CAMERA WORKS BULLETIN

JANUARY, 1919

EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY
ROCHESTER, N.Y., U.S.A.

Have You Turned In A Suggestion the Past Month

?

IF YOU HAVEN'T—GET BUSY.

THE WHEELS OF INDUSTRY GO FORWARD ONLY SO FAST AS NEW IDEAS ARE PRODUCED.

BE A FACTOR IN THE PROGRESS AND DEVELOPMENT OF THIS PLANT BY TURNING IN YOUR IDEAS.

THIS IS A DEMOCRATIC CONCERN, AND AS SUCH NEEDS THE COOPERATION OF EVERY INDIVIDUAL.

YOU OWE IT TO YOURSELF AND THE COMPANY TO BRING TO LIGHT YOUR IDEAS FOR IMPROVING THE BUSINESS.

— — —

Do It Now. Big Rewards for Big Thoughts

Entrance to Kodak Park and Room Where Bars of Silver are Dissolved to form Silver Nitrate

Camera Works Bulletin

Issued by
The Camera Works, Eastman Kodak Company
For the Welfare and Information of Employes

Edited by EDWIN A. HUNGER

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KODAK FILM IN THE MAKING

KODAK film is made at the Kodak Park Works in Rochester, the Kodak City, the same place, by the way, where the products of this factory are also made. Don't you forget to tell that to your out-of-town friends. It is the ammunition by means of which every Kodak and Brownie turned out in the Camera Works becomes the pleasurable instrument that it does, to delight hundreds of thousands of amateur photographers throughout the world. It is a commonly recognized axiom that the more one knows about something he is working on and the adjuncts thereto the more pleasure he can get in that work. A story about the way Kodak film is made, therefore, we think, will help to tone up that spirit and enthusiasm for work well done and unexcelled existing in this factory, which is so often the envy of outside concerns.

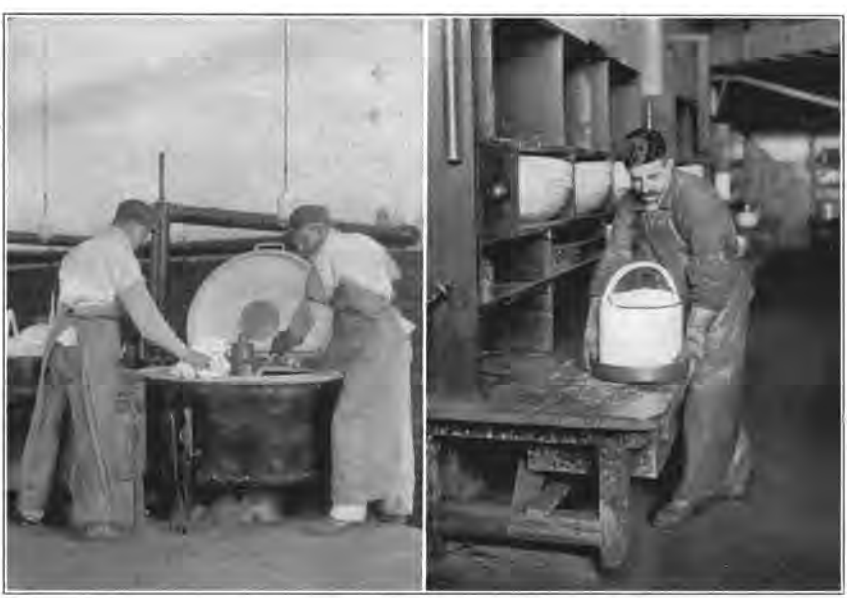
Many diversified products enter the manufacture of Kodak film. Who, for instance, would think that bales and bales of cotton are required for the making of the thin transparent backing on which the light-sensitive picture-making coating is spread, or who again would imagine for one instant that some two tons of silver bullion are used each week in the Kodak Park plant for making the sensitive coating? Two tons of silver a week! Think of it!—close on to four million troy ounces a year, almost as much as the total output of the white metal from Arizona, one of the leading silver-producing states of the Union! When the sixteen-to-one idea fell into the discard 'way back in 1896, everybody said that the silver industry had absolutely and irrevocably passed to the bow-wows; but the many photographers throughout the world, together with the movies, have helped bring it back with a mighty thud. Besides the silver and cotton, there are the various acids for treating these products, barrels and barrels of which are required. Then come the organic solvents, including alcohol and other liquids, for converting the nitrated cotton into a honey-like fluid from which the thin film is made, and lastly the gelatine and chemical compounds for making the sensitive coating.

