

# KODAK PARK BULLETIN



*Published at the Kodak  
Park Works of ~ ~ ~ ~  
Eastman Kodak Company  
Rochester, N.Y. The Kodak City*

JANUARY, 1918

# HONOR ROLL

ARMY NAVY



## Employees who have left for Military Duty

Abey, Jarvis  
Adema, Joseph  
Agness, Lawrence  
Ahrens, Harold  
Allardice, David  
Allen, Leroy  
Avette, Victor  
Bagley, Lucius  
Bainbridge, Wilfred  
Bartlett, Thomas C.  
Baltzer, Armin  
Berry, David  
Beck, Theron  
Bidlack, Arthur  
Bladergroen, Frank  
Bonesteel, Wm. I.  
Bonehill, Jas.  
Brown, Ashabel  
Bragg, Seward J.  
Brest, Arthur H.  
Brinkman, Marshall  
Brown, Clyde  
Bullen, Walter  
Burns, Edwin F.  
Butler, Robert  
Bye, Harold  
Case, Charles Z.  
Case, Clarence  
Cather, J. Howard  
Catlin, Lewis  
Cohan, Harry  
Clarke, Lloyd  
Coneybear, J. F.  
Connor, Samuel  
Cook, Thos. M.  
Cooke, Geo. C.  
Courtwright, Edw.  
Crawford, Ebbie  
Crittenden, Dewey  
Crosby, William  
Crowley, Leo  
Culligan, Austin  
Dalton, Jerome  
Deil, Frank B., Jr.  
Deil, Fred  
Domke, Wm.  
Dow, Earl L.  
Downs, Raymond

Driscoll, Harold  
Doyle, George  
Durrans, Alfred  
Emerick, Charles  
Erbland, Samuel  
Eyer, Ralph  
Farrell, Bernard  
Feenstra, Sidney  
Ferge, George  
Findlater, Wm.  
Fisher, Frank  
Fitzpatrick, John  
Fleming, Thos.  
Foote, Harold  
Fraser, August  
Fulmer, Chas. E.  
Gale, Lemuel  
Gordon, Albert  
Gordon, Bennie  
Grauwiller, Edw.  
Gray, Alfred E.  
Green, Fred S.  
Griffiths, Wm.  
Griswold, Guy H.  
Grunst, Walter J.  
Guenther, Edw.  
Gunns, Percy  
Habel, Edw. G.  
Haering, Frank  
Harris, Jos.  
Hawes, Fred'k  
Henderson, Finlay  
Henderson, Henry  
Henderson, Louis M.  
Henthorn, Frank  
Herendeen, Edw.  
Herrick, Roy  
Hindt, Chas.  
Holt, Wheaton E.  
Hosley, Phil M.  
Howald, Chas.  
Howe, Chas.  
Hughey, David J.  
Humiston, Edwin  
Hutte, Otto  
Inslce, Jas.  
Johnson, Alex.  
Jones, Frank

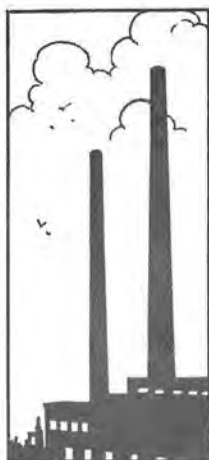


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KODAK

PARK  
ADENARTE-17

# KODAK PARK BULLETIN



EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY  
KODAK PARK WORKS  
ROCHESTER, N. Y.



KODAK PARK SERVICE FLAG  
(January 1, 1918)





Vol. XXI

ROCHESTER, N. Y., JANUARY, 1918

No. 1

## That You May Live in Peace

By H. LeB. Gray

**I**N the early days of New England there was in nearly every village a piece of ground, owned in common, known as the "village green." This land was used for the purpose of drilling the militia and to afford a place where the stock might be driven and defended during an Indian raid. The green in the little town of Lexington, Massachusetts, is triangular in shape with the apex facing the Boston road, which forks at this place and forms the boundaries of the sides of the triangle, while the base is a road connecting the two forks.

