Cong.," Miss Alice Carithers, Mrs. E. K. Patton, Mrs. R. A. M. Steele, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Mrs. Jas. A. Forsythe, New Galilee, Pa.; Miss Lizzie M. Dickson, Ellsworth, Ohio; Mrs. E. J. Douglass, Redford, Mich.; "No name," St. Paul, Minn.; Mrs. J. G. McElhinney, Mrs. J. H. Edgar, Sterling, Kan.; S. Kennedy Dodds (12 years) by Mrs. J. Boggs Dodds, Mrs. R. E. Alexander, Mrs. M. Ethel Hosack, Miss Jean Robb, Mrs. A. G. Alexander, Mrs. W. J. Moore, Miss Margaret Moore (9 years), Greeley, Col.; Mrs. Anna McCarter, Reid McCarter (9 years), Mrs. Thos. McClurkin, Mrs. Lloyd McClurkin, Mrs. Lora McClurkin Bray, Mrs. L. Stewart, Mrs. G. N. Greer, Santa Anna, Cal.; Mrs. Glen Pike, Cavour, S. D.; Miss M. E. Lyons, Marissa, Ill.; Mrs. S. D. Yates, Miss Jane Yates, Camp Hill, Pa.; Mrs. M. Huston, Mrs. John Huston, Miss Ruth Huston, Blanchard, Ia.; Mrs. J. M. Milligan, Florence Milligan, Carrie McFarland, Billings, Okla.; Miss Mary E. Finley, Mrs. Alex McAllister, Sparta, Ill.; Mrs. H. B. White, Miss Isabel Groves, Goheenville, Pa.; Mrs. M. M. Boone, Winnepeg, Canada; Mrs. Snair, Mrs. Dave Torrens, Mary Drake, Mary Dunlap, Mrs. Hester McFarland, Utica, Ohio; Mrs. W. J. Walkinshaw, Mrs. W. J. Crawford, Bostwick, Neb.; Mrs. J. M. Aikin, Miss Frances Aikin, Olathe Kan.; Mr. J. B. Patterson, Butler, Pa.; Anna Mary Shusta, Mrs. S. M. Dodds, Miss Clara Wallace, Seattle, Wash.; Alice Odren (10 years), Mrs. Martha Odren, Mrs. E. L. Myers, Kathryn Judson (12 years), Mrs. R. C. McNaughton, Mary Duguid, Mrs. R. O. Logan, Ray, Ind.; Lucile Anderson (8 years), Margie Anderson (5 years), Mrs. A. Kilpatrick, Valencia, Pa.; Miss Sadie Anderson, Miss Eva Hamilton, Miss Ada Hamilton, Mrs. T. A. Hamilton, Miss Esther McBride, Mrs. T. H. McBride, Gibsonia, Pa.; Miss Alta Marshall, Mrs. J. W. Marshall, Mrs. S. W. Fulton, Margaret L. Crabbe (9 years), Florence Cramer, Laura Jeanette Crabbe (5 years), Gertrude Cramer, Mrs. J. B. Crabbe, Mrs. John Cramer, Mrs. W. W. Dickey, Mrs. Will B. Jones, Youngstown, Ohio; Mrs. S. R. Davis, Miss Vera Fay Davis, Miss Jessie Mooney, Princeton, Ind.; Mrs. John Boyd, Mrs. Sarah Wilcox, Newburgh, N. Y.; Mrs. M. J. Dunn (80 years), Canon City, Col.; Mrs. Mary Finley, Miss Jane Walkinshaw, Miss Zella Walkinshaw, Miss

Elizabeth Walkinshaw, Clarinda, Ia.; Miss Eunice E. McClurkin, Compton, Cal.; Mrs. Dora E. Ridgeway, Coulterville, Ill.; "A Friend," Downieville, Pa.; Marion Broadbent, Mercer, Pa.; Miss Ruth E. Aiken, Huntsville, Ohio; Bernice Eckels (7 years), Louise Eckels (9 years), Stafford, Kan.; Mrs. M. E. Latimer, Miss Esther Latimer, Lochiel, Can.; Mrs. J. C. Dodds, La Junta, Col.; Miss Edith Arnott, Mrs. Beattie Arnott, Coldenham, N. Y.; Mrs. James Bruce, Rose Point, Pa.; Mrs. B. F. Kirkbride, Berlin Center, Ohio; Mrs. A. W. McLam, Barnet, Vt.; Mrs. J. H. Pritchard, White Lake, N. Y.; Mrs. Elizabeth Milligan, Mrs. S. T. Curry, Miss Nannie Faris, Mrs. Smith Curry, "Reader of Christian Nation," Mrs. W. G. French, Miss Anna French, Mrs. Ida McCrea, Nellie Curry (11 years), Winchester, Kan.; Mrs. Lizzie Cannon, Mrs. Tremper, Miss Anna Woodburn, Mrs. S. E. McKinney, Mrs. Clarence McDonald, Mrs. Malcolm McDonald, Southfield, Mich.; Marie Hay, Eskridge, Kan.; Mrs. J. R. Smith, Blair, Neb.; Mrs. R. G. Reed, Miss Rosa Alexander, Mrs. R. W. Reed, Mrs. J. G. Patterson, Mrs. Robt. McFarland, Miss Margaret Patterson, Mrs. J. C. Rutherford, Miss Ella Patterson, Mrs. W. R. Hemphill, Miss Lucile Cook, Mrs. W. K. Reed, Northwood, Ohio; Mrs. Mary George (89 years), New Concord, Ohio; Mrs. McCandless, "Sample," Chicago, Ill.; Jennie Milroy, Vera Bailey, Ella Graham, Edith McElroy, Quinter, Kan.; Mrs. Dixon Thomson, Bovina, N. Y.; Mary E. Wilson, Mrs. D. Reiter, Mrs. W. J. Armstrong, May and Bertha Wilson, John A. McKnight, Lester Kilpatrick, Mildred McClure, Ada Mehaffy, Mary Mehaffy, Morning Sun, Ia.; Orlena R. Robb, Tak Hing, China; Glen G. Russell (8 years), Keldren, S. D.; Alice S. Withrow, Jr., Margaret Gail Aiken, Columbus, Ohio; Melville McNeill (10 years), New York, N. Y.

The following contributed two squares each:

Mrs. T. J. Allen, Mrs. Mary A. McClurkin, Mrs. L. D. Bowser, Beaver Falls, Pa.; A. Morrison, Miss J. Robinson, Mrs. S. L. Chestnut, Mrs. Wm. G. Carson, Miss Margaret Kerr, Phila., Pa.; Mrs. Eda S. E. McKee, Miss Elizabeth Seaten, Miss Sara E. Purvis, Mrs. W. C. McClurkin, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Miss L. Shaw, T. Neely, Mrs. James Thompson, Mrs. Marcus H. Blair, Mrs. Jane Thompson, New York, N. Y.; Mrs. R. W. McElhinney, Mrs. J. T. Hensleigh, Mary Emma McClure, Florence Kilpatrick, Miss Martha Cannon (82 years), Morning Sun, Ia.; Mrs. J. M. Johnston, Mrs. Sessler, Youngstown, Ohio; Mrs. Wm. G. Pattison, Mrs. E. J. Pattison, Mrs. Martha Forbes, New Castle, Pa.; Mrs. S. R. Wallace, Waukesha, Wis.; Miss Lucile Marshal, Bridgeport, Conn.; Mrs. J. E. Powers, Mosgrove, Pa.; Mrs. S. J. Swank, Mrs. H. E. Bruce, Leechburg, Pa.; Mrs. M. P. Gault, Miss

Eva Murray, Oakdale, Ill.; Miss Belle Huston, Mrs. J. A. Caskey, Sterling Kan.; Miss Moore, Caldwell, N. J.; Mrs. Fred Johnson, Mrs. J. W. Thomson, Bovina Center, N. Y.; Mrs. Samuel Edgar, Greeley, Col.; "A Friend," Uhrichsville, Ohio; Miss Margaretta Ralston, East Orange, N. J.; Mrs. Grace George Last, Hemet, Cal.; Mrs. J. B. Jordan, Ellsworth, Ohio; Mrs. Ira M. Smith, Urbana, Ill.; Mrs. Freeman Murphy, Connellsville, Pa.; Mrs. A. W. May, Newburgh, N. Y.; Mrs. W. J. Thompson, Robstown, Texas; Mrs. J. L. Nelson, Miss Nell Cathcart, Mrs. Anna T. McIntyre, Miss Anna Walkinshaw (8 years), Mrs. H. B. Bealls, Mrs. M. J. Carswell, Mrs. R. K. Torrens, "438 So. Broadway," Mrs. T. L. Faris, Santa Ana, Cal.; Mrs. Emma Mitchell, Margaret T. Achison, Denver, Col.; Miss Mary J. Glasgow, Miss Ada Anderson, Miss Florence Anderson, Mrs. Martha S. Anderson, Gibsonia, Pa.; Miss Ina Faris, Ruth Burns, Mrs. J. E. Faris, Mrs. J. A. Burns, "A member," Miss Jennie Ervin, Mrs. W. R. Sterrett, Cedarville, Ohio; Mrs. J. C. McFarland, Billings, Okla.; Mrs. J. A. White, Goheenville, Pa.; Mrs. A. C. Allen, Beacon Falls, Conn.; Laura McKay, Miss Clara H. Lynn, Stevensville, N. Y.; Mrs. Will Reynolds, Mrs. J. H. Kirkpatrick, D. B. Martin, Mrs. John Turner, Miss Isabel Martin, Miss Isabel Adams, Utica, Ohio; Theresa Cowell, Los Angeles, Cal.; M. E. McNeill, Belle Center, Ohio; Mrs. S. J. Edgar, Coulterville, Ill.; Miss Helen Miller, Olathe, Kan.; Mrs. Martha Huston, Mrs. Etta Cabeen, Blanchard, Ia.; N. E. L., Denison, Kan.; Mrs. A. T. Purvis, Saxonburg, Pa.; Mrs. N. E. Scotten, Kirk, Col.; Mrs. R. P. MacClement, Huntsville, Ohio; Mrs. R. C. McMillan, Cannon City, Col.; Mrs. J. C. Barr, Valencia, Pa.; Mrs. J. O. Sterrett, Kathryn Dickey, Downieville, Pa.; Mrs. S. A. Wylie, Fairgrove, Mich.; Alice Broadbent, Mercer, Pa.; Mrs. Jas. S. Kerr, Portland, Ore.; Mrs. S. C. McElhinney, Mrs. H. F. McCrum, Bostwick, Neb.; Miss Lucile Stott, Mrs. J. A. Elmdorf, Mrs. W. J. Brim, Mrs. Chas. McElhinney, Mrs. A. L. McConahy, Princeton, Ind.; Anna L. Smith, Northampton, Mass.; Miss Sara Cubbage, Mrs. James M. Wallace, Mrs. Wm. M. McCoy, Mrs. S. G. Conner, Mrs. R. J. Wallace, Miss Cora Boyles, Miss Jean McBurney, Miss Zelma McCoy (9 years), Miss Jennie N. Conner, Miller's Run, Pa.; Miss Hannah Morrison, Miss Sadie Morrison, Coldenham, N. Y.; Margaret Pritchard, White Lake, N. Y.; Mrs. J. B. Keyes, Helen Stewart (10 years), Mrs. Mary Curry, Mrs. C. C. Curry, Mrs. John Adams, Miss Laura Weir, Winchester, Kan.; Mrs. R. E. Willson, Mrs. Linabury, Southfield, Mich.; Martha J. Hay, Eskridge, Kan.; Mrs. Geo. S. Hutton, Lincoln, Neb.; Mrs. John S. Chambers, Regina, Can.; Miss Helen Hill, Mrs. J. A. Dodds, Mrs. David Reid, La Junta, Col.; Mrs. J. B. Forsyth, Miss Helen Funk, Northwood, Ohio; Miss Vichwig, Mrs. T. C. McKnight, Chicago, Ill.; Mary E. Potts, Cincinnati, Ohio; Mrs. R. G. Lyons, Miss Oneita

Boyle, Miss Sue McClelland, Topeka, Kan.; Florence Wright, Marie Wright, Hilda McElroy, Quinter, Kan.; Elmore Erickson (6 years), Miss Myrtle Ewing, Norma Miller, Kansas City, Mo.; Miss Martha J. Keys, Bellefontaine, Ohio; Mrs. A. W. Hensleigh, Fort Morgan, Col.; Mrs. Robt. McFarland, Miss Nancy McFarland, Bear Run, Pa.

The following contributed three squares each:

J. A. and H. R. McIlwee, Heuvelton, N. Y.; Mrs. S. R. Moffit, New Haven, Conn.; Miss Agnes McIlroy, St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. J. A. Parks, Mrs. Esther Cathcart, Santa Ana, Cal.; Mrs. Martha Tait, Evanston, Ill.; Mrs. D. S. Ervin, Cedarville, Ohio; Mrs. D. M. McFarland, Louisville, Ky.; Mrs. C. H. Williamson, West Union, Ia.; L. Hays, Houston, Ill.; Billie Ross, Hahn's Peak, Col.; Mrs. E. W. Hosack, Miss May Hosack, Greeley, Col.; Mrs. Wm. Beggs, Waukesha, Wis.; Claudine and Lucile Coulter, Oakdale, Ill.; O. N. Hubery, Batavia, Ohio; Ethel Wagner, San Francisco, Cal.; Mrs. Wm. Thompson, White Cottage, Ohio; Mrs. J. K. Peoples, Miss Mildred Davis, Miss Lyde Stormont, Princeton, Ind.; Miss M. E. R. Aiken, Huntsville, Ohio; Mrs. Sara J. McCoy, Miss Elizabeth McBurney, Miller's Run, Pa.; Mrs. George Arnott, Coldenham, N. Y.; S. J. McClellan, Monmouth, Ill.; Mary E. Dunn, Wyman, Ia.; Kathryn Marshall, Waterloo, Ia.; Mrs. T. C. Weir, Miss Sadie Mitchell, Mrs. D. H. Elliott, Miss Mary Craig, Mrs. J. R. Smith, Mrs. Ida Hensleigh, Miss Lela B. Shaw, Winchester, Kan.; Miss Clara Arthur, Southfield, Mich.; "From Houston, Ill.;" Miss Lizzie Anderson, Hopkinton, Ia.; "Member Allegheny Cong.," Miss Louise Martin, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Sadie Gordon, Montgomery, N. Y.; Rue S. George, New Concord, Ohio; Velma Wright, Quinter, Kan.; Miss Lizzie McNaughton, Kansas City, Mo.; Misses Helen and Ruth Russell, Bovina, N. Y.; Gertrude Anderson, James Anderson, Wilkinsburg, Pa.; Mrs. Wm. Jas. Millen, Mrs. John B. W. Lynn, White Lake, N. Y.; Lois M. McElhinney, Bloomington, Ind.; Miss Isabella Hart, New Alexandria, Pa.; Mrs. J. F. Beattie, La Salle, Col.; Mrs. Blair, Mrs. E. Sloan, Blanchard, Ia.; Mrs. Thomas and Alice Millen, Mrs. Wm. M. Millen, Stevensville, N. Y.; "Three Juniors" (by Winifred Turner), Denison, Kan.; Mrs. Theo. Campbell, Miss Roberta Adams, Mrs. Jas. Torrens, Utica, Ohio; T. C. Stewart, Mrs. J. C. McFeeters, Phila., Pa.; R. P. Missionary Society (by Mrs. Thos. Dickey), Winnipeg, Can.; Mrs. W. J. Marshall, Mrs. Thos. Marshall, Mrs. Moore, Morning Sun, Ia.

The following contributed four squares each:

Mrs. Riley Stormont, Miss Minnie Peoples, Miss Margery Wilcox, Princeton, Ind.; Mrs. J. L. Patterson, St. Louis, Mo.;

Mrs. E. O. Holliday, Bridgeport, Conn.; Mrs. J. M. Cubbison, Nova, Ohio; Miss Ursey Moore, La Junta, Col.; Thursby Family, Wilkesburg, Pa.; Mrs. Frank O'Neil, Winchester Kan.; Miss M. Wilson, Norristown, Pa.; Mrs. Mary Edgar, Miss Ella Moore, Youngstown, Ohio; Mrs. K. E. Smith, Cincinnati, Ohio; Mrs. Elizabeth Walkinshaw, Clarinda, Ia.; Mrs. Owen F. Thompson, Houston, Ill.; Mrs. Howard L. Fee, Mrs. Foster Wallace, Miller's Run, Pa.; Mrs. Anna R. Woodburn, Seattle, Wash.; Mrs. Ira Stewart, Mrs. Wm. Shaw, "A Friend," Winchester, Kan.; Mrs. Wm. Hanna, Mrs. Ada McKinney, Mrs. Renwick McKinney, Southfield, Mich.; Mrs. Hugh McGlade, Hopkinton, Ia.; Mrs. F. M. Foster, N. Y., Mrs. M. B. McDowell, York, N. Y.; Miss Eva Forsyth, Northwood, Ohio; Miss Eunice Elliott, Mrs. John Martin, Blanchard, Ia.; Misses McCullough, M. Cunningham, Miss Barclay, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. J. F. Thomson, Bovina, N. Y.; Mrs. Grace Arnott, Coldenham, N. Y.; C. N. Samson, Washington, Ia.; Mrs. D. F. Allen, Santa Ana, Cal.; Mrs. H. E. Beggs, Waukesha, Wis.; The Misses Boggs, Miss Hunter, Mrs. Nash, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Miss Mayme Adams, Utica, Ohio; Mrs. R. J. Jamison, M. A. Sterrett, W. M. Withrow, Phila., Pa.; Mrs. J. M. Rutherford, Billings, Okla.; Mrs. J. A. Moore and grand-daughter, Greeley, Col.; Mrs. L. M. Samson, Mrs. A. Speers (86 years), Morning Sun, Ia.

Five squares were contributed by each of the following:

Lillian C. Thompson, Orange, Cal.; Miss Mary J. Fraser, Ferndale, N. Y.; "No name," Hutchinson, Kans.; Edna Elder, Cavour, S. D.; Mrs. Elizabeth McDowell, York, N. Y.; Miss Jessie Hoon and Mrs. Walter Chambers, Los Angeles, Cal.; Misses Anna and Bess Slater, Miller's Run, Pa.; Mrs. Emmeline Sloan, Blanchard, Iowa; Mrs. M. M. Woodburn, Mrs. W. J. Woodburn, Topeka, Kan.; Mrs. John Kilpatrick, Morning Sun, Ia.; Mrs. J. K. O'Neill, Winchester, Kan.; Mrs. Jos. McElroy, Sparta, Ill.; Mrs. David Reid, La Junta, Col.; Mrs. Jennie Marshall, Phila., Pa.; Mrs. Martha K. Henderson and grand-daughter (12 years) by J. R. Henderson, Newburgh, N. Y.

Six squares were contributed by each of the following:

Mrs. M. A. Peoples, Miss Meta and Mrs. J. Philip McFadden, Phila., Pa.; Miss L. M. McIlvaine, New York, N. Y.; Mrs. T. J. Blackwood, New Castle, Pa.; Elizabeth McElroy, Mrs. A. G. Hissong, St. Louis, Mo.; Margaret A. Hemphill, Seattle, Wash.; Mrs. R. M. Moore, Olathe, Kan.; "The Boyds," Pittsburgh, Pa.; Miss Mary McCracken, Hooker, Pa.; Mrs. E. E. Thompson, Miller's Run, Pa.; Mrs. Margaret

Campbell, Nevis, Alta., Can.; Cora Nettie Samson, Washington, Ia.; Mrs. D. C. Patterson, Mrs. E. N. Marsh, Northwood, Ohio; Mrs. H. S. Hobart, Winnipeg, Can.; Helen Edna Harris, Mrs. Elizabeth McCune, Wilkinsburg, Pa.; "Ladies' Aid," Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mrs. J. S. Henry, Bostwick, Neb.; Mrs. Wm. T. Mann, Greeley, Col.; Indian Mission (by W. W. Carithers), Apache, Okla.; Mrs. S. E. McElhinney (by Mrs. S. E. Greer), Denver, Col.