For the convenience of analyzing the various steps taken in the manufacture of Kodak film four general processes may be considered as follows: (1) chemical preparation of raw materials such as the cotton and silver already mentioned; (2) spreading of the support or cellulose backing for the sensitive coating, which is called the emulsion, in thin layers on the surfaces of huge wheels; (3) spreading of the sensitive emulsion in a thin

layer on the support and (4) slitting of large film rolls into stock sizes, inspection and packing for shipment.

Of course, in making anything that requires such a high degree of quality and refinement such as photographic film, every process must be conducted in the cleanest of surroundings. High average quality is another important requisite in photographic film; it means that a photographer can get the same kind of good results at one time with one piece of film that he can with another piece from different stock at another time, providing in both cases the conditions of exposure are the same. Moreover, to get a high-average quality film in the large quantities necessary for present-day production requires the greatest care in the selection of raw materials and repeated tests and examinations—and rejections. Then, again, the manufacture of a product in large batches is far different from that in small lots—it requires complete reorganization of the plant—and it is here that the genius for organization and conduct of big things that has exemplified everything done in the Kodak way is so marked.

The campaign for an absolutely pure product commences with the treatment and selection of raw materials and is particularly rigid in connection with cotton. After being carefully cleansed and prepared to make it soluble, the cotton is passed through a huge drying machine in order to remove the moisture which it contains under ordinary atmospheric conditions. Special machines, called nitrating centrifugals, are used to mix the cotton with nitrating acids. These acids act upon the cotton in such a



Cotton-nitrating centrifugal and man handling container filled with pure white crystals of silver nitrate

Cotton which is used to make the transparent backing of film, is washed in large tanks

way that it may later be dissolved into honey-like dope and subsequently formed into a transparent sheet or film backing. After being treated with acids, the cotton when washed and dried is called nitrated cotton. A nitrating machine is shown, in one of the accompanying illustrations, with cover raised and consists of a large-sized perforated basket which rotates in a vat. A mixture of nitric acids and sulphuric acid is poured into the vat until the cotton is completely immersed. Operators clad in rubber gloves and goggles so as not to be burned by splashing acid, douse the cotton with paddles, as shown. The sulphuric acid is used to dilute the nitric acid and to absorb any moisture present in the mixture.

After a short immersion the acid is drained off from the cotton and then the basket is rotated at a high speed to throw out through the perforations as much of the acid as possible. The treated cotton is next removed to tanks of water where it gets its first washing. After being rinsed in the above-mentioned tanks the cotton is again passed into centrifugals where water is played on it and then conveyed to other water tanks where it is thoroughly washed to remove all traces of acid. The excess of water is now removed and the cotton is then ready to be taken into solution by organic solvents. When dissolved the cotton is changed to a thick viscous fluid resembling honey, which in Kodak parlance is called "dope." This dope is prepared in rotating barrels as shown herewith.

The dope is passed through an elaborate system of filters and finally spread in thin layers on highly-polished wheels which form parts of immense machines several stories high, weighing approximately 150 tons. When dried it becomes the familiar transparent backing on which the sensitive material is coated. In designing these huge machines for spreading the dope, the engineering talent of the company registered a triumph that every one of us can well be proud of. In spite of the mammoth size of the machines, the accuracy is such that in a roll of film as it comes from the machine 3½ feet wide by 2,000 feet long, the variation in thickness is not more than one-quarter of a thousandth of an inch from end to end. Two thicknesses of support are made, one being about .003 inch thick for ordinary N. C. or Kodak film and the other .005 inch thick for motion-picture film.

The silver, which is used in such great quantities to make the sensitive emulsion, is the purest that can be obtained. The proverbial slogan, "99.9 per cent. pure" just about fills the bill here. The silver comes in bars weighing about 500 troy ounces. Each bar of silver is placed in a large porcelain crock as shown in one of the accompanying illustrations containing dilute nitric acid. Silver nitrate is formed in solution which in the next step is evaporated to the point of crystalization. In viewing the many crocks with their wealth of contents, as shown in the illustration, one is

Motion-Picture Film Shipping Room

dangerously liable to let his imagination go rife. Think of all the treasures literally going into "soak!" The precious solution of silver nitrate is poured into evaporating dishes which are placed on steam tables where the solution is heated to facilitate evaporation. After a certain amount of the silver nitrate has been crystalized, the crystals and liquid remaining, which is called mother liquor, are poured off into draining dishes which allow the mother liquor to drain off. Here again we get that everlasting search for purity which is so necessary for high-quality photographic material. The silver nitrate crystals are next redissolved and recrystalized until all impurities are removed—a process which virtually reduces itself into a chase after that one-tenth per cent of foreign matter in the bullion silver in order to have in the final run a straight "100 per cent pure" product. The pure white silver nitrate crystals are now placed in porcelain draining baskets, as shown herewith, where as much of the liquid as possible is drained off. The crystals are next placed in shallow glass trays and allowed to dry at first on open racks and then in drying closets. They are finally placed in covered jars and stored until needed.