On a cold, gray morning, April 19, 1775, a line of about 70 men stood stretching across the green and facing the approach from Boston. Driven to desperation by the tyrannical acts of a sovereign of German descent, George the Third of England, these men had assembled upon information given by Paul Revere to resist a force of British regulars who were

marching from Boston to destroy the Colonists' stores at Concord. As the British approached, Captain John Parker, who commanded the Minute men, said, "Stand your ground! Don't fire unless fired upon, but if they mean to have a war let it begin here." The British fired and it was returned. Thus began a war lasting until Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown in 1781; a war not against the English people, but against a tyrannical sovereign; a war to determine whether the people of this country could live their lives in accordance with the principles of justice and liberty or whether they must submit to the whims and personal ambitions of an autocrat.

In the battle of Lexington, eight men were killed and eleven wounded. At one end of where that little line stood on that April morning, there stands to-day a monument bearing an inscription written by the Rev. Jonas Clark, pastor of the Lexing-

ton Church, 1755-1805, and which reads as follows:

SACRED TO LIBERTY & THE RIGHTS OF MANKIND!!!  
 THE FREEDOM & INDEPENDENCE OF AMERICA  
 SEALED & DEFENDED WITH THE BLOOD OF HER SONS.  
 THIS MONUMENT IS ERRECTED  
 BY THE INHABITANTS OF LEXINGTON,  
 UNDER THE PATRONAGE & AT THE EXPENSE, OF  
 THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,  
 TO THE MEMORY OF THEIR FELLOW CITIZENS,  
*ENGLISH ROBERT MURDOCK, M.D. 1780, JONAS PARKER,  
 SAMUEL HADLEY, JONATHAN HARRINGTON, JUNR.,  
 ISAAC MERRY, CALIB HARRINGTON AND JOHN BROWN  
 OF LEXINGTON, & ASHLEY PORTER OF WOBURN,  
 WHO FELL ON THIS FIELD, THE FIRST VICTIMS TO THE  
 SWORD OF BRITISH TYRANNY & OPPRESSION  
 ON THE MORNING OF THE EVER MEMORABLE  
 NINETEENTH OF APRIL, A.D. DOM. 1775.  
 THE DEE WAS CAVE!!!  
 THE BLOOD OF THESE MARTYRS,  
 IN THE CAUSE OF GOD & THEIR COUNTRY,  
 WAS THE CEMENT OF THE UNION OF THESE STATES, THEN  
 COLONIES; & GAVE THE SPIRIT TO THE SPURIT, FIRMNESS  
 AND RESOLUTION OF THEIR FELLOW CITIZENS.  
 THEY ROSE AS ONE MAN, TO REVENGE THEIR BRETHREN'S  
 BLOOD, AND AT THE POINT OF THE SWORD, TO ASSESS &  
 DEFEND THEIR NATIVE RIGHTS.  
 THEY HOURLY SAY 'T IS TO BE FREE!  
 THE CONTEST WAS LONG, BLOODY & AFFRUITFUL.  
 RIGHTeous HEAVEN APPROVED THE SOLEMN APPEAL:  
 VICTORY CROWNED THEIR ARMS; AND  
 THE PEACE, LIBERTY, & INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED  
 STATES OF AMERICA, WAS THEIR GLORIOUS REWARD.  
 BUILT IN THE YEAR 1790.*

The other end of the line is marked by a stone bearing the words of Capt. John Parker. As I stood beside this stone one beautiful summer's day last August, I fully realized then for the first time how those men had stood there, fought there, and died there, that I and millions of other Americans yet unborn might enjoy liberty and justice; a government of the people, for the people, by the people.

On June 28, 1914, the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand, the heir to the Austrian throne, and his wife, precipitated the most titanic war the world has ever known. Since that time accumulated evidence shows that the murder was used as a mere pretext to start a conflict which would give the German Empire world domain, and subject the democracies of the world to the most autocratic government on the face of the earth. Following the principle laid down by Frederick the Great, that any government which had

made a treaty with another would be foolish to keep it when it ceased to be of advantage, the present Imperial government has shocked the world by its utter disregard of the rights of others and by its barbarities.

Treaties have been ignored; neutral countries have been ravaged and pillaged and burned; innocent men and women and children have been subjected to the most brutal and revolting treatment; the most despicable treachery has been shown as witnessed by the Luxburg telegrams, one assuring the Argentine Republic that her ships would be spared, followed by a secret one saying her ships should be "spürlos versenkt" (sunk without trace). The American people watched the conflict, at first unwilling to believe that any nation could commit such crimes, but as the evidence accumulated, as American men, women and children, in pursuance of their peaceful rights were murdered on the high seas and the representations of our government treated with contempt, they believed; and entered the struggle in the cause of justice, humanity and liberty.