Seven squares were contributed by each of the following:

Sarah M. McLaughlin, New York, N. Y.; Miss Moore and Mrs. W. Milroy, La Junta, Col.; "A Friend," Winchester, Kan.; Mrs. Mary E. Chestnut, Quinter, Kan.; Alice S. Withrow, Jr., Columbus, Ohio.

Eight squares were contributed by each of the following:

Miss Mary MacDonald, Newton Center, Mass.; Miss N. McWilliams, Winnipeg, Can.; Mrs. Lizzie Downie, Santa Ana, Cal.; The Lythe Family, Mrs. James Scott, Beaver Falls, Pa.; Mrs. J. M. Foster's "Little Folks" S. S. Class, Boston, Mass.; Miss Grace McKinney, Southfield, Mich.; L. M. Carmichael, Rockville Center, N. Y.; Bessie Bedford, Greeley, Col.

Nine squares were contributed by each of the following:

Miss Miriam B. Casey, New York, N. Y.; Mrs. Dunlap, Apache, Okla.; Mrs. Mary G. Smith, Olathe, Kan.; Mrs. J. R. S. Hawthorne, College Springs, Ia.

From ten to twenty squares were contributed by each of the following:

L. M. S., Hetherton, Mich. Cong., Anna McKelvy, Hetherton, Mich.; Mrs. Isabella Moore, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Baird, Morning Sun, Ia.; Mrs. D. T. Torrens, Topeka, Kan.; W. M. S. (by Anna Moret), Sparta, Ill.; Miss Sarah Rutherford (11 years), Avalon, Pa.; Mrs. N. J. Smiley, Stafford, Kan.; L. M. S., Superior, Neb.; Miss Elizabeth A. Reed, Pittsburgh, Pa.; R. P. Mission in China (by Rose A. Huston); Mrs. Mary A. Crooks, Blanchard, Ia.; Mrs. W. W. Reynolds, "Friends" (by Mrs. E. B. Reynolds,) Utica, Ohio; Mrs. J. Moffett Carson, Nashville, Ill.; Mrs. M. L. Dodds, "My America League," Philadelphia, Pa.; Mrs. Farrie Smith, Cincinnati, Ohio; Alice

Kerr, Miss J. Lindsay, New York, N. Y.; Mrs. J. M. Foster, Boston, Mass.; Fanny H. McDonald, Newton Center, Mass.; Jean Elizabeth Wyman (13 years), Glen Ridge, N. J.; Mrs. Wm. McC. Dinsmore, Miller's Run, Pa.; Thos. Slater, Seattle, Wash.; Denison C. Y. P. U. (by Winifred Turner), Denison, Kan.; Mrs. A. I. Robb's S. S. Class, Greeley, Col.; Knox Academy, Selma, Ala.; Mrs. R. J. Dodds, Coldenham, N. Y.; Elizabeth B. Dodds, Beaver Falls, Pa.; The Misses Moffit, Wilkesburg, Pa.; Miss Mildred E. Foster, Bellefontaine, Ohio.

From twenty to fifty squares were contributed by the following:

L. M. S. (by Mrs. Esther McCrory), Denison, Kan.; Mrs. Jennie Stewart, New York, N. Y.; Southfield L. M. S. (by Mrs. J. R. McKinney), Birmingham, Mich.; Mrs. Elliott Arnett, Coldenham, N. Y.; Mrs. H. G. Foster and her mother who is over 91 years old, Bellefontaine, Ohio; Mrs. M. A. McCromie, Phila., Pa.; Lo Ting Club, Cambridge, Mass.; Winchester, Kan., Cong. (by Laura Weir); L. M. S., Regina, Can.; C. Y. P. U. Juniors, Stafford, Kan.; L. M. S., Eskridge, Kan., Cong. (by Mrs. J. M. McDowell); Covenanters Auxiliary American Red Cross, Pittsburgh, Pa.; L. M. S., New Concord, Ohio, Cong. (by Mrs. Sadie Wilson); Parnassus, Pa., Cong. (by Mary E. Allan); R. P.'s in Orlando, Fla. (by Mrs. J. C. McKnight); L. A. S. of York, N. Y., Cong. (by Mrs. W. J. Hart); L. M. S. Youngstown, Ohio, Cong. (by Mrs. H. A. Reid); "Willing Workers," S. S. Class, Rose Point, Pa. (Mrs. R. A. Blair, Tr.); Young Ladies' M. S., Geneva Cong. (by Mary R. McKnight), Beaver Falls, Pa.

Above fifty squares were contributed by the following:

The Young People of Third New York, N. Y. (by Miss Hazel C. Foster); Women R. P. Cong., Sterling, Kan., (by Mrs. Fullerton); L. M. S., Clarinda, Ia., Cong. (by L. M. Black); L. M. S., First Boston, Mass., Cong. (by Mrs. A. G. Robinson); L. M. S., Syracuse, N. Y., Cong. (by Mrs. A. A. Wylie); Bloomington, Ind., Cong. (by Mrs. J. M. Coleman); Allegheny R. P. Cong. (by Will R. Porter), Pittsburgh, Pa.

Complete afghans were received from:

W. M. S., Geneva, Beaver Falls, Pa., Cong.; Olathe, Kans., Cong.; Miss Rebecca Porter, New York, N. Y.; Juniors of Eighth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa., Cong.; Young People's Society, New Castle, Pa., Cong.; two from Boys and Girls of Columbian School, Miss Marie Moore, Teacher, La Junta, Col.; Mrs. J. B. Armstrong, Blanchard, Ia.; New Alexandria, Pa., Cong.

## Work of Covenanter Women to Win the War

Words are weak and inadequate to tell what women did to win the war. No public library is large enough to contain the books that should be written to do the faintest measure of justice to such a theme. And that which is recorded in this chapter is only a very meagre showing of what a very few Covenanter women did in one or two lines. There was probably not a woman in any Covenanter Congregation anywhere in the world who did not do something—who did not do a very great deal—to win the war. But there is no effort made here to report such individual service. That which follows is merely a brief outline of what the more or less formally organized societies of women in a few of the American Covenanter churches did. No Scotch or Irish or Canadian congregation is represented in these reports. Nothing is given from Australia, nothing from the missions in the Levant, nor China. Yet all of the women in all of these places were at work. Appeals were published in the *Christian Nation* urging the congregations to report their work. Wherever we heard of a congregation having an organization, a letter was sent. The women would give without stint to the Ambulance Fund, they would buy wool and knit squares and afghans, but they would not spare the time to write of what they were doing to win the war. In some instances we telephoned or made personal calls before we could get any returns. But for the most part no word of any kind has been received.

A fine illustration of the spirit of devotion characteristic of Covenanter womanhood, is that of a mother who wrote that she was very poor, and had sold some eggs to get a little money. With this she purchased some wool and had made two afghan squares. Between them she folded a one dollar bill for the Ambulance Fund. She had an only son in the service in France, and as he was doing his part she wished to do hers.

Of the women of any Covenanter congregation anywhere, not mentioned in these reports, it is certainly true that they worked to the limit of their opportunity and ability, to win the war.

Mrs. M. L. Watson, secretary of the Covenanter Auxiliary, Pittsburgh Chapter, American Red Cross, gives the following interesting account of their organization:

"In the spring of 1917 when the Pittsburgh Chapter of the American Red Cross made a plea for workers, the Ladies' Missionary Society of the Eighth Street Reformed Presbyterian Congregation decided to sew for it. The idea was then presented to ask the ladies of the other Covenanter Congregations in the city to join in the work and form an Auxiliary.

"Two representatives from the Allegheny, Central Allegheny and East End Congregations met with the ladies from Eighth Street and decided to form an Auxiliary and call it the 'Covenanter Auxiliary.' After some discussion as to the place and time of meeting, Eighth Street Sabbath-School Room, was selected as the most centrally located and Friday as the day which seemed to suit most ladies.

"The Wilkesburg ladies at first decided not to join in the work because of the distance and time it would take to come to the city. But on June 21, 1918, an application was made by the Wilkesburg Ladies' Missionary Society to become affiliated, and several of the ladies' names were placed on the roll of active members.

"The Auxiliary met every Friday from 9 a. m. to 4.30 p m. and often on Wednesday when there was a rush order for hospital garments to be made; also some evening meetings; in all 102 days from May 18, 1917 to March 21, 1919.

"The first officers were as follows:—

Chairman—Mrs. Edna McKee Houston.

Vice Chairman—Mrs. John Allen, Sr

Secretary—Mrs. G. S. MacGregor.

Treasurer—Mrs. R. A. M. Steele.

Inspectors—Mrs. E. A. Barr and Mrs. T. H. Boyd.

"All officers being re-elected and serving the entire time except the secretary, Mrs. MacGregor, who resigned shortly after the organization, and Mrs. M. L. Watson was elected to fill the vacancy.

"The committees were: Work, Purchasing, Cutting, Folding, Knitting, Comfort Kit, Lunch and Scrap-book.

"Owing to a shortage of material at Pittsburgh Chapter headquarters, the ladies were unable to begin actual work until May 8, 1917.

"Our business was transacted by the Executive Committee, composed of the officers and chairmen of the standing committees.

"The auxiliary was first financed by monthly pledges from the members of the different congregations collected by one lady in each and handed to the general treasurer, Mrs. Steele. At first we were required to pay for all material used; then after a few months the Pittsburgh Chapter furnished all yardage and yarn to be made as they specified, the auxiliary still paying for notions.

"Each of the ladies brought her own lunch. Coffee and tea were served for which they paid five cents, this included cream and sugar. Often during the very cold weather the chairman of the lunch committee, Mrs. R. M. J. Dodds, would serve boullion at noon and on warm days lemonade during the afternoon, both being much appreciated by all.

"We had 18 sewing machines and six motors, all having been loaned by ladies of the different churches, except 4, these the auxiliary purchased.

"Mr. Jas. F. Steele, a member of the Eighth Street Congregation, donated a \$55 sock machine which helped to increase our output of socks; this machine was operated by firemen of No. 18 Engine House, the ladies sewing up and laundering the socks. Mr. John Alexander and Miss Rebecca Alexander each donated an electric motor, and Mrs. Ed. McCoy, two motors. These made the machine-work much lighter.

"Soon after the organization the Pittsburgh Chapter began to furnish the materials for work, but the ladies continued to pay their pledges and the money was used to furnish knitted articles and comfort kits for the boys who entered the service from the different congregations. As these articles did not go through chapter headquarters, this money was not entered upon the chapter books, but was kept as a separate account and called the Reformed Presbyterian Welfare Fund. Then,

about December 1, 1918, the paying of these pledges was discontinued because of no further need for them.

"At this time this branch of the auxiliary having on hand 18 sweaters, 98 pair of socks and 6 pair of wristlets, these were given to Miss Evadna Sterrett and Dr. Balph to take with them to the Syrian field to distribute as they thought best.

"The patriotic spirit has always been very high among the ladies of the Covenanter churches of Pittsburgh. Mrs. Musser, a member of the Eighth Street Congregation, who served coffee to the boys of the Civil War, as they passed through Pittsburgh, and served for the Spanish-American War, also did much hand-sewing for the comfort of the soldiers during the Great World Conflict. Mrs. Daniel Chestnut of the East End Congregation, who knit beautiful socks for us, also knit for the boys of '61.

"Our closing meeting was held March 28, which took the form of a social afternoon to which all were invited who had taken any part in the work at any time. Reports from auditors and all committees were read.

"The last sewing day, part of the time was used to make 36 sheets and 42 pillow cases for Dr. Balph's hospital in Syria.

"As there was a balance of \$170.99 in the Welfare Fund, the Executive Committee was authorized to find out the most urgent need in the Church's mission field in Syria and to expend this balance accordingly.

"The ladies so enjoyed the work and fellowship together that all were reluctant to disband; so the Executive Committee was retained with power to call us together to sew for our own missions as soon as a list of articles needed could be secured.

"In order to show our appreciation of the work done by our chairman, Mrs. Houston, the ladies presented her with a wrist watch."

Mrs. E. A. Barr, chairman of the Work Committee of the Pittsburgh Auxiliary, says they sent to the American Red Cross: 150 bedspreads, 258 sheets, 34 pillows, 545 pillow cases, 672 hospital bed shirts, 25 bed jackets, 100 pajamas, 25 convalescent robes, 25 operating gowns, 15 handkerchiefs, 50 table napkins, 30 tray covers, 3,221 towels, 88 wash cloths, 75 petticoats, 25 pinafores, 24 layette dresses, 25 layette capes, 77 boys' shirts, 589 undergarments, 25 women's house dresses, 25 serge dresses, 15 paper-lined vests, 271 comfort kits, 28 scrap-books, 108 Christmas packets. To Covenanter boys: 14 Christmas packets, 165 Christmas cards, 22 comfort kits. To Syrian Mission: 36 sheets, 42 pillow cases. A total of 6,804 pieces.

Mrs. Edna McKee Houston, chairman of the Committee

on Knitting, reports the following articles knit by the members of the Pittsburgh Auxiliary and sent to the American Red Cross: 721 sweaters, 103 scarfs, 124 pairs wristlets, 1,189 pairs socks, 141 helmets, 115 wash cloths, 18 eye bandages, 8 nurses' sweaters. To Covenanter boys: 15 sweaters, 8 scarfs, 15 pairs wristlets, 64 pairs socks, 22 wash cloths. To Syrian Relief, through Miss Sterrett and Dr. Balph: 18 sweaters, 6 pairs wristlets, 98 pairs socks. A total of 754 sweaters, 111 scarfs, 145 pairs wristlets, 1,351 pairs socks, 141 helmets, 137 wash cloths, 18 eye bandages, 8 nurses' sweaters, or a grand total of 2,665 pieces.

Mrs. R. A. M. Steele, treasurer of the Covenanter Red Cross Auxiliary of Pittsburgh, submits the following financial report:

Receipts from Congregations—

Allegheny .....	\$183.95
Allegheny Young People's Society .....	44.50
Central Allegheny .....	237.44
Central Allegheny Chinese School .....	30.00
East End .....	206.65
Pittsburgh .....	512.00
Wilkinsburg .....	20.00
Benefit Concert .....	140.30
Chapter Dues and Donation .....	62.57

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Total Receipts, March 28, 1919 .....	\$1,437.41
Total Disbursements, March 28, 1919 .....	1,285.80

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Balance, March 28, 1919 .....	\$151.61
Drayage (returning sewing machines), April 1, 1919 .....	10.00

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Balance (to be given to Pittsburgh Chapter, American Red Cross), April 1, 1919 .....	\$141.61
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The following is a financial statement of the Reformed Presbyterian Welfare Fund of the Pittsburgh Auxiliary:

Receipts from Congregations—

Allegheny .....	\$21.50
Allegheny Young People's Society .....	13.00
Central Allegheny .....	57.75
East End .....	43.25
Pittsburgh .....	79.50
Wilkinsburg .....	40.00
Receipts from Sales .....	21.38

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Total Receipts .....	\$276.38
Total Disbursements .....	105.39

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Balance, March 28, 1919 .....	\$170.99
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MRS. R. A. M. STEELE, Treasurer.

The American Red Cross awards service badges to all those meeting certain requirements—a badge for 800 hours of work during a period of not less than six months, and an additional stripe for each succeeding 800 hours. The following Pittsburgh ladies have filled in the questionnaire and are entitled to a badge:

For 800 hours' and less than 1,600 hours' work—Mrs. E. A. Barr, Eighth Street Cong.; Mrs. Theodore See, Central Allegheny Cong.; Mrs. George Weir, Lutheran Church.

For 1,600 hours' and less than 2,400 hours' work—Mrs. M. L. Watson, Central Allegheny Cong.; Mrs. T. H. Boyd, Mrs. James R. McKee, Mrs. J. Garfield (Edna McKee) Houston, Eighth Street Cong.

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Miss Anna E. Willson gives this report for Red Cross unit, in charge of the Woman's Missionary Society of the First Philadelphia Cong., Mrs. W. G. Carson being the representative in Red Cross Auxiliary No. 4:

"The first meeting for sewing was on May 18, 1917. Money was collected and material bought from which there were made 54 shoulder wraps, 18 surgical wipes, 20 hospital sheets, 20 dozen handkerchiefs, 9 dozen napkins, 9 property bags. These were donated to Red Cross Auxiliary No. 4. More than 25 dozen substitute handkerchiefs, tray covers and napkins were also given to this Auxiliary. Twenty-six packages of clothing were given for a Red Cross rummage sale. Forty-six articles of clothing were gathered and taken to Belgian Relief Committee on March 30, 1918. Eighty articles of clothing were gathered and sent to Waldensian Relief Committee. This committee furnished the material, and 29 skirts, 28 sacks and 2 baby sacks were made. Twenty muslin slips were made for French orphans. Seventy-five property bags, 15 wash cloths and other articles were made for British Emergency Aid. From material given out by the Red Cross Auxiliary 407 garments and 60 towels have been made. Five afghans have been made—one sent to France the others to home hospitals. The women have done knitting independently or in connection with other organizations, knitting in all 105 articles. Twenty-two comfort kits have been made, 7 of these being filled, and 57 surgical dressings have been made. The \$79.00 spent for wool and material was given by the Christian Endeavor Society, other church members and friends.

"It is not possible to report in full all the work done. Five persons report their membership in the Red Cross through the Women's Christian Temperance Union. The women of the group have done something in every line in answer to the many calls that have come from different

quarters. The school teachers have done good work in carrying out what was asked of them. They have contributed money, superintended the children in their work and through them thousands of dollars' worth of Liberty Bonds have been subscribed for. Our children, too, have done well along with their fellow-pupils.

"Money was collected and expended as follows: Red Cross memberships, \$214; entertainment of soldiers, \$19.16; Red Cross commissary, \$10; material, \$84.02; gifts to men in service, \$48.85; kits for Waldensian soldiers, \$8; kits for Servian soldiers, \$12; cash to Auxiliary No. 4, \$50; Syrian Relief Fund, to Joseph M. Steele, \$50."

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Mrs. F. M. Wilson gives the following interesting account of the war and war relief work of the Third Philadelphia Cong.:

"The formation of a Red Cross unit in the Third Church of the Covenanters, Philadelphia, did not seem practicable, but the women of the church did their 'bit' none the less.

"The deacons furnished money for an initial purchase of wool at factory price. This was given to the women of the congregation to be knitted into garments for the men in the service. Some preferred to pay the cost price of the wool and donate the finished garments. In this way the fund was kept up and repeated purchases of wool made and distributed. In all \$357.52 was spent for wool, and 284 garments were made. There were 62 sweaters, 66 pairs of socks, 15 scarfs, 26 helmets, and 65 pairs of wristlets. These all found their way to soldier and sailor boys.

"In addition to the knitted articles the various girls' classes of the Sabbath School donated 27 comfort bags. Each one contained a Pocket Testament, a writing tablet, envelopes, lead pencil, wash cloth, shaving and bath soap and soap box, tooth brush and tooth paste, safety pins, needles, thread, buttons, scissors, thimble, khaki handkerchiefs, and a puzzle. There was also a letter from the girl who made the bag. These were such popular gifts that the Sabbath school took up a collection for the purpose and 23 additional bags were made and filled, making 50 in all.