We now come to that mysterious something, the light-sensitive emulsion on which when coated on the cellulose backing the invisible or latent image is impressed, and through suitable chemical development brought out as a negative. To make a sensitive emulsion a silver nitrate solution is mixed with a solution of potassium of bromide and gelatine dissolved in hot water, thus forming insoluble silver bromide in the solution, which is the compound that is sensitive to light. The warm solution of gelatine containing the silver bromide is coated on the nitro-cellulose backing already described. The gelatine solution with the silver compound in it is called an emulsion because of the way in which the silver bromide remains suspended in the gelatine. After the emulsion has been applied the film is handled only in dark rooms which are kept at a constant temperature and humidity. Of course, the need of handling the huge quantities of sensitive film and operating numerous machines in dark rooms increases the difficulty of manufacture and greatly adds to the care and vigilance that must always be exercised to secure a high quality product. The large rolls of sensitized film are now packed in long tin cans and stored in a special room until the slitting and inspection departments are ready for them. The film is inspected very carefully and then slit into various lengths and widths to fit the different types of Kodaks and Brownies and other kinds of Cameras turned out by this Company.

Just as is the case in the Camera Works, a continual search for defects is maintained so that only a high-grade product may leave the plant. Inspections and tests figure in practically every process. Besides repeated chemical tests of raw materials, emulsions, etc., strips are taken from every large roll of film and subjected to numerous tests. The entire surface of every roll before being cut up is also closely examined by special inspectors.

With all this vigilance one can rest assured that the possibility of anything but high-grade, high-average quality film is very remote, and it is largely due to such vigilance carried out so thoroughly in all the Kodak plants that Kodak products are in such great demand in all quarters of the globe.

EXCELLENT SAFETY WORK IN PRESSROOM

Archie Love, foreman of the pressroom, has the true safety spirit and has instilled it so well in the one hundred men under him that he is receiving the heartiest cooperation. As every one knows, who has had anything to do with safety work, it is very hard to impress on men—especially the husky, virile type one finds in a pressroom—an idea of the dangers that lurk in small cuts and sores. They are so liable to pass over these minor hurts with a laugh or even scorn and think that only Nancies bother their heads over such small matters.

They don't realize how frequently, however, small hurts grow into big hurts and how painfully often amputations of fingers and hands follow in the train of neglected scratches. Only the other day we read in the papers how a girl stenographer in Rochester had to have a finger cut off because a small sliver caused infection and thus incapacited her for work in the branch in which she had specially trained herself.

Archie Love likes to call himself a crank on safety. At the last safety convention which he attended in Syracuse he was particularly stirred by a talk by Dr. Showdy on this subject of proper care of small injuries and one noonday soon after his return he called fifteen of his men together and told them of his impressions. He urged every one of these men to be on the lookout for small injuries and to persuade them to go to the nurse and have them attended to. Moreover, he asked them to report to him any men who thought their hurts too petty to be bothered with so that he himself could add the weight of his suasion.

Of course, there were no lack of men who objected to going all the way to the nurse just because of a little scratch. In one case, a man declared to Mr. Love that it was silly. He had cut the back of his hand and drawn just a bit of blood. "Well, anyhow" Love urged, "just go up there, please, because I want you to, and tell the nurse that you've got a foreman who's a sort of bug on safety and insisted on your going. She'll understand." You can just bet your hat the nurse filled this man with reasons why it is very, very necessary to look after small injuries and the chances of this man at least, henceforth, lapsing in the care of minor cuts and bruises are remote. Moreover, like everybody else who is really "in the know" he has become a great booster for the care of the small hurts.

We take off our hats to Archie Love and his lieutenants, who have helped to spread the propaganda of safety in his department.

ACCIDENTS BY DEPARTMENTS FOR 1918

Press	8	Counting	1
Brass	5	Assembling	1
Milling	4	Safety and Sanitation	1
Shutter	2	Engineering	1
Receiving and Stock	2	Buff and Nickel	1
Woodworking	2	Dining Room	1
Millwright	2	Finishing	1
Lathe	2	Crease and Cover	1

DEPARTMENTS WITHOUT AN ACCIDENT 1918

Brownie
Leather Case
Tool
Office
Photostat
Lacquer
Die Casting
Scrap Dept.
Inspection
Leather Cutting
Foreign Shipping
Bellows
Carpenter
Buff and Nickel
Etch Plate

In 1917 there were six Departments without an accident. In 1918 there were 15 Departments with a "No Accident" record. Let us make it 30 Departments without an Accident for 1919.