Since our entrance into the war, a most fitting and beautiful custom has arisen—the service flag. Each star is an emblem meaning that some living, human being, holding life as dear as you and I, is willing to give up all, even to life itself, that the principles might endure for which those eight men died on that April morning on the little green in Lexington; and some day in many years to come, some, as yet, unborn Ameri-

can shall stand on French soil at the graves of the first three American soldiers killed in action and feel that those men died with thousands of others, that he and millions with him might enjoy justice, humanity and liberty—"Peace on earth, good will to men."



### New Year's Party

About 400 couples gathered in the Assembly Hall to watch the in-coming of 1918 at the New Year's Eve party held there. An invitation was extended to the members of the Base Hospital and many of them were present. A number of other men in the service who were home on furloughs, representing practically every branch of the land and sea forces of Uncle Sam were also among our guests. The entertainment, which was given during the intermission was decidedly different than anything ever before shown at Kodak Park, and met with the hearty approval of everyone present. Three pupils of Marie Whitbeck Clark gave individual dances, and also a patriotic tableau entitled "On to Victory," which was exceptionally clever. The singing of Miss Tucker and the Smylie sisters, followed by violin solos by Susan Tompkins Medrow, completed the program.



Geoge Engelhardt has placed his "Yacht" in dry dock for the winter.

### "Our Library"

Last July, when we opened the Educational Section of our Library, a few people came in who were eager to learn something that would help them on in their work. Apparently they have found what they wanted, because they have continued to come ever since. They have read our present library and we are now going to buy more books for them. But, I am sorry to say that the number of readers has been restricted to the original few. The library is open from 8:30 to 5:30 and if you will come in at any time outside of your regular working hours, or Mondays and Fridays between 12:30 and 1:00 P.M., I will be glad to assist you. We have no fiction books, but books more useful and twice as interesting. We have books on Photography, Chemistry, Physics, Engineering, and a good many on Personal Efficiency. Why not avail yourself of this opportunity?

MISS C. REISSMAN, Librarian.



Elwood W. Loveridge sends his regards to all his friends at Kodak Park, and expresses himself as delighted with his choice of service. Although very busy, he has time to think of us and sends a few words to the effect that they are "Going to beat the Dutch". Mr. Loveridge was particularly adapted to military work, having been a student at St. John's Military School at Manlius, N. Y., before accepting a position at the Park.

## Income Taxation

Under Laws Now in Force, as Affecting Employees for  
the Year 1917

**T**HE following article is for the purpose of assisting employees in acquiring a proper understanding of the Income Tax laws and in making their reports to the Government.

### Short History of the Law

The first income tax law took effect in October, 1913 and later in January, 1916. It was upheld by the Supreme Court of the United States. In September, 1916, the above law was repealed and as a substitute the Income Tax Law of September, 1916, was enacted and is still in force.

On October 3, 1917, when the War Revenue Act was approved by the President, to take effect the following day, the subject of Income Taxation assumed a new importance for by that act the scope of this form of taxation has been greatly extended and in the future this will be of direct personal interest and concern to a large number of persons who heretofore have not been in any way affected. Under the law a great percentage of employees must make a return. Income therefore is subject to the rates of tax from both laws, i. e., 1st—Regular income tax of 2% by the old law; 2nd—The War income tax of 2% by the new law; 3rd—The War Excess Profits tax, which, however, does not concern us here—we being particularly interested in No. 2. The tax applies to

every individual in the United States and subject to them in the following way: that is, the annual net income must be made to the Government by unmarried persons (men and women) having a net income of \$1,000 or over and by married persons (men and women) having a net income of \$2,000 or over. The first return, therefore, is due on or before March 1st, 1918, of net income during the year 1917.

### How It Affects You

*Rates of Tax*—"The Normal Tax" is a tax of 2% and is levied upon the entire net income of the individual up to \$20,000, above which an additional tax known as "Surtax" is levied.