"The Women's Missionary Society met each Monday for several successive weeks and completed the making of 60 gray flannel shirts for soldiers and sailors in the convalescent wards of the hospitals. The material was furnished by the British Relief and Seaman's Aid Society, and the finished work was returned to them.

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"The My America League of the Third Church of the Covenanters, Philadelphia, was organized in October of 1917.

Twenty-four of the younger women of the congregation form its membership and meet weekly. In the beginning, old materials were utilized for the work, but as it grew the donations of the members, solicited gifts of money and material, and profits from large sale of candy by the members financed it.

"Over 300 magazines have been collected and sent to the various soldier camps. Four large boxes of old linen for bandages was mailed to the National Surgical Dressing Committee. Four knitted afghans were sent to hospitals on the other side in addition to 54 oil-cloth covered ambulance pillows, each with two muslin slips, 50 trinket bags, 5 dozen glass covers, 33 bootees for bandaged feet, 6½ dozen hospital handkerchiefs, and 50 linen tray covers. These were all made by the league members.

"They also assumed the support (\$72 a year) of a French orphan girl, 12 years old, of Calais, France. A complete outfit of clothes, costing \$35, was sent her in November, 1918.

"The War Baby's Cradle, an organization for the aid of French and Belgian babies and their mothers, received through the My America League complete outfits for 55 babies, endowment for 4 day nursery cots, and \$250 for the purchase of milk for the babies and chocolate for soldier boys. Sixty-eight caps, 142 pairs of bootees, 42 jackets and 59 dresses were also made and sent these babies.

"A donation of \$10 was given by the league for Armenian Relief.

"Clothing for refugees—3 women's dresses, 7 petticoats, 3 woolen dresses for children, and 4 calico quilts, hand-pieced and quilted by the league members, and 1 blanket—has been shipped across since the armistice.

"Work is still in progress for the needy of our Syrian mission field and for the French and Belgian babies."

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Miss Annie Forsyth, of the Mission of the Covenant, Philadelphia, tells of the war work of their Hebrew children as follows: "My America" work was carried on throughout the summer months, the children having made and finished 12 ambulance pillows, 22 pairs of bootees, 48 medicine covers, and 3 sweaters. This is only a little "bit," but it meant hours of work on the part of our little ones. Bible stories were told and patriotic songs and psalms were sung at the meetings."

Mrs. A. B. Copeland, of Parnassus, Pa., Cong., reports as follows:

"Our church membership is about 70. About 20 of the church formed our Red Cross unit. We commenced work

when war was declared and kept it up till the armistice was signed. During that time we made for the soldiers 322 pillow-slips, 262 many-tailed bandages, 82 triangular bandages, 95 pairs socks, 17 sweaters, 9 scarfs, 6 wristlets, and 25 afghan squares. For Belgian women, also, we made 32 dresses. Four of our women gave one day a week at the Red Cross rooms on the work of surgical dressings."

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The women of Montclair, N. J., Cong., provided and made for the soldiers the following: 19,464 surgical dressings, 16 dozen hospital supplies, 4 helmets, 8 sweaters, 19 pairs socks, 4 mufflers, 9 pairs wristlets, 1 woolen cap, 144 slings, 1 dozen sheets, 1 dozen pillow-slips, 8 towels, 3 boxes delicacies, and 60 comfort kits. Each comfort bag was fitted out with the following articles: 1 New Testament, 1 French Translator, 1 pencil and eraser, 1 paper pins, 1 paper safety pins, 3 kinds of needles, 2 kinds of thread, 2 kinds of buttons, 2 rolls of tape, 1 package of New-Skin, 1 package of adhesive plaster, 1 pair scissors, 1 cake each of shaving and toilet soap, 1 Trench mirror, 1 wash cloth, 1 khaki handkerchief, 1 roll gauze bandage, 1 silk flag, 1 bottle each of peppermint, iodine and sun cholera mixture. They arranged a Hallowe'en party for a company of sailors, provided 59 meals to soldiers, sailors and marines, and sent 25 dozen crullers and 100 lollypops to the rifle range, Verona, N. J. They made 104 refugee garments and sent two barrels of clothing besides for the Armenian Relief. From the squares knit by the women and children of the various congregations for afghans for the Covenanters ambulances, the little band of Covenanter women in Montclair put together eight afghans, purchasing the wool for the joints and borders. They purchased all the wool afghan squares left over and above those used for the sixteen complete afghans contributed by the denomination-at-large, made a cash allowance for the labor expended on the squares by the women and children of the Church, and gave the money to the Victory Thanksgiving Fund of the Church.

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Mrs. Emma C. Elliott says the women of Winchester, Kan., Cong., as individuals and in connection with the local Red Cross, furnished and made the following for soldiers and war relief: Five splint pillows, 65 tray cloths, 57 handkerchiefs, 87 napkins, 57 afghan squares, 1 helmet, 23 pairs wristlets, 40 sweaters, 49 pairs socks, 1 helpless-case shirt, 7 hospital shirts, 26 house dresses, 1 skirt, 32 comfort kits, 4 chemise. They laundered 50 shirts and pressed 63 other shirts. They made 10 comforts and one quilt. Two members of the Covenanter L. M. S. managed the entire work of the Winchester Red Cross organization. Twenty-five other women

of the society worked in connection with the local Red Cross.

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Mrs. J. M. McDowell says the Covenanter women of Eskridge, Kan., Cong. worked 203 hours in the local Red Cross rooms making garments. As individuals in their own homes, also, they made for the soldiers 40 garments, made and filled 10 comfort bags, knit 31 afghan squares and 133 knitted articles. "Seven of our ladies took the Red Cross nursing course of five weeks. In connection with our men, of course, our cash contributions for the Red Cross, ambulances, etc., during the period of the war, totaled \$1,254.40. We bought bonds, too. Eleven of our boys were with the colors. Four went overseas."

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Auxiliary 292, of the Second Reformed Presbyterian Church, New York, was organized in November, 1917. The meetings at the work-room were held on Wednesdays from 2.00 until 8.00 p. m. Up until the time the armistice was signed the average attendance was from fifteen to twenty-five. Mrs. Isabella Brock was the sewing director during the first year, and Mrs. Sarah Campbell the second year. In the knitting department, under Mrs. Samson, fifty people were working in their homes. The Auxiliary completed 1,550 articles in the sewing department comprising hospital bed shirts, pajamas and leggings. In the knitting department, 1,117 articles were completed by February 1, 1919; 1,035 of these being socks and sweaters. Auxiliary 292 was commended and placed on the Honor Roll of the New York Co. Chapter. They conducted two Red Cross drives for clothing and books. In the first drive 4,000 pounds of clothing and 175 books were collected. No record is at hand as to the results of the second. This auxiliary was organized as an auxiliary of the Woman's Missionary Society of the Second Church and was under the direction of the same officers—Mrs. A. A. Samson, chairman; Mrs. W. H. Linson, secretary; Miss Margaret McClean, treasurer. The number of membership fees received during the year was 102. Miss Marie Long made four kid-lined ambulance driver vests which were sent overseas for use of the drivers of the three Covenanter ambulances.

## The American Synod and the War

1915.

It was inevitable that the Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in America should have the most profound interest in the great world-war even before the United States became directly involved in the struggle. She was vitally concerned because of the effect which the war had upon her extensive missionary operations in the Levant, and because of the bearing which it had upon the interests of the Kingdom of Christ throughout the world.

She naturally saw in the war the vindication of her testimony to the crown-rights of her Lord, and the fulfilment of those divine judgments of which she had warned the nations, if they persisted in their refusal to own His authority.

The Synod of 1915, the first to meet after the beginning of the war, appointed a special committee to report on the disturbed condition of the world. The report of this committee was adopted, and is as follows:

The undersigned committee reports the following to Synod:

"In common with our fellow countrymen, we lament the present awful war with the desolation of many lands and the destruction of life, and inhuman ways rarely known in these latter days. Back of all the causes man may assign for these calamities we acknowledge the hand of God, scourging the nations for their impiety and the sins that follow in its train. God has a controversy with the nations for their attitude toward Him and his Anointed. They say: 'Let us break their bands asunder and cast away their cords from us.' 'We will not have this Man to reign over us.'

"The way is open to peace and prosperity in returning to God in repentance and in obedience to the Lord and His Christ.

"We rejoice that our land has been enabled to act the Good Samaritan's part in ministering to the needy and the suffering.

"We express our confidence in the work of the President for the peace and welfare of the nations, and assure him of our constant prayers for him in these critical days.

"Respectfully submitted,

"D. B. WILLSON,

"F. M. FOSTER,

"H. O'NEILL."

The following resolution was adopted and ordered sent to Hon. Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States:

"Parnassus, Pa., June 3, 1915,  
"To the Honorable Woodrow Wilson, President of the  
United States, Washington, D. C.:

"We, the members of the Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, in session this day in Parnassus, Pa., express our hearty appreciation of your successful efforts thus far to keep our nation from war and earnestly pray that you may have the help that cometh from the God of Nations not only to preserve peace within our own borders, but also to take the lead in securing world peace based upon the principles of the Prince of Peace.

"Signed and forwarded by order of the Synod,  
"JOHN C. FRENCH, Moderator,  
"G. A. EDGAR, Clerk."

The President's reply to the above communication was as follows:

"The White House, Washington, June 4, 1915.

"My Dear Dr. French: The President genuinely appreciates the generous message which you and Mr. Edgar sent him in the name of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, and he asked me to convey to you and to all those concerned an expression of his warmest thanks. It is gratifying and heartening to him to know of your sympathetic interest and approbation.

"Sincerely yours,  
"J. P. TUMULTY,  
"Secretary to the President."

"Rev. John C. French, D. D., Parnassus, Pa.

1916.

In the Synod of 1916, at Chicago, Ill., the following item was incorporated in the recommendations of the Committee on National Reform which were adopted:

"2. That inasmuch as the attention of the Christian world is directed toward Christ as the King of Nations as never before, and inasmuch as the nations at war are no nearer a basis of peace than a year ago, that Synod urges this Association to take some steps toward bringing the nations involved in war to consider the claims of Christ as the 'Governor among the nations.'"

At the same session the Committee on the Signs of the Times suggested as a cause of thanksgiving:

"As a nation we have not been drawn into the war, thank God. In our borders there is peace, but only because our

Redeemer stays the rising passions of men. With what songs of thanksgiving should we praise His Name."

And as a cause for fasting:

"We are burdened because of the war across the sea, in which nations which should live in good fellowship are in the frenzy and madness of the most desperate and awful war the world has known. In it we see the hand of God whose judgments are righteous. Above the roar of battle is heard the voice of the Redeemer calling to the nations: 'Kiss the Son, lest He be angry, and ye perish from the way when His wrath is kindled but a little.'

"We are grieved at heart that as a nation we are cultivating the war spirit instead of putting our trust in God. We are adding more soldiers to our army and more ships to our navy, and at an expense of hundreds of millions, and strongly cultivating the war-like spirit. We humbly petition the nation's Lord and King that He will forgive these our sins and give us a change of heart."

#### 1917.

The Synod of 1917, meeting in Sterling, Kansas, being the first after the entrance of our country into the war, promptly went on record as to its attitude toward the war, and emphatically declared by a unanimous vote that the entrance of the United States into the great conflict was justifiable.

A committee having been appointed to formulate a statement of the position of the Church with reference to the war, reported the following, which was adopted:

"1. The Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in session at Sterling, Kansas, this 12th day of June, 1917, expresses its belief that the entrance of the United States into the great conflict was justifiable, war being 'thrust upon' this country by the might of the oppressor.

"2. In the light of God's word, we take this world-wide war to be the judgment of Almighty God on the powers of the world for their sins.

"3. We love our country, we heartily acknowledge the excellence of its institutions, and from Colonial days have sought its welfare, and have joined in the securing and the maintenance of its independence and integrity.

"4. Yet, from the first, we have been constrained in conscience to dissent from the Federal Constitution on account of the omission to acknowledge God, and the Messiah and His Law: and we believe that God has a controversy with us as with other nations for the attitude taken toward Him.

"5. It becomes us therefore, as a nation to humble ourselves in the presence of the fearful judgments of God, and

to implore Him to have mercy upon us; and not on us only, but on all peoples, and to restore peace and good will, giving repentance and leading all nations to own and serve Him.

"6. We respectfully petition the President, who has already recognized Sabbath, the first day of July, as 'Patriotic Sabbath,' for the Sabbath schools of the country, to designate the day thus set apart also as a day of prayer to Almighty God 'in His appointed way through Jesus Christ' that He may pardon and bless our nation.

"7. We urge our fellow countrymen to unite with us in promoting the acknowledgment of God in the fundamental law, and the owning of the authority of Christ, 'the Governor among the nations,' and the acceptance of His will in what relates to national life.

"This action we take because God is a merciful God, as well as just. His ear is ever open to hear the prayers of the penitent, and in this awful distress, we may not rely on our own strength and equipment, but look to Him to establish righteousness and peace in the earth.

"Respectfully submitted,

"D. B. WILLSON,

"D. BRUCE MARTIN,

"W. R. MARVIN."

Upon recommendation of the Witness Bearing Committee, the following resolution was adopted:

"That the Moderator and Clerk be instructed to forward to President Wilson at as early a date as possible the petition of this Synod, that he appoint a day for national prayer and humiliation, recommending to the citizens of this country the duty of repentance of national sins and seeking the mercy of God according to His appointed way through Jesus Christ; and if no such day be appointed, that all our congregations be urged to observe the day agreed upon by many religious organizations, viz: The first Sabbath of July."

The following sentences are quoted from the report on the Signs of the Times:

"'Weighed, Wanting, Numbered.'—This whether men may be willing or able to translate it so or not, is what the hand of the Lord God Omnipotent is writing on the crumbling walls of civilization today. Men and nations have forgotten God, but God has not forgotten their effrontery.

"The condition of the world at the present hour is appalling. The fact itself is too patent to call for comment. The grave has opened its mouth for millions, but the grave is not full. Never before, since the world began, has sorrow entered so many homes in so short a time.

"When we cast our eyes abroad and see what desolations

Almighty God has brought upon the nations of Europe, we see what sin does when it is finished. When we scrutinize the life and character of our own nation we see that in point of principle we are as culpable as any other nation on the globe. Their cup is full; ours is filling fast.

"We have cause for gratitude, though at such an hour it becomes us to rejoice with trembling. God has given us the message which the nations need. We have proclaimed it—not as we ought to have, it is true, far from that—but we have proclaimed it in the face of every kind of obloquy and opposition which the heart of man could devise. The whole movement has been branded, times without number, as a hopeless dream.

"But at length God has made bare His mighty arm and has shown Himself to be our Helper and our Friend. The Lord of hosts is with us; the God of Jacob is our refuge. Our cause is vindicated. Our reasoning is being enforced by events which it would be hard to misinterpret. And men from every quarter, in magazines and other periodicals, and even in the daily press, are feeling after, if haply they may find the very truth which we have felt constrained, for more than thrice a hundred years, to proclaim to heavy ears in honor of our blessed Lord. The night is far spent. The day is at hand. And when the light breaks we shall be seen to have been more than conquerors. Is it not enough?"

The following extract is taken from a letter to the Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in Ireland, prepared by the Rev. W. J. McKnight, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence:

"Brethren, Beloved in the Lord:—

Your Synodical letter, dated June 1, 1916, was read to our Synod on June 7, 1917, at its meeting here in Sterling, Kansas. Many things have happened since your letter started on its way, but in all things and at every turn, the hand of God has been signally manifest. We wish to assure you that in this eventful hour you have our profoundest sympathy. We are one with you in thought, in feeling and in purpose. Bound as we have always been by the ties of a common lineage, and still more deeply by the infrangible bonds of many covenants, we are now bound together anew by the dreadful exigencies of the passing moments.

"We, like you, are living amid surroundings which help us to understand what David must have felt when he said, 'Blessed be the Lord my strength, which teacheth my hands to war and my fingers to fight.' We feel that the war is justifiable and the cause is righteous; and that in laying down our lives, if lay them down we must, we are but laying them on the altar of God. Our sufferings on this side, it is true,

as compared to yours, have scarcely begun. We have not as yet resisted unto blood. But our day, too, is nigh at hand. As heartaches, anxieties, bereavements, and multiplying sorrows have found their way into your homes, so will they soon find their way into ours. Our hope is in God, for in it all and through it all we know that the Lord of hosts is with us and the God of Jacob is our refuge. God will honor the testimony of His people. This is not the first time that the Covenanter has been called upon to shed his blood in the cause of liberty with which Christ has made His people free. In former times it was not in vain, nor shall it be in this. God will vindicate our cause."

The officers of the court were instructed to send the following dispatch to the President of the United States:

"To the Honorable Woodrow Wilson,

"President of the United States.

"The Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in session at Sterling, Kansas, respectfully appeals to you to use to the utmost your influence to secure the complete suppression of the Liquor Traffic as a War Measure.

"We also implore you that the fullest possible protection against vice be given the men in the military service."

Two papers pertaining to questions growing out of the war were referred to the Committee on Discipline. The answers formulated by this committee were adopted by Synod, and are given below:

"The first was a Memorial from New York Presbytery as to the Army Oath. Answer: The military oath is not antagonistic to the position of the Church, except in the omission of the Divine name, because it contains no reference to the Constitution of the United States, but merely an oath of loyalty to the nation, and of military obedience to the President and subordinate officers. Nevertheless since there are some of the membership, who cannot as a matter of conscience take the enlistment oath, or engage in war, except for defense, that we request the President or other competent authorities to receive such members of the Church without any oath or such oath as they can approve, and that they shall be assigned to that part of the Army's work considered by them as defensive.

"The second was with reference to a member of the Second New York congregation who desired to take the oath of naturalization in order to enlist in the Army as an American citizen. Answer: The Synod recognizes appreciatively the desire of this young brother to enlist as an American citizen, but calls attention to the fact that the discrimination as to citizenship between the native-born Covenanter and

the foreign-born is wholly a matter of the civil government and not of the Church. As the naturalization oath requires the applicant for citizenship to swear to support the Constitution of the United States, the Church cannot permit the taking of the oath in its present form without the surrender of her position of dissent from the Federal Constitution."

1918.

The Synod of 1918 met early in June in the First Beaver Falls (Pa.) church. Coming in the midst of the war, much of the attention of Synod was given to the problems growing out of the war, and the Church's duty with reference to them. The loyalty of the Church to our country in her time of trial was strongly expressed. At the same time the attention of the nation was called to the national sins which had called forth the divine judgments, and the duty of the nation to repent and put away her sins was strongly urged. Especial emphasis was placed upon the duty of the nation to repent of its rejection of the sovereignty of the Lord Jesus Christ.

The Synod reaffirmed the position of the Church as to the duty of her members to maintain the attitude of dissent, and to refuse to incorporate with the government by taking the oath to support and maintain the Constitution of the United States, so long as the nation refused to incorporate in that instrument a suitable recognition of the authority of Christ, and acceptance of the Word of God as the supreme law.

The soldier's oath, involving simply the promise of loyalty to the country and obedience to his superior officers, was not regarded as objectionable, and a committee was appointed at the previous meeting of Synod to make an effort to secure the substitution of the soldier's oath for that required of officers so far as members of this Church were affected.

(For an account of the work of this committee, see chapter containing "Synod's Special Committee to Secure Modification of Officer's Oath.")