ATTITUDE

I once had an interesting conversation with a very successful salesman of dress goods. He told me one of the big reasons for his success was the attitude he took toward the materials he had to sell. Whenever he was given a new allotment of goods to dispose of he always would hie himself to some quiet corner with a sample of the new material and endeavor to concentrate his attention in a favorable bent upon the goods. At first, he declared, the tendency would be to think what awful, unattractive stuff it was. Such a thought, however, would get short shrift. It was his duty to sell that material and in order to sell it properly he had to believe in it. Accordingly, he would examine it carefully, painstakingly so, in fact, and look for good points only. In other words, he would deliberately try to build up a favorable attitude towards it. "Pretty soon," he asserted, "I'd begin to think the stuff wasn't so bad after all, and finally, after studying it an hour or more, I'd actually believe that it was just about as fine a piece of goods as I had ever seen. Then, I could go out and sell it."

Attitude is everything in practically every undertaking we make. It applies to one's job in office or factory as well as on the selling front. If one builds up a favorable attitude toward his job and makes himself think that it is important and very necessary and that he should enthuse over every phase of it, he will easily make a success of it.

E. A. H.

SUGGESTION SECTION

SUGGESTIONS THAT ARE NOT SUGGESTIONS

Properly and officially defined a suggestion in this plant is an idea turned in in the regular manner provided for the Suggestion System which, when approved, will be the means of reducing the Cost of Production, improving the Appearance of Goods, improving the Method of Manufacture, increasing the Safety of Employes or bettering the General Maintenance of the Plant. General Maintenance means "any improvement in the operation of the plant, any reduction in the expense of operating it or any improvement in the general method of housekeeping."

Now, sometimes just what ought to be covered by a suggestion and what really ought to be taken care of in one's everyday work is not properly understood. If a lamp should be renewed, for instance, or a tool be sharpened, they should hardly be subjects of suggestions. If anybody is at a loss to know just where the dividing line between something that provides material for a suggestion and one's own work lies, he should consult his foreman, who above all should know just what his duties are. Don't forget, however, new ideas of the nature named above are keenly desired, and anybody can gain much recognition and reward for turning in their big thoughts.

HONOR ROLL

Employes Receiving Award of $25.00 or More During Year 1918

William Thompson	$73.00
James Robinson	45.00
Bert Zonnevylle	36.00
Burton E. Cole	35.00
Robert Mack	32.00
Adelaide Tilton	32.00

COST REDUCTION

Sugg. No.	Description	Amount
7947	Change specifications for making Key Plate, part No. 150.	$5.00
7989	Change construction of Operating Plunger, part No. 13127 and piston No. 13135 of Kodak Self Timer.	5.00
8807	Re. reclamation of glue.	2.00
8828	Re. change in No. 0 Brownie Shutter Spring, part No. 9 and No. 3 Brownie Shutter Spring, part No. 422.	1.00
8888	Change method of lacquering support opening and tripod hole of all Bed Covers.	30.00
8958	Change method of blanking and perforating, part No. 8170, End, Top and Bottom used on circuit spools.	5.00

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in the face of a bully. It means victory over wrong, because it stands for RIGHT, and 'thrice armed is he whose cause is just.' "

AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP AND IDEALS

"The American citizen has a passionate devotion for liberty, personal, religious and political. He rejects government by a class, whether small or large, and governors by divine grace, and believes in government by the people. He desires justice in all the relations of human society and neither asks nor grants privileges. He is tolerant of opinions unlike his own and submits in practice to the opinion or wish of the majority. He believes that the liberty of the individual should be exercised under the restraints of established law, the embodiment of common morality and common sense. He believes that the roots of the free state are in the family and in universal education. These are the American ideals. Immigrants are assimilated as fast and as far as they accept them."—Dr. Charles W. Eliot.