*Net Income*—The basis of the tax under both laws is the net income of taxable persons, which includes salaries and wages and covers rents, gains, profits and income of every description however derived, with the exception of those exempted as listed in income tax blank, No. 1040-A. The wage dividend which the Company paid July 1st, 1917, should also be figured in as income and is to be taxed as well as the emergency wage which we paid during the past year from January 1st, 1917 to July 23rd, 1917.

In computing net income the following deductions from gross income are allowed:

1. All interest paid within the taxable year on indebtedness, except on in-



debtedness incurred for the purchase of obligations or securities, the interest upon which is exempt from taxation as income (Federal, State, County and Municipal Bonds.)

2. Taxes paid within the taxable year (except income), but not including local benefit assessments made against real estate. Accordingly, in making returns for the year 1917, income taxes, if any, paid in 1917 on 1916 income are not deductible. In order to avoid confusion, consideration of so-called excess profits taxes is omitted from this article.
3. Losses actually sustained during the year, as arising from fires, storms, or other casualty, and from theft, when such losses are not compensated by insurance or otherwise.

Accordingly, in the case of persons whose income is chiefly from salaries and wages and who are not engaged in carrying on any business or trade, deductions from gross income in computing net income are confined to the items of interest and taxes paid, losses actually sustained, bad debts and charitable contributions, with the specified limitations. Rent, clothing, food, etc., are, of course, living expenses and not deductible, nor in the case of a person owning the house in which he lives is interest paid on mortgage, maintenance and repairs, or depreciation, all of which are classed as living expenses. On the other hand, if a person owns a house in which he does not live, and derives income therefrom, such income should be included in gross income, with, however, deduction of any proper expenses incident thereto, including interest

paid on mortgage, maintenance, depreciation and taxes, exclusive of better assessments.

It will be seen, therefore, that the object is to arrive at the individual's total net income, from all sources, during the year for which the return is made, omitting however, all consideration of personal or living expenses of himself or family.

In addition to above deductions in computing normal tax, such items of income as dividends, and interest on bonds containing a provision that the company issuing them will pay the tax, if any, on the income represented by such interest, may be deducted by the individual taxpayer.

Under the War Income Tax Act of 1917, personal exemptions are smaller in amount, but are computed in the same way. An exemption of \$1,000 is allowed, plus an additional \$1,000 if the taxpayer be either a married person living with husband or wife, or is otherwise the head of a family. The \$200 exemption for each dependent child is allowed as before. Therefore, the total personal exemption under the War Income Tax Act will be exactly \$2,000 less than under the 1916 law.

Accordingly, therefore, each employee who may be taxable under the 1917 law should as soon as possible make a careful estimate of his net income for the year, by computing his gross income from all sources as above defined, and then by making the deductions referred to. If his net income appears to have been \$1,000 or more for the

year 1917 (\$2,000 or more in case of married persons) he must make a return to the Internal Revenue Collector for his district in the manner and within the time indicated above. This is true even though by reason of his personal exemption he may not be subject to tax. In the return he should be careful to claim the total exemption to which he is entitled, according to his status as a single or married person, and to obtain this exemption should subtract the amount of exemption from his net income as computed. The remainder will be his taxable net income upon which he will be subject to tax under one or both laws, depending upon the amount of taxable income. Manifestly, in view of the higher exemptions allowed by the 1916 law, there will be many employees whose income will not be taxable under that law, but who will be subject to tax under the 1917 law. The process of computing the tax will appear much more simple upon examination of the official blanks for individual returns which have been issued by the Government, and which each employee should study for himself. The official blank will be found to provide an easy method of computing the tax, if any, under the 1916 law, the tax under the 1917 law, and finally the total tax. Failure to make the return or to pay the tax within the time prescribed by law, unless extended for good cause, makes the offender liable to heavy penalties, the nature and extent of which will be found

in the instructions printed on the reverse side of the blank.

In making the return it is to be borne in mind that under the 1917 law the corporation employer is obliged to report to the Government the name and address of each person in its employ to whom it has paid during the year for which the return is made, salaries, wages, etc., or other fixed or determinable gains, profits, and income of \$800 or more. This return presumably will be required on or before March 1, when individual returns must be filed, the Government thereby being able to check for accuracy returns of individuals.