The recommendations included in the report of this committee which was received and adopted by this Synod, are as follows:

We recommend that Synod adopt the following resolutions:

1. Believing that the present war is being used by Almighty God for the establishment of His kingdom on earth, and believing that the Kingdom of God cannot be established in its fulness until Prussian Militarism and all other forms of tyranny have been dethroned and destroyed, and believing that, in its immediate issue, the cause of the Allies, as it touches the rights of men, is a righteous cause and worthy of the support of all men who love liberty and justice, and believing

that America must be saved from the Kaiser if it is to be won to Christ:

We, the Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of North America, with unfaltering faith in our crucified and enthroned Christ, the Ruler of Nations, and praying without ceasing that our nation may be cleansed of national sin in His blood,

Hereby pledge our loyalty to our beloved land and call upon our members everywhere to support our country by every means within their power; to give generously of their time and money that the munitions of war may be supplied in abundance; to dedicate their sons to serve in the ranks of our army and navy, and their daughters to serve in relief work, and to render cheerful obedience in the Lord, to the commands of the President of the United States.

2. Synod hereby calls the attention of the members of the Reformed Presbyterian Church to the historic position of the Covenanters with respect to unchristian constitutions of civil government and earnestly urges the members of the Church to respect their covenant engagement to refuse to swear allegiance to such constitutions, irrespective of the nature of the emergency which might seem to justify it, or of the sacrifice that may be required because of their refusal to swear such allegiance.

Synod would, moreover, in this connection, point out to the young men of the Church that the way to an honorable service of our country in the ranks of both army and navy is open to the Covenanter without violation of his covenant vows and that in the consideration of the acceptance of an officer's position in military service the choice does not lie between patriotism and loyalty to Christ, but between official rank and loyalty to Christ.

Synod assures the members of the Church that every effort has been made to secure such modification of the conditions of service as will make such sacrifices on the part of our members unnecessary and that work to this end will be continued, but in the meantime Covenanters are urged, in any case where loyalty to Christ is involved, to go forth to Him without the camp, bearing His reproach.

3. That the appointment of a National War Service Commission of the Reformed Presbyterian Church be referred to the Committee on Nominations and that the financing of the work be referred to the Committee on Finance.

4. That Synod appoint a committee to carry on the work of the committee now reporting.

R. J. G. McKNIGHT,  
R. C. WYLIE,  
W. J. COLEMAN,  
A. A. SAMSON.

This same committee was directed by Synod to prepare a telegram to be sent in the name of the Synod to the Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs in the National House of Representatives, urging the passage of the bill referred to in the foregoing report. The following message was sent:

"The Honorable Huber S. Dent, Jr., Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.:

"The Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of North America, now meeting in Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania, very earnestly urges that Bill H. R. No. 10,266, be favorably reported at this session. The patriotism of our people throughout the history of our nation, and their present record of 260 members now in the service of the country out of a total membership of 8,000, should weigh heavily with your committee in a matter which touches the religious convictions of a loyal and devoted Church.

"G. A. EDGAR, Moderator.

"D. C. MATHEWS, Clerk."

A committee was also appointed to prepare a letter to President Wilson urging him to use his office to awaken the public conscience to the necessity of looking to the Lord Jesus Christ for His favor and help in the war. The following letter was prepared, signed by the officers of Synod, and forwarded to the President:

To Honorable Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America:

Dear Mr. President:—The Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church sends greetings. Strength and wisdom unto you from our Lord Jesus Christ.

This Church, deeply interested in the welfare of the country and the progress of the war, wishes to express gratitude to God and to you for the manner in which the power of the nation is employed in defense of the world's freedom.

We believe there never was a more righteous cause; the fight is for the rights and liberties won in all former battles.

The final issue of the war, in our judgment, is certain; victory, vindication and peace; but its protraction, with the cost of blood, treasure and tears, appalls us. We are not afraid of the enemy; but regarding the long exhausting process as evidence of God's displeasure, we tremble. Serious inquiry is surely now in order.

We believe the Lord Jesus Christ as the King of Nations has a place in national government, which has not been accorded Him; has a part in the war, which has not been duly recognized; has supreme power to co-ordinate the nations

and restore peace; and that His power should be acknowledged and honored by the nations.

The Bible says: "Be wise, O ye kings; kiss the Son, lest He be angry." "All kings shall bow down before Him; all nations shall serve." "He is King of kings, and Lord of lords."

We believe the greatest need of the times is the recognition of the Lord Jesus Christ as the Moral Governor of the nations. The heart of mankind, almost in despair, cries out for a deliverer. None but Jesus can deliver, for the Father has given the nations into His hand.

We beseech you, therefore, to use your office to the utmost, to give the NAME of Jesus Christ prestige in your administrative work, and to recommend to the Congress the recognition of His authority in the laws of the country, endeavoring to harmonize the government with His will.

We know you have no precedent in modern history for your herculean task. But these are times when we look not backward for examples, but upward for vision, and onward for action. A mighty flood has carried us beyond all landmarks.

The Lord, who has elevated you to the highest office of the land, and to the most influential position in the world, give you power and wisdom to reach the greatest possibilities of your office for the redemption of the world, that looks for a man, and listens for a voice, to lead her out of the present horror, into the marvelous light of the God of peace.

Very respectfully,

G. A. EDGAR, Moderator.

D. C. MATHEWS, Clerk.

Respectfully submitted,

J. C. McFEETERS,

F. M. WILSON,

M. M. PEARCE,

J. S. ANDERSON,

S. A. S. METHENY,

Committee.

The Second Philadelphia congregation seeing in present conditions an opportunity for advancing the testimony of the Church to the Kingship of Christ, and of enlisting other churches in the support of this movement, presented the following memorial:

To the Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of North America, the Memorial of the Second Church of the Covenanters of Philadelphia, Respectfully Represents:

That believing the guilt of nations incurred by wilfully excluding Jesus Christ from civil government is exceeding great; the persistent refusal of rulers to Honor King Jesus

has reached the point where forbearance has given place to retribution; the wrath of the Son has already begun to burn, and the nations are in danger of perishing from the way.

Assured that the Lord Jesus Christ, nevertheless, rules in the midst of His enemies, is vigorously exercising His rights as Governor of the earth, striking through kings, judging the nations, filling the places with dead bodies, wounding the heads over many lands; that He is breaking through all opposition to reach His own place in national government.

Persuaded that the exclusion of Jesus Christ from civil government is the moral cause of the war, and the enormity of the crime is not less than the horrors of the battlefield; civil government with Christ left out has become a demonstrated and appalling failure.

Assured that the reign of Jesus Christ will yet fill the world with righteousness and peace, thrift and happiness; and believing that the signal hour has come for all Evangelical churches to unite in proclaiming the royal rights of King Jesus, and His authority over the nations;

And being further persuaded that the day is drawing nigh when a mighty, multitudinous Church, jubilant in her King because of a new covenant bond, will startle the world with exclamations of joy, as it is written: "And I heard as it were the voice of a great multitude, and as the voice of many waters, and as the voice of mighty thunderings, saying, Alleluia, for the Lord God omnipotent reigneth. Let us be glad and rejoice and give honor to Him; for the marriage of the Lamb is come, and His wife hath made herself ready.

Being fully convinced and persuaded of these things your Memorialists do earnestly and respectfully pray:

First, That Synod adopt vigorous means to arouse the Church of the Covenanters in this crucial hour of the world's history to concentrate her efforts upon her testimony for the Kingship of Jesus Christ.

Second, That Synod invite all Evangelical churches to enter into a Solemn League and Covenant, avowing the Kingship of Jesus Christ, and agreeing to advocate this fundamental truth until it becomes incorporated in the government of our country and of all nations.

Adopted by the Session. May 22, 1918.

J. C. McFEETERS, Moderator.  
S. A. S. METHENY, Clerk.

This Memorial was adopted by Synod and referred to a special committee to formulate a plan for carrying out its suggestions. The recommendations in the

## Report of Committee on the Memorial From the Second Congregation, Philadelphia,

are as follows:

Concerning the petitions contained in the Memorial from the Second Congregation, Philadelphia, your committee would respectfully recommend:

1. That our ministers be urged to preach on the Kingship of Christ at least four times during the coming year; that our Sessions and Sabbath School Superintendents be requested to assign a lesson on this subject for the Review Sabbath of every Quarter; and that our Young People be asked to give a prominent place to the consideration of this topic in their meetings and conventions.

2. That the Moderator and Clerk of Synod be authorized to certify the following men: T. M. Slater, F. D. Frazer, P. J. McDonald, S. E. Greer, J. M. Wylie, S. J. Johnston, J. C. French, T. C. McKnight, John Coleman, F. F. Reade, T. H. Acheson, F. M. Wilson, F. M. Foster, W. J. McKnight, Thomas McFall and such others as may be convenient—each for his own section of the country—to present Synod's Memorial to such Ecclesiastical Courts as may meet within their respective bounds. Arrangements to be made and expenses to be paid by the Win the War Committee (Witness Bearing Committee).

### Synod's Memorial.

The Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of North America to the Various Assemblies of all Evangelical Churches, Greeting:

Believing that the great catastrophe of the present world war is the judgment of God upon the nations of the earth for their sins, chief among which, and fundamental to all, is the rejection of Jesus Christ as the King and Lawgiver of Nations; and believing that the only hope of hastening the desired victory; fitting the United States of America for its mission among nations; and laying the foundation of world-wide peace, to be the sincere confession of our national sins and the turning unto God with a definite acknowledgment of Jesus Christ as the source of national life and civil power, and with full purpose of obedience to the divine will; we respectfully request the privilege of presenting for the consideration of your honorable body the following Covenant as a desirable method of preparing the members of the Church for leadership in the great work of bringing our nation to a declaration of allegiance to the King of kings.

### A Suggested Covenant.

"We, ....., in the presence of Almighty God, do hereby enter into a solemn Covenant, in

the name of Jesus Christ, our Lord, to honor Him as our Saviour and our King. Trusting in His blood for pardon and in His grace for strength, we promise to depart from all iniquity and to obey Him in every relationship of life. We pledge ourselves to do all that lies within our power to create that public moral sentiment which will result in the national acknowledgment of Christ and His Law as the basis of our civil law and international relationship."

Such a covenant as this, we believe, would unite the Christians of this land on the most momentous issue of the present hour and would result in changing the Constitution of United States of America so as to bring our nation into union with God, into league with His Son, and into subservience to His Law.

We earnestly seek the co-operation of all Christian bodies in leading our nation to Christ the King.

"Now unto the King Eternal, Immortal, Invisible, the only wise God, be honor and glory for ever and ever. Amen."

(To be signed by the Moderator and Clerk of Synod.)

3. That in the presentation of this Covenant to Ecclesiastical bodies across the line, it be altered to suit conditions in Canada.

S. A. S. METHENY,  
JAMES S. McGAW,  
W. J. COLEMAN,  
D. H. ELLIOTT,  
J. H. FINLEY.

Synod's committee on Foreign Missions says with reference to the effect of the war on the work in the Levant:

"Owing to the absence of any definite report from the Levant because of the war, we have little knowledge of what has been accomplished in this field. But we do know that Rev. A. J. McFarland and Dr. John Peoples have been very active in the work, and the same can be said of the work in Latakia. This we know is the Lord's work, and we are sure He will not forsake it. The conditions in this field should be a loud call on the Church for God's intervention. He who opened the door to bring Peter out of prison can open the closed doors in this field. The war cloud that has settled like a pall and enveloped this field may lift as suddenly as it fell, and then we will find that under this cloud our Lord is working out His plans for deepening and extending the work. Of this we are sure, we must get ready the men and the money that will be needed to take that land for Christ. The Church should hold on to the men, and lay up the money that will be needed.

"As a Church, our sympathy and our prayers should go out continually for Dr. James S. Stewart in his Isle of Pat-

mos; for Rev. A. J. McFarland and Dr. John Peoples as they abide in the work of Christ; and for Mrs. Stewart and James and Miss Edgar, who toil on in lonely service. Nor should we forget Rev. Walter McCarroll, who has remained at his post, even when he needed rest. Nor should we forget the broken families and the workers forced from where they would like to be."

Of the work in Cyprus, the Board of Foreign Missions says:

"Increasing opportunities have opened before our missionaries on the Island, so that in a sense the things that have fallen out to them have been for the furtherance of the Gospel. In addition to their normal lines of work they have been able to serve the refugees and soldiers in considerable numbers."

In its annual report to Synod, the Witness Bearing Committee says:

"This is the day of our opportunity. The people in general are willing to hear and we have the message to give them. The great need of our country is national repentance to bring us into right relation to God and to secure His blessing in the present struggle. Most people have not thought of this, but when it is presented, they are willing to think of it and pious people will act on it.

"The presentation of this subject brings all our principles into view as reasons for repentance, and puts them to the front as causes for action. It brings all the offices of Christ before men—His teachings as a Prophet, His atonement as a Priest, and His rights as a King. It tells of the Holy Spirit who produces faith and repentance, and of the Father who through the Saviour offers the nation forgiveness of sins. We have the message, the need for it and the opportunity to tell it. Will we do it?"

Synod's committee on National Reform says of the work of the National Reform Association:

"The fundamental principle of Christ's Headship in National Government and in international affairs is being emphasized in a new way in connection with the world war; and the solution of the problems involved is being presented with great attention and influence."

In their report to Synod, the Covenanter Members of the Executive Committee of the National Reform Association say:

"Never before has the truth been so widely realized that the nations of the earth are receiving the judgments of God for national sins; nor has the public ever before been so

ready to accept the fact that our nation is guilty of many sins which she must forsake if she is to receive the favor of God. Never before has the necessity for the great Christian ideals of national life and international relationship been so emphasized by the leaders of thought and civic life. Adding urgency to all this has been the enforced knowledge of the daily enlarging danger to the very existence of the nation and its liberties. Consequently the multitudes have never been more ready to hear and heed the message which we have to deliver.

"The Association is freely giving its strength to the winning of the war and is, by its speakers and press, giving every possible aid to the government in the furtherance of the various campaigns. At the same time, we have not failed to point out explicitly the sins which have caused the awful cataclysm and the only hope of victory and permanent peace through repentance and reformation on the basis of the principles of the Prince of Peace.

"We have also done our full share in the securing and furtherance of the observance of the day of fasting, humiliation and prayer recently called by the President of the United States. Our General Superintendent spent a number of days in Washington, D. C., to this end."

Of the effect of the war on Geneva College, the Board of Trustees say in their report:

"The spirit of the College has been good considering the unrest of a war year. President Martin in his report says: 'The overshadowing event of the year has been the great world war. We have felt that the winning of the war and preparation for the period of reconstruction to follow is the first business of the College. The war spirit dominates our college life.' That patriotism is not lacking among the ranks of the students and alumni is witnessed by the fact that Geneva now has 102 students and alumni in the war. Of the 101 young men who were in the College last year, 28 are now enlisted in the service of the United States Army and Navy, and ten of those entering this year are in the service.

"The following special war courses were introduced during the past year:

- "1. The Study of the World War, by Professor Johnston.
- "2. Physiology and Hygiene, Balanced Rations, etc., by Professor Marshall.
- "3. Food Conservation, by Professor Colwell, Ph.D.
- "4. Christian Internationalism, by President Martin.
- "5. Physiography in the War, by Professor Patton.

"Also there were frequent chapel addresses by Professor Colwell and other outside speakers on the periods and phases of the war."

The report of the committee on Signs of the Times naturally dealt almost wholly with conditions growing out of the war. The following extracts are quoted:

### Signs of the Times.

Not in vain is God speaking to men in the thunders of the world-wide war. Out of the foul record of the past months comes the assurance of faith in the overruling providence of God.

If "the wild grass to the horizon is torn up by the agony of men and beaten level by the drifts of their life-blood," the calamity is awakening men to a world-consciousness.

The cry of ravished Belgium and despoiled France, of victimized Servia and devastated Poland, of massacred Armenia and exploited Russia, and of starving, plague-stricken Palestine has melted the hearts of men. The need is unparalleled. Never before has the world known such want and woe. Never before have the fountains of liberality gushed forth in streams so copious. We are in a very rapture of philanthropy.

We are a peace-loving people. But to us "the right is more precious than peace." Our nation, therefore, has taken up the gauge of battle with high resolve to defend the right. Ours is not the lust of conquest nor the greed for gain; ours is the high resolution to protect the weak, to defend the defenseless, to execute justice, and to establish a permanent world peace. What was begun with high ideals has been continued with noble purpose. Strong emphasis is placed upon the moral aims of the war.

Precautions, such as never prevailed before, have been taken to safeguard our enlisted men physically, morally, and spiritually.

While we rejoice in the Lord, as we regard the works of His hand, it becomes us to rejoice with trembling. While we deplore the abominable atrocities practiced by Germany in this war and hold her guilty—guilty of unnameable cruelties and barbarities—scientific barbarities—we must not forget that we, too, as a nation have sins, great sins, unconfessed sins, unforgiven sins; we, too, are guilty. True it is, we are not guilty of such base inhumanities as are practiced by our enemy Germany, but guilty, nevertheless; guilty of failure to put away the drink evil permanently; failure to put it away even during the war period; guilty of increasing Sabbath desecration in multi-form ways; guilty of bloodshed by mob violence; guilty of laxity in our marriage and divorce laws; guilty of tolerating polygamous Mormonism; guilty of these and many other sins, but above all these, guilty of rejecting God and His Law and His Son Jesus Christ. We regret that President Wilson, in calling the nation to prayer, failed to

point us to Jesus Christ as the appointed Way by which we as a nation should come to God.

In withholding victory from our forces, God seems to be saying to us as allied nations, "Put away your sins, 'Kiss the Son.'" We believe that victory can only come when sin has been confessed and put away, and when the allied nations as nations yield themselves more fully unto God; that a necessary preparation on the part of our nation and her allies for the gigantic task of the world reconstruction after peace has been declared is a recognition and an appropriation of God as the Sovereign of the Universe, of the Lord Jesus Christ as the Ruler of the Nations, and of the Bible as the supreme code for national and international behavior.

In answer to a fraternal letter from the Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in Ireland, Synod says in part:

"Dear Brethren: In this crisis in the history and testimony of the Covenanter Church, we are glad for the hand of love and friendship reached to us from across the sea; and we pray for you the choicest blessings of the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, of whom the whole family in heaven and earth is named.

"As with you, so with us, the war is bringing pressing problems both in regard to our testimony and our Church's work. We praise God for the protection which in these perilous times he has given, and is giving, to our missionaries in the Levant.

"The oaths of loyalty required of so many of our people are making it necessary for us clearly to define our testimony; and the unexampled readiness of men to hear the message of Christ the King is calling us to a most extended proclamation of our message, as measuring in its degree of acceptance the end of the war.

"We believe that God is pleading through His providence with the nations to open their hearts to Him, and by that same providence summoning the Covenanter Church as a chosen prophet to give His gospel to the nations with the earnestness and enthusiasm which the loss of millions of men and billions of wealth, the fact of broken hearts and homes, and the danger of military ideals, necessitate."

In the report of the Board of Foreign Missions, there was "record made of the fact that the Rev. Samuel Edgar and Miss M. Florence Mearns accepted appointment to the Red Cross Unit which sailed from New York about the middle of March for relief work in Palestine. Thus two of our regular workers have been carried out to a field where they can make use of their gifts and experience among people akin to those with whom they formerly labored. Besides there

is no small likelihood that they will meet refugees from our Asia Minor and Syrian fields. Miss Evangeline Metheny, under appointment of the Board of the Covenantan Church in Ireland, and her brother, Mr. Livingstone Metheny, went out as members of the same unit."

Greetings having been received from the Covenantan members of this Red Cross unit en route to Palestine, Synod appointed a committee to draft a reply, which was adopted and is as follows:

"To the Covenantan Members of the American Red Cross Commission to Palestine:

"Beloved in the Lord: It is with great interest that we have received your greetings which assure us of your safety and of your deep interest in this meeting of Synod. We record our gratitude to God for the kind providence that has carried you safely through the dangers of travel on the sea, and permitted you to enter upon your labors. Your prayers for the Synod have found a response in the earnest prayers of the Synod for you, and for all who are in the service. One of the devotional periods of Synod was spent in earnest prayer for our representatives in camp at home and service abroad. You are in our hearts continually.