PERFECT ATTENDANCE AND PUNCTUALITY RECORDS

For the Years 1916, 1917 and 1918

Year	Men	Women	Total
1916	21	2	23
1917	47	1	48
1918	42	4	46

The following employes had perfect attendance and punctuality records for the year 1918:

Gamrod, Eunice	Cox, C. J.	Harwood, Ervin M.	Oppel, Henry
Pillen, Delia	Darling, A. B.	Hogan, Bernard	Penzlin, Fred J.
Reiter, Milder S.	DeGraff, C.	Kesel, Chas.	Priddis, Chas.
Schlitzer, Alma M.	DeMallie, John	Kuhn, John	Reinberger, Jos.
	Estes, Jas. F.	Kuschel, John	Rotolo, B.
Bachman, Carl W.	Ehrman, Chas. H.	Manske, Frank W.	Ruhe, Fred
Barons, Samuel J.	Feeney, Peter J.	Marcille, John B.	Snyder, Clifford
Baumgart, Henry	Frass, Wm. E.	Masterman, L. K.	Socha, Joseph
Belcher, Burt S.	Gerling, Geo. V.	Merollillo, John	Suhl, Otto
Beran, Julius	Goodwin, John F.	Meyers, John F.	Tobutt, P. J.
Bisnett, Frank J.	Hall, Melvin	Mildenberger, H.	Warren, Chas.
Butler, H. L.	Harvey, Samuel	Murtha, Jos.	

The following employes had perfect records for the years 1916, 1917 and 1918:

Bachman, Carl W.	Feeney, Peter J.	Harvey, Samuel J.	Marcille, John B.
Estes, Jas. F.	Hall, Melvin	Kuschel, John	Socha, Joseph

Mr. John Kuschel of the Tool Room has had a perfect record for more than eight years.

Are you in the treadmill class? If you are, of course you won't be interested in the Suggestion System, for that has been designed especially for women and men who think. People who regulate their lives according to the treadmill plan have few new ideas and those few they do get they like to keep to themselves; therefore anything that savors of a Suggestion System which is based on the principle of exchange of awards, official recognition and advancement of ideas will not interest them. Be progressive and bring your ideas to light. Don't be a treadmiller.

ATTENDANCE RECORD BREAKERS FOR THREE YEARS OR MORE

Top Row: MESSRS. KUSCHEL, HALL, SOCHA, FEENEY
Lower Row: MARCILLE, ESTES, BACHMAN, HARVEY

WHEN THEY ASK ME WHERE HE IS*

I have growled some, I acknowledge; and I've had my gloomy days
When I reckoned it was foolish to keep on in honest ways,
I've been filled with jealous feelin's, readin' of the rich and great;
But I've lately got to feelin' mine ain't such a dismal fate.

I ain't livin' in no palace, where there's pictures on the walls,
And these marble females standin' all stark naked in the halls;
But my boy is over fightin' where the chunks of shrapnel whiz,
So I needn't feel embarrassed when folks ask me where he is.

Years ago, before the trouble on the other side began,
I considered Henry Simpson an almighty lucky man;
Owned a fact'ry in the city, had an office that was fine,
And a son who went to college—just about the age o' mine.

We'd been country boys together, him no better off than me,
But he had a knack of seein' chances I could never see;
First made money tradin' horses, then got into bigger deals—
Seemed as if good luck was always keepin' close upon his heels.

One time I was in his office; never seen the like before—
Had a dozen clerks around him and a boy to tend the door;
A young lady sat beside him; she was takin' dictates down—
Made me wish I'd had the gumption to get prominent in town.

We'd been country boys together—me and Henry Simpson had—
But my visit to his office didn't seem to make him glad.
No, he didn't have to give me no excuse made up of lies;
But I will admit his coldness kind o' filled me with surprise.

I had often envied Henry for the great success he won,
And I'd often growled and grumbled and felt slighted; but I'm done!
Let him have his big stone palace, with its costly things inside;
I'm the one just now who's feelin' purty gol-durned satisfied.

Henry got his boy exempted—it was that "essential" plea;
Wasn't any more essential than a cow's fifth leg would be.
My boy's just been decorated where the shells and bullets whiz,
And I needn't make excuses when folks ask me where he is.

—S. E. Kiser in Saturady Evening Post.

*This poem has Mr. Robertson's special endorsement and at his request we run it.

BOWLING TEAM ON TOP AS USUAL

The Camera Works Bowling team has got a habit the last few years of being a winner and just simply can't stay away from the top. This year is no exception and at the time of this writing (Jan. 30) is leading in the League by two games, with Kodak Park trailing in second place. Thus far the team has won 30 games and lost 6. The team is made up of Messrs. Kiske, Wilcox, Hinterleiten, Curtis and Chadwick.

Go after the big ideas in working up your suggestions. Don't let them scare you. Questions or problems that come up in working out a big thought may from a distance seem perplexing, but after studying these questions and problems, asking questions about them and so on, they become much clearer and the difficulties don't seem so big after all. One is often judged by the size of his ideas. Are you going to be in the big or little class?