"Our desire for you is that you may dwell in the secret place of the Most High and abide under the shadow of the Almighty in all the promised security of the ninety-first Psalm.

"May you be strengthened for your labors, protected in all your service, and enabled to lead weary and troubled souls to the rest and peace in Christ Jesus. Our prayers follow you. Read the twentieth Psalm as our message to you in the Lord."

### Special Resolutions.

A number of special resolutions suggested by and bearing upon war conditions were adopted by the Synod. One, an appeal for national prohibition, was ordered forwarded to President Wilson. It was introduced by the Rev. S. B. Houston, and is as follows:

"To the President of the United States:

"Whereas, Our nation has been heavily burdened and has grown weary of the withering curse of the liquor traffic, the ravages of which are akin to those of the merciless Huns; and

"Whereas, This unholy traffic is in direct opposition to the spirit and genius of our free institutions; and

"Whereas, It involves a lamentable and, as we believe, a criminal waste of grain, fuel, sugar, labor and life, and stands in the way of victory so much desired by all patriotic Americans, who are giving their most precious possessions—

their sons and daughters—for human liberty and a righteous peace; therefore be it

“Resolved, That we, the Reformed Presbyterian Synod of North America, convened in Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania, this 6th day of June, 1918, do hereby urgently request you, Honorable Woodrow Wilson, our honored President, to grant us, without delay, National Prohibition.”

The Rev. P. J. McDonald of Los Angeles, California, introduced the following resolution:

“That the Christian Nation be asked to publish from time to time a corrected list of the camps and addresses along with lists of soldiers.

“That Presbyteries arrange to have the army camps within their bounds visited from time to time and an effort made to look after the welfare of all Covenanter soldiers in them.”

The following was introduced by Dr. W. W. Carithers of Apache, Oklahoma:

“Recognizing the amount of work involved in securing a roll of the soldiers and sailors and nurses of the Covenanter Church in this present war; also the expense and labor of preparing the Covenanter service flag that has been presented to Synod;

“This Synod expresses its thanks to John W. Pritchard, of the Christian Nation Publishing Company, and asks him to care for this flag and to keep it corrected and up to date as a record for the future, and we will appreciate its presence at meetings of Synod until the close of the war.

“We also recognize the leadership of John W. Pritchard in the Ambulance Fund that is proving so successful, and we express our sympathy with all plans that seek the comfort and welfare of the boys across the sea.”

The Rev. J. G. McElhinney of Sterling, Kansas, offered the following, which was adopted:

“I move that our committee on the Relation of Covenanters to the Government be authorized to co-operate with Presbyteries and Sessions in seeking for the members of our Church relief from the orders of the Federal Government, and the various State Governments, requiring an oath to the Constitution of the United States, of those who wish to teach school or engage in other forms of civil and military service, and that the expense of this committee be paid out of the funds of the Witness Bearing Committee.”

The Rev. Dr. W. J. Coleman, of N. S. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and chairman of the Witness Bearing Committee, proposed the following recommendation:

"As the action of the New York Legislature in requiring school teachers to swear allegiance to the Constitution of the United States is quite likely to be imitated in other states; and

"As it is much easier to influence or modify legislation before than after it is enacted, the Synod advises its members to consult with members of the Legislature of their State in an effort to secure an exception in favor of those who cannot on account of its lack of religious acknowledgments, accept the present Constitution."

The Rev. Paul Coleman of Blanchard, Iowa, introduced the following resolution:

"Resolved, That this Synod, in accordance with the teaching of our Testimony in regard to the omission of the name of God from the oath, desires members to affirm, rather than swear, what is called the military oath for privates. Also,

"Resolved, That pastors be instructed to inform their members of this action."

#### Devotional Exercises.

It is Synod's custom to spend the first half hour of each morning's session in a devotional service, in which special subjects are proposed for consideration and as matters of prayer. Two of these periods were devoted to the war.

On Tuesday morning, the subject was—The War: Prayer that God will speedily bring the war to a righteous close; that militarism may be destroyed; that all the nations may be made to know that God reigns, and that just and lasting peace may be established in the earth.

Psalm 46:8-10; Isaiah 2:4; Daniel 4:34-35; Psalm 79.

REV. F. E. ALLEN, Leader.

On Wednesday morning the topic was, The War Forces: Prayer for all those called to war service. Psalm 121; I Samuel 17:45-47.

REV. R. E. WILLSON, Leader.

The committee on the Order of Business reported a Conference for Monday evening on "The World Situation in Its Relation to the Kingdom of Christ." This Conference was held in the large main auditorium of the First Presbyterian Church, which was completely filled. Dr. R. H. Martin, President of Geneva College, presided. Two inspiring addresses were given; the first by the Rev. James S. McGaw, D.D., on the subject, "The Great Crisis;" and the second by the Rev. W. J. Coleman, D.D., on "Lessons of the Hour."

Synod provided for the carrying on of its work through the year by directing the Witness Bearing Committee to do so much of its work as would come properly in this sphere,

under the name, "The Win the War Committee," and by instituting a National War Service Commission, consisting of Dr. T. H. Acheson, Chairman; Dr. I. A. Blackwood, Rev. R. C. Reed, Mr. R. A. M. Steele, and Mr. T. H. Martin. Two thousand dollars was appropriated for the work of this Commission.

D. C. MATHEWS,

Clerk Synod of 1918.

## Resolutions of the Scotch and Irish Synods Pertaining to the Soldier's Oath

### THE IRISH SYNOD

From the very first the war made a heavy demand upon Great Britain for men. The Covenanters were as eager as any to fight in their country's defense. But in Great Britain the private's oath incorporates with the governing body, while no oath of any kind is required of officers. On entering the rank and file of the army and navy, therefore, Covenanters were confronted with the dilemma of violating their covenant engagements with the Lord Jesus Christ by swearing allegiance to a constitution of government disowning His authority or of being branded by their fellow countrymen as disloyal by refusing such oath.

The Irish Synod at once sensed the situation, and at their meeting in 1915 took steps to remove the difficulty. The Commission appointed to deal with it reported in 1916 as follows:

"Your Commission met and called the attention of Lord Kitchener, His Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the War Department, to certain conscientious difficulties experienced by Reformed Presbyterians regarding the swearing of unqualified oaths of allegiance, and informed his Lordship that those difficulties do not arise from disaffection, lack of patriotism, or hostility to good government, but because Reformed Presbyterians find it impossible to reconcile with their religious beliefs certain of the inherent principles which are embodied in the Constitution of the State. A reply to this communication has been received from the war office and has been submitted to the Commission, and after consideration, the Commission agreed to pass the following resolution, and to print and circulate it amongst the members of the Church:

#### Resolution.

"The Commission informs the members of the Church that it has been in correspondence with the War Office in reference to the conscientious objections of Reformed Presbyterians to swear the military oath of allegiance, and the War Office has replied that 'they are unable to sanction any alteration to the present oath of allegiance as set forth in the attestation paper.' Commission regrets this, and directs the members of the

Church not to violate their covenant engagements to the Lord Jesus Christ by swearing allegiance to a Constitution that has dethroned Him.

"Commission, at the same time, calls the attention of young men of military age, who, in the present crisis, may wish to engage in some form of national service, to these facts, that there are some branches of such service—the navy, for instance, and the Royal Naval Air Service—in which no sinful oath is required, and that no oath is required of those to whom commissions in the army are granted.

"Your Commission, after having received the above reply from the War Office, approached the prime minister, who informs us 'that he has nothing to add to the statement made by the Secretary of State for War on July 21 to a similar communication from the Reformed Presbyterian Church of Ireland.'

"Presented for incorporation in the Minutes of Synod.

"J. McC. CROMIE,

"Clerk of Commission."

### THE SCOTCH SYNOD

The resolution passed by the Scotch Synod on this matter was at its meeting of May 16, 1916, and is as follows:

"In the present peculiar circumstances of our country, Synod, along with other sections of the Christian Church, desires to put on record how deeply it has deplored the outbreak of the present war, while it fully recognizes the fact that Britain was bound by her treaty obligations, as well as by the imperative demands of self-defence, to take part in resisting the aggression of Germany and Austria.

"Synod recognizes the fact that many of the young men in the Church have been induced, under the impulse of strong, patriotic feeling, to give themselves to the service of their country; which spirit of self-sacrifice the Court views with the highest commendation.

"Synod did recall the fact that the law of the Church has always been against the members of the Church taking military service because of the oath to the Crown that was required of every private in the army, and it learns that the members of the Church who at this time have taken the military oath have done so in the belief that that oath pledged them simply to take up arms for their country without involving them in any obligation to own the Erastian supremacy of the king of things ecclesiastical.

"In the absence of any official authoritative information limiting in this way the content and bearing of the military oath, Synod contents itself with acknowledging the desire for

consistency on the part of those who have joined the forces and their patriotic courage, reserving for them their places and privileges as members of the Church, and at the same time takes this opportunity of affirming anew the Church's adherence to its historical position of political dissent, maintained since the beginning of its history, and upheld at the disruption in 1863, according to which her members are required to refrain from taking any oath that pledges the swearer to the present complex Constitution of these lands."

## Synod's Special Committee to Secure Modification of Officer's Oath

When America entered the War in 1917 members of the Covenanter Church of military age were confronted by a peculiar situation. The soldier's oath or affirmation was framed in such a way that, in the judgment of the Synod, it might be subscribed to by a Covenanter without violation of the principles of the Church. The officer's oath, however, required the candidate to swear to support the Constitution of the United States.\* The reason for this difference in the wording of the oaths is not plain nor has it ever been satisfactorily explained by the officials interviewed. But the fact remains that there was and is this difference. The soldier's oath pledges loyalty to the country and the officer's oath pledges support of the Constitution.

It was manifest that Covenanter boys would in the natural

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\*We append here the actual forms to emphasize the distinction between the private's and officer's oath.

### The Private's Oath.

I, A. B., do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the United States of America; that I will serve them honestly and faithfully against all their enemies whatsoever; and that I will obey the orders of the President of the United States, and the orders of the officers appointed over me, according to the Rules and Articles of War.

### The Officer's Oath.

The following is the form of oath used for the various branches of the commissioned service, the form being the same for all. It is prescribed by Congress:

I, ....., having been appointed a ..... in the military service of the United States, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; and that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office upon which I am about to enter; So help me God.

course of events be offered commissions in the army and navy and that in their advancement from the ranks they would be required to take the oath in the objectionable form.

In view of this situation the 1917 Synod appointed a Committee consisting of Prof. R. J. G. McKnight, Ph.D., Prof. R. C. Wylie, D.D., Rev. W. J. Coleman, D.D., and Rev. A. A. Samson, D.D., to interview the President of the United States with a view to securing such a modification of the officer's oath as would open up the way to our members to become officers without violation of conscience. This committee at once sought an audience with President Wilson and was received at the White House in Washington, D. C., at 2:15 p. m. on July 5, 1917.\* The President was most cordial in his reception of the Committee and displayed more than casual interest in the matter presented. His opinion, however, as expressed to the Committee was that the relief sought could be obtained only through the legislative department of the Government and he intimated that legislation of such a nature would scarcely be approved by Congress at that time. By the kindness of the President an interview with Secretary of War Baker was arranged, for the following morning. Secretary Baker's attitude toward the petition of the Committee was plainly unsympathetic. An effort was then made to reach Secretary of State Lansing. The Department of State declined to take up the matter but assured the Committee that in the case of missionaries of the Covenantant Church seeking passports a modified oath would be allowed.

The Committee then decided to seek direct Congressional action on the modification of the oath. The following bill was prepared and introduced in the House of Representatives by the Honorable Guy E. Campbell on Feb. 26, 1918:

### The Bill.

"An Act to provide for the substitution of the oath required of enlisted men for the oath required of officers, in order to relieve those who object on conscientious grounds to the oath prescribed by law.

"Whereas, The Constitution of the United States contains no acknowledgment of Almighty God as the source of all authority in civil government, nor of the Lord Jesus Christ as the Saviour and Ruler of nations, nor of His revealed will as the supreme standard for deciding moral questions in national life, and

"Whereas, The members of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, sometimes called Covenanters, have, all through their

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\* For a full report of the interview with President Wilson, see Minutes of Synod, 1918, pp. 46-48.)

history, held these principles to be of such importance that they have been unwilling to swear to the Constitution because of the lack of these religious acknowledgments, and

"Whereas, The members of this Church have always been noted for their loyalty to the United States, and for their willingness to make sacrifices for this nation's maintenance and welfare, therefore

"Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled.

"(1) That during the present war the President be authorized to issue commissions for the military and naval service of the United States to those who may qualify, but who dissent from the Constitution of the United States solely on account of its omission of religious acknowledgments, upon their taking the oath now prescribed for enlisted men.

"(2) That the same option shall be allowed for the same reason in cases where the oath is required as a test of loyalty."

This Bill was referred to the House Committee on Military Affairs and died in the Committee. Repeated visits to Washington were made by the chairman and other members of the Committee of Synod, and members of Congress were interviewed and their aid invoked to secure the passage of the Bill, but their efforts were in vain and the Bill met the fate mentioned.

The Committee reported to the Synod of 1918 and the Synod ordered the Committee continued, with instruction to co-operate with Presbyteries and Sessions in seeking for the members of our Church, relief from the orders of the Federal Government, and of the various State Governments, requiring an oath to the Constitution of the United States of those who wish to teach school or to engage in other forms of civil or military service. The name of the Rev. R. A. Blair was added to the Committee.

Further efforts were made to reach the President and other officials during the summer of 1918. The President refused to grant the Committee a second interview but gave assurance that correspondence would receive his careful consideration. Letters addressed to the President setting forth fully the reasons for the proposed change of oath were acknowledged by his secretary. Dr. W. J. Coleman sought and obtained another interview with Secretary Baker and came away with the conviction that Mr. Baker would permit no modification of the oath. A direct appeal was made by letter to the Adjutant General. The following letter made it plain that the War Department was absolutely opposed to the granting of the relief sought by the Church:

Mr. W. J. Coleman, November 12, 1918.  
2325 Osgood Street, N. S., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Dear Sir: Your favor of October 25, 1918, to the President was referred by him to the Secretary of War and the latter directs me to state that the bill substituting the oath of the enlisted men for that required of the officers referred to by you has been the subject of much consideration by the War Department.

It is the opinion of the Department that it cannot sanction the commissioning of any man as an officer who is unwilling to obligate himself without reservation to support the Constitution of the United States. To allow this change of the oath would be repugnant to the great majority of officers who have already so obligated themselves. The War Department fully appreciates the fine showing made by the Covenanters during this emergency, but at the same time cannot favor this legislation for the reasons given above.

Very truly yours, PAUL GIDDINGS, Adjutant General.

The Committee, therefore, felt that further effort to secure the sanction of such officials as had the power to change the law in the matter of the oath would be useless. German propaganda had done its work. Disloyalty was rife. The first impulse was to suspect the loyalty of every one who objected to swearing support to the Constitution in its present form. Government officials did not seem to be able to discern what appears to be perfectly patent, namely, that a man who would refuse to swear to do that which would violate his religious convictions, would not be likely to blow up a munitions plant or betray the country to which he was willing to pledge his loyalty; while, on the other hand, a man who was so depraved that he could plot the ruin of the country would scarcely be deterred from the deed by the flimsy barrier of an oath to the Constitution. Traitors have been found among those who have sworn to the Constitution; none has ever been found among the Covenanters who refuse such an oath as a matter of conscience.

As far as the modification of the oath is concerned, then, the work of the Committee was without results. It is, nevertheless, not to be inferred that the effort was fruitless. Through this Committee, Christ was preached to the Government of the United States more directly than at any time since the days of the Civil War. In the providence of God, through the work of this Committee, a testimony to the Kingship of Christ was borne directly to the President of this country. Today he stands as the center of the world's regard and as the mightiest force in the determination of the policies of the nations of the world. The Covenanter Church has put the responsibility where it belongs and the issue is with God.

(PROF.) R. J. G. McKNIGHT (Ph.D.)

## The War Work of the Win-the-War Committee

During the early years of the war, before it appeared that America would be likely to enter the contest, the Witness Bearing Committee of the Reformed Presbyterian (Covenant) Church of North America worked steadily and with good effect for the Christian Amendment to the United States Constitution, securing from seventeen hundred and thirty-one ministers a pledge to preach on the Amendment, have petitions signed and sent in to Congress. This was work for Christ and His law, a work that helped to keep our duty to know and serve the King of nations prominently before the minds of the people. This was in 1916.

In the winter of 1917, when the war clouds began to lower, a tract entitled "A Call to National Repentance" was prepared and sent out. Thirty thousand copies of this "Call" and twenty thousand copies of "The Collapse of Civilization—Is that what the War in Europe Means," were sent out to ministers, and one thousand and thirty-four of these ministers agreed to preach on "Christ the King of Nations," or on "National Repentance." This made twenty-seven hundred and sixty-five sermons promised and the expenditure for that year was twenty-eight hundred and one dollars. The work of Rev. J. M. Coleman and Rev. W. J. McKnight that year more than brought up the number of lectures and sermons to the number of dollars expended.

In 1918 the name of this committee was changed by the authority of Synod, so far as its work with regard to the war was concerned, to the Win-the War Committee of the Reformed Presbyterian (Covenant) Church, a very happy and helpful idea. The work of the Committee during the year preceding that Synod, was almost wholly for the "Call to Repentance." This was what we felt the nation needed and our minds have not changed since. A repentant nation would be a blessed nation. The nation that first bowed to God we believed would secure the fulfillment of the promise of God. It looked for awhile that victory would not come without repentance. The ministers of the land in increasing number thought the same, for besides those who read the Call, and, we hope, acted on it without writing, three thousand two hundred and thirty replied. Of these, two hundred and fifty-five did not believe in national repentance, four hundred and twenty-five made no promise, being largely unsettled or superannuated men, and two thousand five hundred

and fifty agreed to preach on Christ the King or on National Repentance, if literature was sent, and it was always sent. Again the sermons secured ran close to the dollars spent.

After the Synod of 1918 we were obliged to recast our work. The influenza followed the summer and disarranged our fall work. We printed a large edition of the Call and in fine form. The war has turned the minds of men to Christianity as a remedy for war, and they have seemed ready to take an advanced position. So we have devoted ourselves to putting the Christian Amendment to the United States Constitution before them and have found them willing, almost so willing as to surprise us, to preach on that subject and present the Amendment to their people. This has not been because the form of the Amendment has been made more vague and indefinite, for while it has been shortened, it has been made more specific and radical. The authority and law of Jesus Christ, the Saviour and King of nations, has been put to the front and a literature corresponding to this advanced view has been prepared and is ready for use.

The war is over, but the energy it has stirred up and the conclusions it has enforced are still before us. Instead of Christianity having failed, it is looked upon as the great untried remedy for the ills of man, and the duty of absolute submission to the will of Christ is more clearly before the minds of men than ever before. The war doubtless has done untold evil, but it has done much good. If the bad are worse, the good are better, and the hour for the proclamation of the truth as it is in Christ is coming, if it is not already here. A great war for humanity has been won, but humanity cannot be saved without the Saviour. The war for Christ is on, and this Committee is most anxious to be of service. We are seeking to reach the Peace Conference with the message, but our great work is at home and we feel that if we can by the blessing of God, in any way move America, we can move the world.

W. J. COLEMAN (D.D.),  
Chairman of Committee.

## Report of Synod's War Service Commission

The War Service Commission appointed by Synod met at the call of the Chairman, T. H. Acheson, D.D., in the Pittsburgh church and completed its organization by electing Thos. H. Martin, Secretary.

An appeal to the various congregations for funds to carry on the work of this Commission brought a liberal response.

In order to correspond with the soldiers, a questionnaire was sent to each pastor or congregational correspondent asking for the names of all young men or young women connected with their congregations or Sabbath Schools who were engaged in the Military, Naval, and relief forces of the United States and its Allies, together with their military addresses.

An inspiring message in the form of an excellent letter written by the Chairman was sent to all the Covenanters in the Service, and a number of them answered and expressed their appreciation.

Later a pocket-size book entitled "Message of the Covenanter Church to Her Boys with the Colors," containing short articles on vital subjects, prepared by ministers throughout the Church, was distributed to our heroes through their pastors.

Rev. R. C. Reed and Rev. I. A. Blackwood prepared a letter just after the cessation of hostilities which presented the claims of Christ and His Church for the same loyalty and service in the coming peace as had been given our country in the stress of war. This letter was distributed through the pastors and correspondents of the various congregations.

The Commission at various times corresponded with ministers whose congregations were nearest to various camps, asking that they visit the cantonments, and many expressed a willingness to do so, and quite a number did, while others were prevented, principally on account of health regulations incident to the epidemic of influenza.

Efforts were made to hold conferences in connection with the meetings of Presbyteries, and in some cases such conferences were conducted, but in other cases the request was received too late to take action.

A second questionnaire is in course of preparation to ascertain the final results accomplished by our boys in the course of the war.

Many activities planned by the Commission were greatly interfered with because of the prevalence of influenza.

The Commission desires to record its gratitude to the ministers and members of the Church who so promptly and cheerfully contributed to make the work of the body successful and effective.

THOMAS H. MARTIN,  
Secretary of Committee.

## Report of Synod's Permanent Committee on Temperance

The Covenanter Church was from the early years in this country a Temperance body. In 1836 the Synod recommended to our people to abstain totally from any traffic in ardent spirits.

In the Synod of 1841 we have action as follows: "Whereas the traffic in ardent spirits for luxurious purposes and as a beverage has been a fruitful source of scandal and crime; therefore, Resolved, 1. That the members of this Church be and hereby are prohibited from engaging in this traffic. 2. That wherever there are individuals employed in this traffic, Sessions are hereby directed to deal with them in such a way that this evil may be removed from the Church in the best and speediest manner."

The next meeting of Synod made inquiry in regard to the carrying out of this action and the record is "That with few exceptions the answers were satisfactory." In 1853 the Synod declared for National Prohibition as follows:—This action of 1841 "should be carried out in civil legislation, so as to prohibit and wholly prevent the traffic in intoxicating drinks as a beverage; that civil government is intended, among other things, to protect the people against the venders of ardent spirits, which can only be done by utterly prohibiting the traffic."

As a Church we claim to be the first by many years to declare for National Prohibition. The position of the Church has been to demand of the individual member total abstinence and demand the protection of the State in National Prohibition. Along with this legislation in regard to intoxicants was early coupled strong resolutions against the use of tobacco. The resolutions adopted each year were not enough to satisfy the Church, and in 1882 the demand was made that the Church should declare this sentiment in the Testimony of the Church, and in 1883 the Synod sent a proposed addition to the Testimony to the sessions of the Church in overture, and it was adopted by the sessions by a vote that was almost three to one, and not one session was reported as voting against it. A Committee was appointed and reports were made each year to Synod until, in 1906, the Synod appointed a Permanent Committee on Temperance who were expected to push the work of attacking this evil with more

aggressiveness than was shown in adopting a series of resolutions each year. Much time and attention has been given by this Committee in preparing posters with short keen temperance sentiments on them and in securing a place on the walls of the school rooms for these posters.

There are also posters sent out which contain anti-tobacco sentiments. Postal cards have also been sent out by the thousands, these to be signed and forwarded to the President of the United States and to Congressmen in Washington. We are glad to believe that all this has been an element in the adoption of the Prohibition Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

There is no sentiment in the Church calling for any letting down of this high standard on the question of Temperance, but there is a decidedly strong sentiment calling for the Church to move forward to the abolition of the use of tobacco.

The war had not progressed very far until it was seen that much of the work the Temperance Committee had done was likely to be endangered. It was also seen that the only way to make the camps safe was not in a zone system but in national prohibition. So there were printed 25,000 postal cards as follows:

Hon. ....

Dear Sir: Whereas, the United States crop reports indicate that the wheat crop is far below the average, though the need is unprecedented:

And, whereas, the consumption of grain in the manufacture of beer and whiskey amounts to many millions of bushels each year:

And, whereas, the use of these beverages decreases the industrial and health efficiency of the American people at a time when these are of vital importance:

And, whereas, the American people can little expect the Lord's blessing in our resistance to foreign tyranny while we allow this traffic to have free course at home:

We would respectfully petition your honorable body to avoid giving the traffic a pseudo-patriotic excuse for existence by making it a source of increase to the national revenue, and to move at once for its speedy abolition.

Name .....

Town .....

State .....

These were all distributed, and we believe almost all signed and forwarded.

The situation in regard to the prohibition of the manufacture of all forms of liquor as a war measure, and for the conserving of food, seemed very promising as far as action by Congress was concerned, but they were awaiting a sug-

gestion from President Wilson as to the action, he desired them to take. Learning of this, the Temperance Committee put out another postal card directed to the President as follows:

Hon. Woodrow Wilson,

Dear Sir: It will be a satisfaction to know that you are using your influence for the immediate suppression of the manufacture and sale of intoxicants in the United States as a war measure.

The liquor traffic is absorbing food needed to preserve the nation:

It is using up toil that should be directed in other channels:

It is destroying energy demanded by the national life:

It is creating habits that unfit the soldier for his doing his best work, and will be a damage to him as he returns to his home life.

The nation is ready to yield its sons but asks that their morals be protected while doing the work required.

Name .....

Town .....

State .....

Twenty-five thousand of these were printed and sent out to correspondents to be signed and posted to the President.

(Rev.) W. W. CARITHERS, (D.D.)

Chairman of Permanent Committee  
on Temperance.

## The Sufferings and Heroism of Our Missionaries in the Levant During the War

No more noteworthy chapter in Christian heroism was written during the war than that which records the sacrificial courage of our missionaries in the Levant. No sooner had the conflict broken upon an unprepared world, than one question was uppermost in the minds of our Church people: "How will our missionaries in Turkey fare, and will Turkey enter the war?" The Board of Foreign Missions met in New York a little more than a month after the crash came to take prayerful counsel on the subject of recalling them while yet they might escape the country. For two reasons a decision was reached not to take such a step. First of all, among those best informed on various Mission Boards there was almost unanimous belief that Turkey would not fight; and, secondly, it was agreed by members of our Board that there was no need for them to issue a call to our missionaries to come home, for certainly they would not leave the native Christians and seek their own safety. (Psalm ii.)

As events swiftly followed one upon another in that fateful opening stage of the war, the Rev. Samuel Edgar and wife, of Latakia, British subjects, were the first to be disturbed. Mr. Edgar was taken, in company with the Rev. S. H. Kennedy, of the Mission of the Synod of Ireland, to be interned or shot—no one, not even themselves, knew. As a result of many negotiations they were finally brought to Tripoli and

thence allowed to leave the country early in 1915, the former coming to America and the latter going to Egypt. Later Mrs. Edgar and her two little children, together with Miss M. Florence Mearns, were permitted to leave for America. Mrs. Kennedy joined her husband in Egypt.

Next, from Mersina, Miss Evadna M. Sterrett, wearied with her labors, with her furlough overdue, and Mr. J. French Carithers, a short-term man, after staying nearly two years beyond the time of his appointment, came out, accompanied by the wife and three small children of Dr. John Peoples, also Miss Margaret McFarland. After long delays and many privations and perils by land and by sea, they reached America in August of 1917. They had been accompanied by Mrs. A. J. McFarland as far as Switzerland, where she remained in the hope that she might soon return to her husband in Mersina. There Mrs. McFarland waited through the long months which dragged their weary course.

Dr. James S. Stewart, of Latakia, was the next to be disturbed. He was taken from his home on October 22, 1917, and carried away into Anatolia, where he was interned in Konia until after the Armistice was signed. This left his devoted wife and their younger son, James, Jr., in Latakia alone, except that Miss Maggie B. Edgar, a British subject, was left in Latakia, although forbidden to reside in the mission compound. These women, with great devotion and almost superhuman strength, kept the work under way until the return of Dr. Stewart, who did not reach Latakia again until December 18, 1918.

Meanwhile, almost a year earlier, the British army, under General Allenby, had made such rapid progress

in its advance from Egypt through Palestine that the American Red Cross was organizing a Unit to follow up the army and minister to the suffering and famishing civilian people in Palestine. This Unit was joined by the Rev. Samuel Edgar and Miss M. Florence Mearns, as well as by Miss Evangeline Metheny and Mr. Livingston Metheny. Mrs. Samuel Edgar and their children remained in America, sending Lieut. Edgar back to the ministry from which they had been banished. This Unit of the Red Cross left New York in March of 1918 and in due time reached the field of their operations, God having carried them safely over death-strewn seas and past lurking submarines.

It is too soon to relate the story of their work, but Miss Mearns was finally placed in charge of an orphanage in Jerusalem and Lieut. Edgar, duly advanced to the rank of Captain, was, after many changes in location, ultimately assigned to service in Latakia and the surrounding district.

All through the war the Rev. A. J. McFarland, Jr., and John Peoples, M.D., stayed at their posts in Mersina. The latter and our hospital for more than a year were practically commandeered by the Turkish army to care for wounded soldiers, while Mr. McFarland did relief work and continued to superintend the mission. Postal communication was so poor that for two years Dr. Peoples did not receive a line from his wife and children, who were in America, and for almost that long the Board could have no direct communication with either Mersina or Latakia. Letters were detained in the hands of the Turkish postal authorities for from two to three years, before being delivered.

On February 16, 1919, Mrs. A. J. McFarland, in company of Dr. and Mrs. W. Nesbitt Chambers, sailed from Marseilles to return to Mersina. With the good hand of their God upon them they landed safe at Alexandretta March 5, and, after almost two years of separation, Mrs. McFarland was re-united to her husband and her work. Only under the most urgent persuasion of the American Consul had she left Mersina, at a time when the Consul had decided that the life of no foreign woman was safe in that district.

The outbreak of the war found J. M. Balph, M.D., and Mrs. Balph, and the Rev. R. E. Willson, Mrs. Willson and two children and Miss F. Elma French on furlough in America. None of these could return so long as the war lasted, and with what Christian patience they could command they remained in America awaiting the issues of the war, ready to return to service at the first opening. During this period God took Mrs. Balph home. Her death occurred April 2, 1917. When, in the Autumn of 1918, following the signing of the Armistice, the Expedition for Armenian and Syrian Relief was organized, all these workers were appointed members of the outgoing expedition. They sailed from New York February 16, 1919, on the S. S. "Leviathan," and reached Brest on the 23d. After a day's delay, a special Red Cross train carried them to Marseilles, whence they sailed for Constantinople. On March 7 they were awaiting in Constantinople provision for the last stage of their journey—Dr. Balph headed for Latakia, the others for Mersina. Miss Evadna M. Sterrett was also of this party, returning with them.

Although the island of Cyprus lay at no time within the zone of strife, and the strain on the missionaries

there was not accentuated by danger and dreadful anticipations, yet they just as truly were called to their measure of heroism. Mr. W. Wilbur Weir accepted appointment to Cyprus and braved the dangers of ocean travel to reach the field in 1916. At no time since would it have been possible for him to have reached his home on any account, and at personal sacrifice he agreed to extend the term of service an extra year that post-war adjustments might the better be made by the Board. And really serious was the situation that arose touching the family of the Rev. Walter McCarroll. When ocean travel was at almost its most dangerous stage, and when means of transit between Cyprus and the continent was entirely interrupted, Mr. McCarroll's wife and their four children were in Switzerland, while he was at his post in Cyprus.

Mrs. McCarroll was in poor health and she came to America, bringing her two youngest children, and leaving the two older boys in Switzerland to finish their year's schooling. In August, 1917, they, too, arrived in America, after which time it was impossible either for Mr. McCarroll to come to America or for his family to return to Cyprus, pending the end of the war.

## Geneva College Gave 285 Men for the War.

Geneva College, College Hill, Beaver Falls, Pa., is the property of the Reformed Presbyterian (Covenanter) Church of North America, governed by a Board composed exclusively of Covenanters, presided over by a Covenanter minister, and is a Covenanter College. But because of its excellence, and its accessibility to the homes of Beaver Valley, many young men and young women from other than Covenanter families are constantly found among the student body. Of course the Covenanter students who engaged in military training are credited, in the proper place in this volume, to their respective congregations. But the patriotic spirit of the College is overwhelmingly demonstrated in that she gave, all told, two hundred and eighty-five men to the service, forty-three of whom became commissioned officers. The College also sustained a Students Army Training Corps of ninety-five members. Mr. C. B. Metheny, who was a Y. M. C. A. physical instructor during the war, when supplying us with these figures, said: "Geneva's sons to the last man rose when the call came."

## Soldiers of the Irish and Scotch Synods

There are included in the Irish Synod, thirty-three congregations and seven preaching stations. One of the congregations is in Geelong, Australia, and one is in Liverpool, England. All available means were used to secure a detailed report from every congregation in the Irish Synod, and these efforts covered the entire period since shortly after America entered the war. Finally, early in March, 1919, we wrote a personal letter to every pastor in Ireland and Scotland, requesting their co-operation in providing a list of Irish and Scotch Covenanters in military service as complete and as accurate as we have given of American and Canadian Covenanters. Of the Irish congregations, data reached us from only thirteen. At last, by use of the cable, and with the assistance of Mr. Robert Holmes, we secured a fairly correct estimate of the total numbers, as given herewith:

The total number in military service from the congregations in the Irish Covenanter Synod, 242; total number of the dead, 48.

The total number in military service from the seven congregations in the Scotch Synod, 164; total number of the dead, 33

## The Covenanters' Unfinished Task.

To every Covenanter it was an open and public sorrow that in Great Britain an oath to an immoral constitution of civil government was required as a qualification for military service as a private, and that in America the same kind of an oath was required as a qualification for military service as a commissioned officer. That all Covenanter young people would be eager to enter military service in such a war was of course a fact of common knowledge, but the taking of the oath would be contrary to the terms of our Covenant binding us as witnesses for the Crown rights of the Lord Jesus Christ. The members of the Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian (Covenanter) Church of Ireland looked upon the situation as a very grave one. At the first meeting after the beginning of the war they undertook to secure such modification of the oath for privates as would make enlistment convenient, and exhausted every means to accomplish their purpose before finally abandoning their efforts as hopeless. The Synod then solemnly entreated their members to abide faithful to their Covenant obligations, meanwhile pointing out that they were at full liberty to become commissioned officers or to enter certain designated departments of service. Yet approximately two hundred and fifty (250) of their members took the oath and entered the war, and one-fifth of the entire number gave their lives. Under these circumstances one can sympathize with those pastors of such congregations who could not bring

themselves to believe that they should send us the lists of their members who were in military service. But "Soldiers of the Church" is a history. American Covenanter pastors were in the same situation concerning those of their members who accepted military commissions as were the Irish pastors regarding those of their members who entered the war as privates. We are grateful to the thirteen pastors of Irish congregations and to all of the pastors of the Scotch and English and Canadian congregations who co-operated with us so heartily in compiling a complete record of what Covenanters did to win the war. For in all vital particulars the record is complete, inasmuch as it gives the total number who were in military service from the American, the Irish and the Scotch Synods, and the number of the dead:

	In Service.	Dead.
American Synod, in the war from		
April 6, 1917, until the end.....	604	15
Irish Synod, in war from August 4,		
1914, until the end.....	242	48
Scotch Synod, in the war from August		
4, 1914, until the end.....	164	33

It should be noted that the members of the Scotch Synod renewed their adherence to the historical position of the Church as to immoral constitutions of civil government, but were able to view the necessity of the oath as a deplorable incident, yet involving no personal moral responsibility on the part of those entering the service "for God and Country," and voted to give them their places and privileges in the Church on their return from the war.

The Covenanters of Great Britain, Australia, and

Canada were in the war four years and three months. American Covenanters were in the war but one year and seven months. The first act of the American Synod of 1917 was to declare its belief that America was justified in entering the war, the struggle having been thrust upon us by "the might of the oppressor." All of her war deliverances have been inspired by faithfulness to Covenant obligations; and efforts to secure a modification of the oath were continued until the Government had repeatedly refused to honor her petitions.

These facts drive us to one conclusion, and it is this, that the three Synods of the Covenanter Church must co-ordinate in some practical way to secure constitutional recognition by the willing voice of the people, of the name and authority of the Lord Jesus Christ in civil government; and that we should have a permanent committee appointed in each of our Synods to labor for a proper modification of the oath as to naturalization, passports for foreign missionaries, licenses for school teachers, and the military oath as to privates in Great Britain and commissioned officers in America. Every argument leads to the wisdom of closer fellowship between our three Synods. It was one of Great Britain's own poets who many years ago dipt into the future far as human eye could see and beheld there the parliament of man, the federation of the world. And its coming will be hastened by a league of Covenanter Synods allied with all who believe, with Covenanters, in the federation of the world foretold in God's Word, working together for the fulfilment of God's promise that the kingdoms of the world shall be given to His Son, Jesus Christ, and that He shall be the Governor among the nations.

Is it hard for any one to believe that such a federation of the world will yet surely come? The writer lived through the late fifties and the early sixties of the last century, when it was common to hear men say that human slavery could never be overthrown. But it was overthrown. We who are living now have been accustomed to hear men say that the liquor traffic could never be prohibited. But it is prohibited. Christ came into the world not to save sinners only but to disciple the nations; and while still hanging from the Cross He said His work was finished. Christ did not die in vain, and the nations of the world will yet be disciplined.

Was not that wonderful thing which the apostles did in Jerusalem at Pentecost one of the "greater things"? And Mathew Henry quotes Archbishop Tillotson as thinking it probable that if the conversion of infidels to Christianity "were now sincerely and vigorously attempted by men of honest minds, God would extraordinarily countenance such an attempt with all fitting assistance as He did the first publication of the Gospel." The war has prepared the way for such a supreme effort to secure from all nations a formal acknowledgment of Christ and His law. Can any one doubt that God will give extraordinary countenance to men of honest minds who make a sincere and vigorous attempt to secure for His Son that which the Father has promised Him?

The Covenanter boys of the Irish, Scotch and American Synods fought side by side, and in death they were not divided. Living, they all stood for the same things—an enthroned and reigning Christ, Christian civil government, pure spiritual worship, a home where Jesus is head and His friends are wel-

come guests. Dying, for these principles, and for us, their death makes still more sacred and indissoluble our Covenant bond. The Covenanters of all lands are one Church, with one aim, the exalting and crowning of Christ, and how we should be straitened till it be accomplished!

## The Victory Thanksgiving Fund

My desk is close up to a window on the eleventh floor of a New York city building. Within easy view is North (Hudson) River. Looking over the tops of intervening buildings, I see the river at a point less than a mile from where it empties into New York bay. The docks of the great ocean liners are on North River, some considerably farther up stream than my line of vision, so that since the spring of 1917 the passing of troopships, in and out, has been an almost daily sight. Immediately beneath my window is City Hall Park, the plaza, on which faces the office of the city's chief magistrate, reaching from Nassau Street to world-famous Broadway. My eyes have seen all of the tragedy of the war enacted in miniature, on Nassau Street, City Hall plaza, Broadway, and out there on the river.