NOTICE.

Number of accidents per 1000 Employes.

1910	109.72
1911	52.45
1912	35.62
1913	33.77
1914	19.39
1915	22.60
1916	23.40
1917	22.30
1918	18.80

The above is the result of united efforts of all concerned. It will be noticed that the same percentage of reduction did not prevail in **1915** and **1916**.

WE WANT YOUR CO-OPERATION FOR 1919

This is a Reproduction of a Poster prepared by Mr. Jenning. It tells it's own story. Heed it.

One of our Heroes who has passed on. Corporal Elon Sheppard, Co. G. 108th U. S. Infantry. Died from wounds received in action, Sept. 29th, 1918

EXTRACT FROM LETTERS FROM BOYS IN SERVICE

I had the opportunity at the Hindenburg battle to go over the top with one of the companies of our regiment and came out without a scratch but had many close calls, one shell landing next to the other first-aid man next to me, killing him and knocking me down. After staying in a shell hole in front of a Jerry machine gun nest for about ten hours and being showered with dirt from shells dropping near and having machine-gun bullets play a tune above my head, I was able to make my get-away after the machine-gun nest was wiped out.

I was given a leave of seven days to visit St. Malo, a seaport town which before the war was a prominent gambling place and had the best time I have had since arriving in France. All railroad and hotel expenses were paid by the Government. On the way to St. Malo we stopped at Paris for a few hours and again stopped there on the way back, our regiment arriving there on Thanksgiving. After having a free turkey dinner at the Y. M. C. A., I went over to the Arch of Triumph and saw the parade and also King George.

I expect soon to be able to walk into the Camera Works and greet you all. It looks to me as if we were to start home soon.

OLIVER C. ROGERS, Champagne, France.

I want to tell you about one trip across. When we were about two hundred miles off

LIEUT. McCLYMONT
Who has worked up from the ranks

the Virginian coast we sighted a periscope off our stern, but had no chance to let go a five-inch shell as it submerged so quickly. Well, we had fine weather all the way across, but when we were three days out of France we sighted another periscope at just 5 P. M. We all took a crack at it but we don't know to this day whether we hit it or not, and on the next day at the same time we sighted another but the destroyers were with us then and they dropped a couple "ash cans" on it and we all believe she went down. The next day the President Lincoln was sunk on the same course we were on. The same day she was sunk we arrived in Brest, France. That was no decoration day. We stayed here until June 4th, then we went to Pavillac, France. From there we went to Bordeaux. It sure was an interesting trip. The German prisoners had to handle our stores on the dock and it surely did hurt them to do it. It was a great surprise to us to see some of them. They were mostly kids about sixteen years old.

WM. PRESSLEY,
U. S. Bridge.

A few lines to let you and the boys and girls of the Camera Works know I am over here and feeling fine. I received a Bulletin dated August, and am so glad you thought of me like that. I have seen a good bit of this war, I can assure you. I have been on four different fronts and our big guns have done fine work. We have been rewarded for being at the guns while fired upon. This is one beautiful country. How I wish you all could see it. We travel by railroad. This Railroad Artillery is some game. We have been all over France and had plenty of action—only two wounded in our Battery. So far we have been quite fortunate. I saw some great sights all right and if the censor would only pass everything, I could tell you some hair-raising things.

We eat very good. I am a cook and see that the boys eat well. We made them about 800 wheat cakes Sunday morning for breakfast and how they do enjoy them! We also get enough smoking. We sleep in dugouts and they are very comfortable until the Huns drop a few piles over, but we don't mind that so much now. We received our six month's service stripes the other day but don't expect to see six more over here as they are licked to a standstill.

JAMES F. SIDMAN,
43rd Artillery C. A. C.
Battery B.

Life in the Army, from a private to a second lieutenant, even in the Quartermaster Corps, is full of interesting and varied experiences. My memory is still fresh with the recollection of that Sunday morning on the 13th day of May, 1917, when I landed in Columbus, Ohio, in Columbus Barracks. My stay at Columbus was of short duration, about two weeks. During the first week in June, 1917, I was ordered from Columbus Barracks to the Augusta Arsenal, Augusta, Ga. This was my first trip to the South, and, of course, it was very interesting.

While in Augusta, on duty at the Arsenal, I received my first insight into the working of a Government commissary, where I became acquainted with the Government method of accounting. Previous to this service, however, I was loading rifles into Government trucks for hauling. I also handled the more vital parts of this equipment when I loaded the various kinds of ammunition.