After August 4, 1914, the first demonstration was a procession of Germans, organized near the office of the "Staatz-Zeitung," at William and Spruce Streets, just one block away, and proceeding up Spruce, along Nassau, across the Park plaza via the City Hall entrance, to Broadway, thence a short block to Mail Street, and back down Spruce to the point of starting. Germany's national flags were waved, and cheers were given for the Fatherland. Over there, the Germans' fatherland and America's mother country were at war! and here these Germans dared make such a demonstration! There were present all the elements of premeditation. They were testing the

temper of the city officials. That the first demonstration in America's principal city was a German-sympathizing one would be news for the cable calculated to discourage Britain, France, and Belgium, and inspire Germany. But America was then a neutral country, and Mayor John Purroy Mitchell, afterward an American aviator, whose death was a national sorrow, acted promptly. The demonstration was not repeated; but for too long a time, until finally stopped by the police, paid German propagandists were permitted under police control to daily harrangue small audiences, and sell copies of "The Fatherland" within a tri-cornered area, bounded by Spruce and Nassau Streets and Park Row. And during this time, Germany's ambassador to the United States, trusted and honored, was using his high office as a cloak. By his direction and instruction the Kaiser's secret emissaries were doing their fiendish work, and these lesser imps were continually being rounded up and brought to trial in the Federal Building across Mail Street from the southern extremity of the Park.

Weeks flew by like moments in those sorrow-freighted days, and one morning in the spring of 1917 there appeared a recruiting tent fittingly pitched southeast on the Park plaza, facing the statue of Nathan Hale, the young Revolutionary hero, whose only regret was, as he faced the firing squad that he had but one life to give for his country. America had now entered the world war, and was calling for recruits, out there, under my window. Every hour of every twenty-four, as the war situation grew increasingly tense, recorded some new and thrilling incident or spectacle! Khaki-uniformed men and

women became more and more plentiful, and American soldiers, sailors and marines marched and counter-marched to inspiring music. Mounted on hurriedly built and flag-draped platforms, men and women pleaded to daily throngs. The country needed soldiers. Early one day, before the throng had gathered, as I was crossing the Park from Broadway to my office, a girl with a baby in her arms was coming away from the tent. Her eyes were red with crying. By her side walked a young man. Their faces told the story. Mother and babe had gone there, while the day was yet young, with father, who had enlisted.

On May 9, 1917, there was a reception in City Hall to the French Commissioners—Joffre, Viviana, and Jusserand—while cheering countless thousands crowded the Park and the surrounding streets. The French and British and American flags floated above City Hall, and the Park was elaborately and brilliantly decorated with them. There were multitudes of gaily dressed school children. The flags of all the various Allied nations waved in the procession with our own. The day of a common brotherhood of many nationalities had come. Brothers in suffering, united in a sacred cause. Joffre was acclaimed until throats were sore with cheering; he who had "stopped them at the Marne!" The next day, within a few hundred feet of my window, flames burst from the cupola of City Hall Tower, utterly destroying it down to the roof of the main building. German spies were everywhere, and were of course charged with this.

On May 11, the British War Commission, headed by former Prime Minister Arthur J. Balfour, was received with demonstrations such as were accorded the French Commission.

But volunteers did not come fast enough and in sufficient numbers, and the Government resorted to the draft.

An almost daily morning procession, coming from the great east side of the city, of drafted men on their way to camp, marched through the Park. Sometimes the Mayor's Committee of women helpers, in constant session in a booth in the Park during daylight hours, would cheer them. Sometimes the Mayor, from the City Hall steps, would halt them for a kindly word. They were raw recruits, in citizen dress. Their belongings were in grips, in bags, in paper bundles. By their sides walked mothers, wives, sisters, sweethearts, little children. The baby was always along, and sometimes in the father's arm. Nothing ever gripped my heart and soul like this procession. I could not rid my mind of the possibilities of the future, for conscripted ones, and for those they left behind. Many of these boys went to France never to return. They went over the top, paid the price, and a simple wooden cross tells their story.

With the dawn of 1918 world conditions were foreboding. On Monday, January 28, 1918, I wrote: "Business practically closed in compliance with the Government order to save fuel, and get coal to the ships with munitions and food for the troops in France." And on February 22: "Snow falling all day. The troops from Camp Upton are in the city parading." I saw them marching in the snow and bitter cold, and thought of their brothers in the front lines in France, like Washington's men at Valley Forge, but amidst infinitely worse conditions.

But one day there came a change. The Park sud-

denly swarmed with people, to its limit, to its capacity, and overflowed in every direction. All thoroughfares were blocked. The people of the Park were in a frenzy of joy. The Armistice was signed. The war was over; with victory for the Allies and peace for the world.

The rejoicing of the American Covenanter Church took the form of thanks to the Lord for victory by an effort to help win victory for Him, in carrying on special and aggressive work among all denominations of Christian people for the adoption of the Christian Amendment to the United States Constitution.

The appeal for this Victory Thanksgiving Fund read as follows:

"From everywhere throughout the Church are arising voices of thanksgiving to God for a victory that means more to the persecuted peoples of the world and to God's people and to the kingdom of God than any one can see or realize or measure or express in words. But Covenanters can express their thanks and their gratitude and their praise by beginning right now, a campaign for the Christian Amendment with a force and breadth and an extent which we have never equalled. The Committee on Witness Bearing and the ministers and laymen co-operating with the Committee are leading us. You have read that inspiring poster—'Give as they fought.' Shall we not so give to harvest for our Lord the fruit of the splendid victory which they have won?

"The thanksgiving of sincere praise to God is the fruit of a heart that sustains a right attitude toward Him, and such a worshipper comes with his hands full of whatever he has to give that God can use. This

is the Covenanter's day of opportunity. Of all of our principles which we call distinctive there is only one which some other Church does not profess to hold. The one principle that really makes of us a separate people is our covenant with the Lord Jesus Christ to witness for His universal sovereignty and to work to make all earthly kingdoms willing to own and submit to His right and authority to beneficently rule. It is the one principle of the Covenanter Church that has in it the genuinely heroic. It is the principle for the maintenance and defence of which Covenanters have always been ready to give their lives. It is the principle which thinking men and women have from the time of the founding of the Church accepted as justifying and warranting and even demanding our separate ecclesiastical existence. The issue of the war has greatly enlarged the number of those who are seriously asking if there can be any permanent peace until civil government is Christianized. This is the Covenanter's day of opportunity."

A list of the contributions to this Victory Thanksgiving Fund up to May 7, 1919, is given herewith:

#### CONTRIBUTIONS.

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Pritchard, Montclair, N. J.....	\$ 50.00
Rev. W. J. Coleman, D.D., and Wife, N. S., Pittsburgh, Pa. ....	50.00
John Parkhill, Connellsville, Pa.....	100.00
Mr. and Mrs. Charles McElhinney, Princeton, Ind....	50.00
S. A. Wylie, Fairgrove, Mich.....	3.00
A Member of Lisbon, N. Y., Cong.....	10.00
Miss Emma M. McFarland, 800 South 5th St., Phila., Pa. ....	10.00
Rev. and Mrs. W. A. Aikin, Eskridge, Kan.....	10.00
Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Turner, Glenwood, Minn.....	50.00

Robert Holmes, Ballymoney, Ireland, returning balance after paying for the three ambulances.....	8.00
Mahoning Branch Cong., by Clark C. Pollock.....	25.00
D. S. Anderson, Allegheny, Pa., Cong.....	50.00
Joseph Fleming, Seattle, Wash., Cong., by A. R. Mc- Cracken, M.D., Tr.....	50.00
J. J. Thompson and Wife, Santa Ana, Cal., Cong....	25.00
In Memory of Anna L. Coleman .....	10.00
Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Hensleigh, Morning Sun, Ia.....	50.00
Joseph Ewing, Glenwood, Minn.....	30.00
L. M. S. of Stafford, Kan., Cong., Mrs. Mary Fee, Pres., Cleo F. Wallace, Sec.....	10.25
From a Friend in Bloomington, Ind.....	40.00
Brookland (Pa.) R. P. Cong., by J. A. McElroy.....	10.00
Mr. and Mrs. J. E. MacCombie, Stoughton, Mass....	10.00
Samuel Guthrie Johnston, Clarinda, Ia., Cong.....	5.00
Robert Ward Johnston, Clarinda, Ia., Cong.....	5.00
William Cargill Johnston, Clarinda, Ia., Cong.....	5.00
Capt. and Mrs. S. A. S. Metheny, Second Church, Philadelphia, Pa.....	25.00
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Bell, Mount Union, Ia.....	50.00
Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Copeland, Blanchard, Ia.....	100.00
Miss Mary E. McClelland, N. S., Pittsburgh, Pa.....	5.00
Mrs. Mary A. Townsend, Old Bethel, Ill., Cong.....	5.00
M. J. Manners, Wahoo, Neb.....	5.00
Mrs. James G. Gunning, Marshall, Wis.....	1.00
Adam Walkinshaw and Wife, Santa Ana, Cal.....	50.00
Thomas Reid and Wife, Santa Ana, Cal.....	5.00
John A. Hemphill and Family, Olathe, Kan.....	100.00
Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Joseph, Hopkinton, Ia.....	100.00
R. O. and L. A. Logan, Ray, Ind.....	25.00
John H. Reid, Youngstown, O., Cong.....	5.00
Miss Marie Long, Second New York Cong.....	1.50
Mrs. Ellen S. Taylor's S. S. Class, New Concord, O., Cong., by Mrs. Ellen S. Taylor.....	5.00
Loyal Lads Class, Patterson Heights S. S., First Beaver Falls, Pa., Cong., by William Wenkhous, teacher .....	5.00
Mr. and Mrs. John Boyd, Oakdale, Ill.....	5.00

Pleasant Grove Mission S. S., and Louise E. Kynette, Selma, Ala., by Mrs. Louise E. Kynette, each \$1..	2.00
C. Y. P. U., Bellefontaine, O., by John C. Merrilees, Sec. ....	7.50
E. Mills, Sterling, Kan., by G. N. Patton.....	10.00
N. and M. A. Patton, Sterling, Kan.....	10.00
Belle McGee, Olathe, Kan.....	3.00
S. S., Portland, Ore., by Elizabeth Knight, Tr.....	30.00
Mary M. and Fanny H. McDonald, Newton Center, Mass. ....	10.00
Two Sisters of United Miami Cong.....	10.00
Agnes McIlroy, St. Louis, Mo.....	1.00
Young Ladies' Bible Class, First Covenant Church, Philadelphia, Pa., by Mrs. J. S. McConnell, Tr....	8.75
Elizabeth Smiley, Pixley, Cal.....	5.00
Rev. G. R. McBurney, Wilson, Kan.....	8.00
C. Y. P. U., Tabor, Kan., Cong., by Emma E. Tippin	11.00
Mrs. McLaughlin, Aged People's Home, Allegheny, Pa., Cong., by Will R. Porter.....	.15
Wallace A. Young, Allegheny Cong., by Will R. Porter .....	5.00
Giles Osgerby, Akron, Mich.....	5.00
Mrs. Katherine Guild, Buffalo, N. Y., in memory of her father, the late James Middleton, of the North- wood, O., Cong., by Rev. R. Hargrave.....	5.00
Faith Chapel S. S., Allegheny, Pa., by T. S. Trumbull	5.00
Faith Chapel Juniors, Allegheny, Pa., by T. S. Trum- bull .....	1.00
Dr. Kate W. McBurney, Tak Hing, China, by Joseph M. Steele .....	5.00
Children's Branch, Morning Sun, Ia., Cong., by Mrs. H. G. Patterson .....	4.81
Geneva R. P. Church, Beaver Falls, Pa., James D. Bowser, Tr. ....	5.00
S. S., United Miami, O., Cong., by Donald Wickerham	28.56
Five Children, St. Louis Cong., by Jessie Patterson..	7.30
S. S., Long Branch Cong., Blanchard, Ia., by Clark McKee, Sec. ....	34.84
Rev. J. B. Willson, Wilkinsburg, Pa.....	5.00

In Memory of Jennie Anderson, Pine Creek, Pa., Cong .....	10.00
Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Dodds, Lincoln, Neb.....	10.00
A Covenanter Family, Cincinnati, O. ....	100.00
W. A. Staley, M.D., Holbrook, Neb.....	25.00
Mr. and Mrs. William Bone, South Ryegate, Vt....	10.00
Jennie Ervin, Cedarville, O.....	5.00
Rev. and Mrs. J. M. Johnston.....	15.00
Gretta Walker Johnston.....	5.00
John McLain Johnston.....	5.00
L. M. S., Bloomington, Ind., by Mrs. Nettie L. Smith, Tr. ....	90.00
Dr. Susan Willson Wiggins, Philadelphia, Pa.....	10.00
Miss A. E. Willson, Philadelphia, Pa.....	5.00
Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Bole, Second New York.....	10.00
Mrs. M. E. McKee, Clarinda, Ia.....	10.00
Rev. J. C. McFeeters, D.D., and wife, Philadelphia, Pa. ....	10.00
Mrs. Edna McKee Houston, Eighth St., Pittsburgh, Pa., Cong.....	10.00
Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Weir, Winchester, Kan., Cong...	10.00
Mrs. Christina Armstrong, Salinas, Cal.....	25.00
Rev. John Coleman and Wife, New Concord, O....	20.00
Mrs. Mary Morton, Allegheny, N. S., Pittsburgh, Cong	50.00
Old Bethel, Houston, Ill., Cong., by Charles Hays, Tr.	106.57
Miss Ruth George, Corova Ranch, San Jacinto, Cal..	25.00
Mr. and Mrs. Frank Last, Corova Ranch, San Jacinto, Cal. ....	25.00
Mrs. Sophia Johnston, Hopkinton, Ia.....	10.00
Miss M. E. R. Aikin, Huntsville, O.....	10.00
Joseph McNeil, Cosayuma, N. Y.....	5.00
J. M. Milligan, Red Rock, Okla.....	15.00
Lilly J. McKnight, Slippery Rock, Pa.....	25.00
Rev. and Mrs. W. C. McClurkin .....	\$10.00
Robert James George McClurkin .....	2.50
Eunice Louise McClurkin .....	2.50—
Mrs. L. E. Frazer and Rev. and Mrs. F. D. Frazer, Portland, Ore .....	100.00
Mrs. Gladys A. Pritchard, Montclair, N. J.....	25.00
In Memory of Mr. George M. Young, Eskridge, Kan..	30.00

A Member of Bovina, N. Y., Cong.....	2.00
Friends from Clarinda, Iowa.....	10.00
Mrs. S. E. McKee, Pittsburgh, Pa., Cong.....	25.00
Mrs. A. J. McFarland and daughter Isabel, Beaver Falls, Pa. ....	25.00
"A Friend," New Concord, O.....	10.00
Rev. G. R. Steele and wife, Bloomington, Ind.....	10.00
Miss Agnes Young, Eskridge, Kan.....	2.00
Miss Mary Mitchell, Belle Center, O.....	5.00
Miss Zella Smith, Cincinnati, O.....	5.00
Rev. F. F. Reade and wife, Cincinnati, O.....	5.00
Members Kansas Presbytery.....	20.00
Hopkinton, Ia., Member .....	50.00
Miss S. J. McConnell, Blythesdale, Pa.....	50.00
David Ross, Pittsburgh, Pa.....	10.00
S. W. Morrison, Freeport, O.....	2.00
Miss Mary Wilson, Selma, Ala.....	5.00
Mrs. M. P. Gault, Oakdale, Ill.....	5.00
Miss Jane Waddell, Almonte, Can.....	5.00
William Curry, Barnesville, Ont. ....	5.00
Mary E. Alexander, Geneva, Beaver Falls, Pa., Cong..	5.00
Johnstonburg Branch of Bear Run, Pa., Cong.....	25.00
Mr. and Mrs. J. M. McDowell, Eskridge, Kan.....	8.00
S. R. M. and wife, Montclair, N. J., Cong.....	50.00

The signing of the Armistice found us with enough afghan squares on hand to make 12 complete afghans of 108 squares each. The squares were weighed and an allowance made per pound for the wool, and a further allowance made per pound to compensate for the work of the women and children of the Church in knitting the squares. Three of the women of the Montclair, N. J., congregation purchased all of these squares with the understanding that the money was to go to this Fund as follows:

Mrs. Marion Park, 108 squares, plus the wool to piece them into an afghan .....	\$ 5.85
Mrs. Ella C. Christner, 108 squares .....	5.25
Mrs. Harriet S. Pritchard, 1080 squares .....	52.50
Robert McClintock, Marissa, Ill. ....	5.00
Rev. Boyd A. White, Walton, N. Y. ....	5.00

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Total .....\$2,635.83

## The Victory Thanksgiving Fund's Future



The Victory Thanksgiving Fund will be completed in the pages of the *Christian Nation*, New York. It will reach a considerable total. Thoroughly competent and fully prepared ministers are making a country-wide canvass of the various assemblies of all evangelical churches to ask them to adopt the suggested Covenant published on pages 131-2 of this volume. They are also visiting the individual pastors to secure their co-operation in work for the Christian Amendment, have them preach on it, and secure the authority of the congregation to petition for it in their name. The Victory Thanksgiving Fund is used to provide literature and meet the other expenses. The need for Christian civil government is more than national, it is universal. To be engaged in endeavoring to secure it is an employment at once so august and majestic as to associate our thoughts and purposes with those of Jesus Christ, in His strivings to remove misery by destroying sin and to give bliss by restoring obedience.

## We Will Finish Our Task

John Knox was a typical Covenanter when he cried to God, "Give me Scotland, or I die." That is the heart's call of every sincere Covenanter, because it is his supreme and absorbing desire that his country—whichever country that may chance to be—shall become Emanuel's. When the sunlight of hope was invisible to all others because of the dark clouds of defeat, a Covenanter leader thrilled his followers, and has inspired Covenanters of every generation since, by declaring that the Covenants shall yet be the reviving of Scotland! To the lofty patriotism and courage of the Covenanters the world is indebted for civil and religious liberty. At Drumclog Farm, Bothwell Bridge and Sanquhar, at Green Mountain, in all the battles of the Revolution and the Civil War, at Ypres, Vimy Ridge, Verdun, Chateau Thierry, St. Mihiel, Belleau Wood, and Argonne Forest, Covenanter blood was freely given.

"The blood that flows from Bothwell Bridge encarnadines the  
flood,  
*And still that blood flows onward—'tis Covenanter blood!"*

It will flow on in every just war of defense against the might of the oppressor until the world sees Jesus crowned.