On February 1, 1918, I was again transferred to Camp Gordon, Ga., this time assigned to duty with the veterinarian, in the Veterinary Headquarters, Auxiliary Remount Depot No. 315. Later, in June, I was transferred to the headquarters of the Remount organization as assistant property clerk, later becoming property clerk in charge

of the property division of this organization. Shortly after this I was placed at the head of the clerical force, as chief clerk, where I remained until being put on duty as Sergeant Senior Grade of the Depot.

Early in the fall, during the first part of October, my commanding officer, Major Malbon G. Richardson, sent a recommendation to Washington, requesting that I be given a commission. This request was favorably acted upon and I was notified on October 22nd that I was given the rank of a second lieutenant. Since I was particularly desirous of getting into the fighting territory, I was in hopes this recognition would be such as to enable me to obtain foreign service. Later orders came in assigning me to a Remount Squadron, training for overseas at Auxiliary Remount Depot 333, Camp Johnston, Jacksonville, Fla., to which station I started on November 11th. As hostilities ceased my hopes for active service were again disappointed, and within thirty days time I was ordered back to my former station A. R. D. 316, Camp Gordon, Ga. Arriving at my old station on December 13th where I am now on duty as assistant to the Commanding Officer.

While my service in the Army for the past eighteen months has been somewhat varied and full of interesting events, it is a great regret that duty did not call me nearer to the real scene of the live activities of this great war. With the exception of the failure to see foreign service, my period of duty with the Army has been one of very favorable events, and the old illustration holds well, so far, that "All's well that ends well," and to this I have no disfavor to confer upon the Army of this country. What a man puts into the service he will get back in full return, has been my experience. This applies to the personal relations of a man with his fellow soldiers as well as it does from an official standpoint. Men, as a rule, return what is given them, and just in proportion to the attitude that a non-commissioned officer, or officer, regards those with whom he comes in contact, the same degree of consideration will come back to him. The man who holds himself in line, acts with the men as he would have them be toward him, either from a personal or official angle, he will find the same consideration from men in general and in this way make lasting friends, which will mean happy and contented days during his period of service.

Life in the Army has taught me many lessons, such only as this kind of environment could give me. It has been necessary to readily and quickly adjust myself to any and all conditions as they came up from day to day, and this has been one of the outstanding visions I have gained during my service. It has been necessary to adjust myself in this manner in order to have the contentment that is so essential to the happiness of a man undergoing the strenuous activities of the Army and immediate consideration of unusual circumstances has been one of the greatest lessons I have learned with much satisfaction to myself for so doing.

There is no definite or set way in which a man can work his way up to a higher rank in the Army, so far as I have observed. There is one thing, however, in the Army that will always get a man somewhere, at least, that is, doing just what he is told, for obedience is one of the most essential of all the military regulations. Constant kicking gets no one anywhere at all.

SECOND LIEUTENANT JAS. MCCLYMONT.

Coblenz, Germany.

May I not through the medium of the interesting Camera Works Bulletin express my heartfelt gratitude for the liberal gift received from the men and women of the Works?

FRANK J. ABEL
At Paris Island, formerly in Brass Dept.

Not yet a year has passed since I left the Works to join the colors and now our task is nearly done.

My stay in France has been a remarkable one and I would not have missed this trip for any amount of money. We form a special unit of Engineers doing mainly electrical and mechanical work. The men in our company are all mechanics and our work has carried us over a wide area.

Some of the places at which we have been are Verdun and St. Mihiel and for a long time we were with Pershing's headquarters.

Now we are with the Third Occupation Army and are stationed at Coblenz where the Rhine and Moselle come together.

Here also is located the once famous "Wacht am Rhein," same place being now closely watched by American M. P's.

This whole city is literally covered with M. P's. and soldiers over whom they must keep order. Needless to say we are not on good terms with them.

GERARD C. BETLEM,
B. Co. 37th Engineers.

January 9, 1919.

As it is impossible for me to write each one of you personally and realizing how you all read the Bulletin, I am using this space to thank you for your generosity and thoughtfulness in the form of a very acceptable Christmas Gift, just received, late, but nevertheless appreciated.

All the boys I know will find your gift very useful, for the Army pay is anything but munificent when you deduct allotments, insurance, etc. Although conducive to thrift with the alternative of being "broke." Being "broke" in France is a very unpleasant condition, for the little luxuries of life come high over here due to extraordinary consumption, etc.

The Hun is well beaten although arrogant as ever, but the general feeling is that it is his poker face and when the Allies lay down their aces he will say "Kamerad" in the same manner he did when facing the bayonet in the Argonne or at Chateau-Thierry.

Please don't think the American Forces are selfish enough to claim all the credit for beating the Hun, for we realize how futile our efforts would be if the folks back home were not at our backs with Liberty Loans, War Chests and what not, but the real sacrifice was denying yourselves of the good things to eat in order to feed us the best. Barring a few times when conditions would not permit I have always had plenty of the best.

My work up to the present has been very interesting, consisting of the construction of pontoon bridges and at present have just completed the organization and repair of German pontoon equipage captured on the Marne. This equipment we used to very good advantage on our last big drive over the Meuse River resulting in a recommendation for me which I am very proud of, if you will pardon my brag.

Hoping this finds you all enjoying the same excellent health as I am, and with high expectations of seeing you all soon, I am,

Sincerely yours,

WILLARD J. LAMBERT,
1st Lieut. Corps of Engrs.

Advance Bridge Depot,
A. P. O. No. 703,
Am. E. F., France.

Vallendar, Germany,
December 26, 1918.

I am now in Germany and like the country very well. We have been here almost a month and the weather is fine. We had a little snow on Christmas morning but it did not amount to anything. The people here are treating us fine. I find it to be better than in France. I have seen quite a bit of this country and it sure is full of pretty sights, especially along side the Rhine River. We are in the town of Vallendar which is near the town of Coblenz. Coblenz is quite a big place and it is pretty, too. Believe me, we have done some hiking to get here. We started from the Argonne front—the last front we were at and from there we went into Belgium. The people in Belgium sure were glad to see us. All you hear from them is Viva la America. The 2nd Division was the first of the American troops to go through there. That's the division that I belong to. Some of the people would even give us their beds to sleep in. We hiked through Belgium into Luxemburg. We were there for ten days and spent Thanksgiving there. We hiked through Luxemburg into Germany and we crossed the Rhine River on the 13th of December and, believe me, we saw all kinds of sights on our way up here. We did a 300 kilometer hike all on hob-nail express. I have done more walking in the last two months than I will ever do for the next twenty years to come, I feel sure.

Well, I was a mighty lucky guy for going through this war. I have been in every big battle that was fought by the American soldiers and I am still alive. I have been in the Chateau-Thierry, Soissons, St. Mihiel, Champagne and Argonne battles and on a lot of other fronts. I sure have got something to tell when I get home with all my friends.

SALVATORE CIVITILLO,
Co. G. 23rd Infantry,
A. E. F.

TWO RARE OLD BIRDS

August Knight (on right) is 63 years old and started with the Company in 1887. Vincent Zick (on left) is 62 years old and started working for the Company in 1891

THRIFT AND CONSERVATION HELPED WIN THE WAR, SAVE NOW FOR RECONSTRUCTION PERIOD

The war has been won! Victory for the Allies has been achieved on the field of battle! The continuous onslaught of the American and Allied armies has compelled Germany to lay down its arms and to surrender unconditionally.

Victory for the Allied forces was made possible by the hearty response of the American people to the various appeals to lend their money to the United States Government and to conserve food, clothing and fuel that were much needed by the army and navy of the United States and its allies. The people of this country have readily come forth with their dollars to the aid of the Government when called upon to do so, and have gone without non-essentials to make victory possible.

The reconstruction period, however, is ahead of us. Considerable conservation and saving will be necessary for some time to come to enable the Government to bring home the 2,000,000 American troops that have helped to turn the tide against Germany and its allies. Considerable funds will also be needed to reconstruct devastated Europe and to bring it back to what it was before the outbreak of the world war. The Government is just as much in need of funds now as it was before Germany surrendered its arms to Marshall Foch and the Allies.

Some people are of the impression that now that the war is over, they need no longer keep up their payments on Liberty Bonds and continue the purchase of War Savings and Thrift Stamps.

The work of the War Savings and Liberty Loan Committees will be continued, and it is imperative that everybody continue the work as prior to the surrender of the German army.

"If you want to succeed, save. This is true, not so much because of the value of the money which the young man who saves accumulates, but because of the infinitely greater value of the system and organization which the practice of saving introduces into his life. This result of the savings habit is not generally nor properly appreciated. I consider it to be almost the greatest element in making for a young man's success. In the first place, it creates determination. This is at the start. Then it develops steady purpose; then sustained energy. Soon it produces alert, discriminating intelligence. These all rapidly grow into an ability that enables him to take the money he has accumulated (even though small in amount) and employ it with profit. Better and better returns follow up his industry, ability, and judgment, and his capital is now steadily increasing. Soon he is secure—and that comparatively early in life."
—MARSHALL FIELD.