From whatever direction one approaches a study of the Covenanters, this their distinguishing characteristic—their consecrated purpose to win the world for Christ!—at once appears, and notably in the origin and

development of our ensign, The Blue Banner. In early times Edinburgh, Scotland, had a banner which was called "The Blue Blanket." According to tradition, the "Blue Blanket" was carried by the Scottish Trades in the Crusades. History also notes that the flag carried by the Douglas Regiment when they fought under Louis Thirteenth of France, during the first half of the Seventeenth Century, was blue. In 1638 the Scotch subscribed the National Covenant, and in 1643 the Solemn League and Covenant. To this latter Covenant, President Wilson made reference in his address of December 30, 1918, at Free Trade Hall, Manchester, England, when he said: "I wish it were possible for us to do something like some of my very stern ancestors did, for among my ancestors are those very determined persons who were known as the Covenanters. I wish we could, not alone for Great Britain and the United States, but for France and Italy and the world, enter into a great league and covenant declaring ourselves first of all friends of mankind and uniting ourselves together for the maintenance of the triumph of the right." In 1639 Charles I. recruited an army to punish the Covenanters for their rebellion against his authority. That is, what Charles I. fought the Covenanters for doing for Great Britain, President Wilson, in 1918, wished it were possible for us to do for Great Britain, the United States, France, Italy, and the world. The Covenanters accepted King Charles' challenge, mobilized their forces, and encamped on Dunse Law. This is the first occasion recorded in history when the Covenanters carried their ensign, or Blue Banner, in the exact form in which we have it now, with the inscription, "For Christ's Crown and

Covenant." That same year, 1639, Montrose attacked Aberdeen, and his soldiers wore, tied about them, a blue sash, then called the Covenanter Ribbon. On the same occasion, Lord Gordon's soldiers, to show their loyalty to the king, wore red. Eleven years later, in 1650, the Scottish Parliament ordered that every flag should bear the motto, "For Covenant, Religion, King and Kingdom." At Drumclog, the Covenanters carried a flag with a blue ground and a red border on a white standard. In 1651, when the Covenanters faced Cromwell at Dunbar, they carried a blue flag. Nisbet, the great Scotch scholar, born in 1736, wrote that "it has been the constant practice of our kings to carry a white cross on a blue ground." And the Union Jack has as its background the Scottish blue flag. Dr. Frank Crane in the New York City *Globe*, January, 1919, wrote: "Paul Scott Mowrer, the *Globe's* Paris correspondent, says there was unfurled over a newspaper office in the Rue de Rivoli a flag of a kind hitherto unknown in the world. It was a blue flag, just plain blue. It was a suggestion of a proper flag for the Federation of the World. It was an inspiration. \* \* \* All greatest things are simplest. The blue flag is the simplest and hence the most majestic symbol for the greatest idea that ever broke like day over the dark thoughts of men, the idea of the Parliament of Man, the Federation of the World."

These facts of history during the past three hundred years, reveal and confirm four things:

1. That the flag, or banner, of the Covenanters was first used by the Covenanters when in 1639 their men faced the army of Charles I. at Dunse Law, to resist political and religious tyranny.

2. That it was never merely a denominational church banner, but always a national banner, and now suggested and widely endorsed as a proper flag for the federated nations of the world.

3. That the Blue Flag is the ensign of what the Covenanters are—not a proselyting sect seeking thus to enlarge their ecclesiastical organization, but a people with a national, and international and world-wide principle of civil and political righteousness, which they are endeavoring to teach to people of every religious denomination and of none, because they believe the principle is fundamental, universal, and essential to permanent peace and the highest interests of mankind, and because it is the express will of Christ for the glory of God our Father.

4. That the quotation from President Wilson and the formation of a League of Nations are an affirmation of the wisdom of the National Covenant of 1638 and the Solemn League and Covenant of 1643, except that the religious and Christian element is left out of the Constitution of the League of Nations, thus perpetuating the fatal defect existing in the Constitution of the United States, and of other countries.

The Covenanters' unfinished task is to remedy this defect. The Lord finished His work, and promised us all needed help to finish ours. Read John's vision from Patmos and know that success is certain: "And the seventh angel sounded; and there were great voices in heaven, saying, The kingdoms of this world are become the kingdoms of our Lord, and of his Christ; and he shall reign for ever and ever."

**WOUNDED.**

(Account received too late for use on Pages 81-84.)

**HARRY REED IRELAN.**

Harry Reed Irelan, of the La Junta, Col., Cong., enlisted February 5, 1918, for service in the Mechanical Engineers in Aviation Section. While at Camp Merritt he was transferred to the infantry, being made a member of Co. A., 7th Infantry, 3rd Div. of the Regular Army. He left Camp Merritt for France April 6, landing at Brest April 15. After reaching France he was in training until the last of May when he went with his Regiment to the front. Ten or twelve days later they were sent to Belleau Woods. On June 23, when four companies of his Regiment went over the top a piece of flying metal from a hand grenade went through his right arm, but not through the coat sleeve on the other side. The next day he was taken back to Base Hospital No. 16. After being in the hospital for two weeks he returned to his Regiment, which was now on the Marne River in front of Chateau Thierry. While with his Regiment, after it had crossed the river and was making steady advances, he was wounded, July 26, 1918, in his right leg, by a piece of shrapnel. This time he was sent back to Base Hospital No. 9, located at Chateauroux. As a result of this second wound he was unable to again join his Regiment, but after he had sufficiently recovered, about September 1, he was made a night orderly in one of the surgical wards of the hospital where his wound had been treated, and continued to serve in the hospital unit to which he was thus attached until January 10, 1919, when he left the hospital in 1114th Casual Co., preparatory to returning to the United States. He arrived in New York, March 23, 1919, on the transport S. S. Noordam.

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**GASSED.**

(Account received too late for use on Pages 81-84.)

**HOWARD McA. REID.**

Howard McA. Reid, of the Regina, Canada, Cong., and son of Rev. J. G. Reid, went overseas about the first of March, 1918. In England he was trained in the Machine Gun section, and went to France in the early fall. He was gassed on November 1, and was sent to a hospital in France on November 3, where he was bedfast for about two months, with eyes and lungs badly burned. He quite fully recovered.

Folio .....

CHURCH STREET,

Telegrams—"FOSTER, BALLYMONEY."

BALLYMONEY,

Telephone 18.

31. 5. 18.

Mr Holmes

Ballymoney

To James C. Foster,

General Draper and Outfitter.

TERMS—

Ford ambulance  
cash paid Perry.  
cost of wines post etc

£207. 0. 0

1. 10. 0

£208. 10. 0

Recd of  
J. C. Foster  
6 June 1918

Folio.....

Telegrams—"FOSTER, BALLYMONEY."

Telephone 12

CHURCH STREET,

BALLYMONEY,

2. 9. 18.

Mr R Holmes

Ballymoney

To James C. Foster,

General Draper and Outfitter.

TERMS—

2 Ford ambulances.

£400 0 0

Extra for detachable  
wheels - spare wheels.

30 0 0

Extra for special  
fitment of beds  
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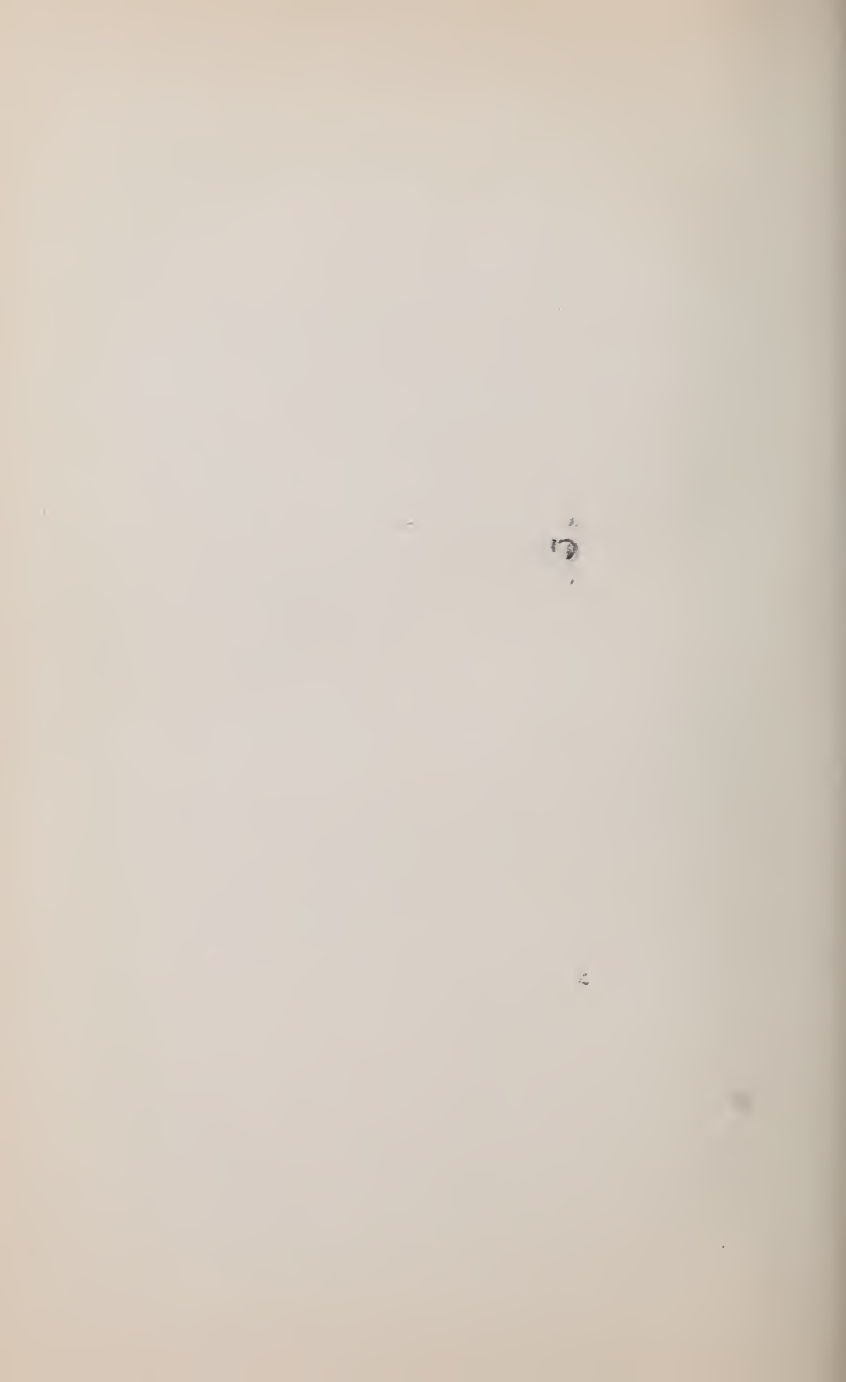
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## Acknowledgments

The author wishes to acknowledge his indebtedness to Robert Holmes, of Ballymoney, Ireland, for his splendid and generous aid in connection with the Covenanter Ambulances, afghans, and overseas Church statistics; to Rev. Prof. John Coleman for the chapter on Covenanter Participation in Previous American Wars; to Rev. John H. Pritchard for the chapter on the Attitude of the Reformed Presbyterian (Covenanter) Church toward Civil Government; to Rev. George A. Edgar, D.D., Clerk of Synod in 1915-16-17, for compiling the American Synod's war deliverances of those years; to the Rev. D. C. Mathews, Clerk of Synod in 1918, for the records of that year and for weaving the whole into a connected narrative; to the Rev. William Dick, M.A., editor of *The Covenanter*, Ireland, for a report of the action of the Irish Synod as to the oath; to the Rev. A. C. Gregg, B.D., editor of *The Reformed Presbyterian Witness*, Scotland, for a statement of the action of the Scotch Synod; to the Rev. F. M. Wilson, D.D., for his record of the heroism of our Levant missionaries; to the pastors of the American congregations, and to many others, for their patient co-operation and assistance in correcting the Roster of American Covenanters; to the women and children who provided the afghans and afghan squares; to all contributors to the Ambulance Fund; and to all who responded so quickly and liberally to the suggestion for a Victory Thanksgiving Fund to aid in the work for the Christian Amendment.



## SUPPLEMENT

Six months after *Soldiers of the Church* was first issued (June 1, 1919) this Supplement was printed, and a copy supplied free for tipping-in to all of the twelve hundred owners of the first edition. This makes the First and Second Editions of the book identical. It was essential that the volume should be ready for distribution before the 1919 Meeting of Synod, and the matters contained in this Supplement were not then available.

### A COVENANTER COMMANDED A VESSEL OF THE FIRST CONVOY LANDING AMERICAN TROOPS IN FRANCE.

The first sailing of American soldiers for France to take part in the war was on June 14, 1917. The names of the ships in the Convoy were Pastores, Tenadores, Saratoga, Havana, Lenape, Henderson, Momus, Antilles, Henry R. Mallory, San Jacinto, and Finland. They sailed from New York, in three groups, of four and four and three, in the order named, and carried United States Regulars. They all arrived at St. Nazaire, France, in twelve days, on June 26, without adventure or mishap. Capt. William Park, a Covenanter, and Treasurer of the Montclair, N. J., Cong., commanded the S. S. Lenape, the first vessel of the second group of four. Capt. Park is now General Superintendent of the Cldye and Mallory Steamship Line with head offices in New York City.

### CORP. GEORGE W. McFARLAND RECEIVED DIS- TINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS.

Corporal George W. McFarland, Co. D., 320th Infantry, 80th Division, of the New Alexandria, Pa., Cong., participated in the Somme, St. Mihiel and Argonne Forest campaigns. In the Argonne he was one of a platoon of thirty men who repulsed, without aid from machine guns, artillery or other units, a supported attack of two hundred Germans, inflicting heavy losses. He was wounded in the leg by a machine gun bullet about one o'clock in the afternoon, but continued to fight until the platoon was relieved in the evening. For his part in the fight he was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, conferred by General John J. Pershing in person, on January 27, 1919, at Ancy le France, in connection with a Division review; and with ten others, similarly decorated, occupied a position on the Grandstand with General Pershing during the review.

### OMISSIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

With the circulation of nearly twelve hundred copies of the book, and with letters coming in about it from all over the Church, it is gratifying to learn that out of a roster of more than six hundred names, only three were omitted. Two of those three names indeed were in the list as published in the *Christian Nation*, but one of them was omitted through a misunderstanding, while the other unaccountably disappeared from the linotypes when the forms went to press. The third was not previously reported.

**Corporal Donald A. Ross**, Second Boston, Mass., Cong., was a member of Battery B. 55th Artillery, C. A. C., was eleven months in Boston, and eleven months in France.

**William S. McKnight**, First Boston, Mass., Cong., was accepted, and waiting to be called, but was halted by the Armistice.

**Frank Steele**, Stafford, Kans., Cong. S. A. T. C., Geneva College.

**A Correction.**—C. Brainerd Metheny enlisted July 13, 1917, at Essington, Pa., in the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps, Flying Branch. Until called for training in Ground School work he was appointed by the National War Work Council to act as Physical Director and Building Secretary of the Army Y. M. C. A. at Camp Forest, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. On October 12, 1918, he was called to the U. S. School of Military Aeronautics, Ithaca, N. Y., for training in the Flying Branch.

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### COVENANTERS WHO DID CIVILIAN SERVICE.

**H. Lester Smith.**—Prof. H. Lester Smith, of the Bloomington, Indiana, Cong., is Dean of the School of Education in Indiana University. In the spring of 1918 the Federal Board for Vocational Education asked about twenty men from different parts of the country to make a special six weeks' study of what other countries were doing in the way of re-educating their disabled service men. Mr. Smith was one of this group of twenty, and four of the six weeks were spent in making an intensive study, at first hand, of Canada's activities along this line. On August 13 he reported for duty with the Federal Board in Washington, as a Special Agent. A little later he was made Superintendent for Co-operation and thus made responsible for the policies and procedure governing co-operation between the Federal Board for Vocational Education, in its work with disabled soldiers, and other governmental and private organizations, twenty or more in number. Still later he was made Assistant Chief and, on April 18, Chief of the Division of Rehabilitation. On September 15, 1919, he resumed his university work.

**Robert C. Duncan.**—Robert C. Duncan, of the First Covenanter Cong., Philadelphia, was instructor in physics in the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia. In July, 1917, he secured leave of absence and became associated with the Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C. The problem assigned to him was that of studying methods of increasing the accuracy of fire from the U. S. Navy's 14-inch guns. He was engaged in this work throughout the entire period of the war, and when this Supplement was printed, in the Autumn of 1919, he was still continuing his investigations. During his study of this problem he spent several months aboard U. S. Battleships.

**Ralph W. Duncan.**—Ralph W. Duncan, of the First Covenanter Cong., Philadelphia, is an instructor in physics at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia. During the last

six months of 1918 (on leave of absence from the University), Mr. Duncan was an associate physicist at the Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C. He was engaged in the experimental study of the physical properties of cotton airplane fabrics intended for use as airplane wing coverings. The purpose of the investigation was to find a satisfactory substitute for linen, the supply of which was entirely inadequate to meet the enormous demands of the air service.

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### FROM SYNOD'S MINUTES.

**The Officer's Oath.**—Tuesday afternoon, June 10, 1919, Belle Centre, O.—Prof. R. J. G. McKnight offered the following resolution which was adopted: "Synod directs Sessions wherever the law of the Church has been violated in the matter of the officer's oath to seek in a tactful and sympathetic manner an acknowledgment of the inconsistency involved, with a view to the preservation of the integrity of the position of the Church and the continued membership of all enlisted men."

**Committee on Modification of the Oath.**—Tuesday evening, June 10, 1919. Committee on Nominations, Rev. D. H. Elliott, Chairman, reported "to serve with John W. Pritchard on Committee on Modification of the Oath. M. M. Pearce and S. A. S. Metheny."

**Seeking the Acknowledgment of Christ in the League of Nations.**—Committee on Nominations recommended "To serve with T. H. Acheson asking the Senate (at Washington) to seek the acknowledgment of Christ in the League of Nations, F. M. Wilson and A. A. Samson."

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### THE MEMORIAL BIBLE CHAIR ENDOWMENT.

One of the finest results of the great war is the Geneva Memorial Bible Chair Endowment Fund.

The beginning of the now happily established Fund was a request made of Synod in 1918 by the College Board of Trustees for an endowment to provide for Bible instruction in English, and then the Board appointed a Committee to provide a plan, and Mr. Robert M. Young, of the Parnassus, Pa., congregation, and a member of the Board, was made chairman of the Committee, the other Covenanter members of the Committee being James A. McAteer and R. M. Downie. To Mr. Young's mind occurred the thought of making the Fund a Memorial of the Covenanter young men and young women who entered their country's service, each congregation to be responsible for \$100 for every person enrolled from their membership, and his plan included provision for a bronze tablet to be placed in the College containing the names of those who died in service. Mr. Young's plan was adopted by the Board, and he was authorized to select the man who could successfully carry it out. Mr. Young chose Prof. R. J. G. McKnight, Ph.D., the junior professor in the Seminary, and the Board of Trustees approved the choice. The prompt and complete success of the Fund was assured by the announcement that Prof. McKnight would make the appeal and the Endowment Fund will probably exceed \$60,000.00.

## THE VICTORY THANKSGIVING FUND.

(Concluded from Page 176.)

Brought forward .....	\$2,635.83
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Rev. and Mrs. George S. Coleman, Hopkinton, Iowa .....	10.00
R. M. Atchison, Denver, Col., Cong. ....	5.00
Mrs. Giles Osgerby, Akron, Mich. ....	5.00

Amount Contributed is .....\$3,045.28

And now let us all pray and labor for the victory of the great cause for which we made our gifts, to make Jesus King—King of our consciences and our hearts, King of our courts, King of our Commonwealth and of our Country.

### "SOLDIERS OF THE CHURCH"

(Action of Synod, Belle Center, Ohio, Tuesday, June 10, 1919.)

The Synod wishes to express to Mr. John W. Pritchard its appreciation of the gift of a copy of his book, "Soldiers of the Church." As a result of the foresight and painstaking labors of Mr. Pritchard the Church has been provided with an accurate record of the part which our Church had in the Great War of 1914-1918. The book shows how grandly the Church of the Covenanters has lived up to its record, in its hearty and patriotic response to the call of our country. It will be appreciated by the whole Church, and especially esteemed in the homes of those whose loved ones were in the service. It is therefore with sincere gratitude that Synod accepts this book from Mr. Pritchard, and thus secures a valuable addition to the records in the archives of the Church.—Rev. J. G. McElhinney, Rev. A. Kilpatrick, D.D., Elder James R. McMullan.







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