It should also be remembered that it is obligatory on each individual to obtain for himself the necessary blank forms and to file his return with the proper official. Ignorance of the laws' requirements will not relieve the taxpayer of the consequences of violation or non-compliance. We bring this to your attention giving a general outline of the tax, and do not expect to cover all the points of the law. Additional information may be obtained on the second floor of the Post Office Building from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., every day including Sunday.



Boy:—Want to buy a dog, mister?

Man:—What kind of a dog?

Boy:—Oh, he's a winner, all right! He's part Irish terrier, part English bull, part French poodle and part Italian greyhound!

—*Life*.



## Recognition and Rewards

for Suggestions Adopted and Put in Force from November 1, 1917  
to December 1, 1917

### Improvement in Product

#### Awards of \$5.00

CHAS. E. BERRY

37281 Special hanger for V.P. belt-carrying case.

W. BUTTERFIELD

35179 Alteration on machine, Dept. No. 50, resulting in better product.

### Reduction in Costs

#### Award of \$10.00

H. P. BRAKMAN

35193 Improved equipment for use in Dept. No. 50, resulting in saving and increased convenience.

#### Award of \$5.00

JAMES DE BRINE

37363 Change in handling certain operations, Building No. 12, effecting economy.

### Improvement in Manufacturing Methods

#### Award of \$6.00

ROBERT JONES

JOSEPH J. HANDEL

35362 Change on apparatus used in Chemical Plant resulting in better manufacturing conditions.

#### Award of \$4.00

WM. SMITH

30019 Improved equipment for use in Black Paper Dept.

#### Awards of \$3.00

SUSAN LA DINE

35148 Better methods of handling operations, Building No. 14.

WM. SNYDER

40150 Attachment for machine in Black Paper Dept., which keeps stock in better condition.

R. THOMAS

33699 Additional equipment for machine in E. & C. Dept.

CRAIG O. BIRGE

37328 Change in handling a certain operation, Folding Dept.

THOMAS NORTON

25007 Provide additional equipment for use in Bldg. No. 15.

L. SMART

33777 Install device on machine in Building No. 14.

J. J. MCGOUGH

36184 Improvement on equipment, Roll Coating Department.

JOHN E. CONNOLLY

34553 Modification in equipment, Dept. No. 50, resulting in improved manufacturing methods.

B. GRAMLICH

34237 Suggestion resulting in increased neatness, Building No. 46.

P. P. PITCHER

37474 Different arrangement for handling work, Chemical Plant.

### Reduction in Accident or Fire Hazard

#### Award of \$4.00

F. A. VAHUR

35153 Changes in methods resulting in increased safety.

#### Award of \$3.00

JOHN J. MCCARTHY

33656 Change in equipment, E. &amp; C. Dept., reducing accident hazard.

#### Awards of \$2.00

MRS. ELIZABETH GLEISLE

Suggestion Number 34721.

CLARA W. ZICK

Suggestion Number 38190.

JOSEPH YATES

Suggestion Number 37419.

H. ENGLAND

Suggestion Number 35220.

J. A. NORTON

Suggestion Number 33336.

THOS. STEELE

Suggestion Number 35503.

AARON H. BISSELL

Suggestion Number 37183.

W. M. REBASZ

Suggestion Number 38317.

### Conveniences

#### Awards of \$3.00

ROBERT HIGHAM

31885 Improvement in equipment, Plate Dept.

JOS. W. LANGMEYER

34048 Additional conveniences for use in Building No. 8.

#### Awards of \$2.00

WILEY G. BARROWS

Suggestion Number 34008.

W. TESCH

Suggestion Number 35765.

R. A. WHITAKER

Suggestion Number 38206.

#### Awards of \$1.00

FRANK MARTIN

Suggestion Number 32986.

GLENN W. SEARLE

Suggestion Number 34624.

LOUIS FISHER

Suggestion Number 35699.

ALBERT C. SILL

Suggestion Number 36647.

VICTOR C. SWANSON

Suggestion Number 34332.

GUSTAV GRAEF

Suggestion Number 36051.

JOHN DUQUETTE

Suggestion Number 38181.

FRANK SCHULDES

Suggestion Number 32675.

JACOB J. SCHNETZER

Suggestion Number 33908.

GEORGE KLIMENT

Suggestion Number 35225.

ROSWELL STOCKTON  
Suggestion Number 35524.  
JAS. KAVANAUGH  
Suggestion Number 35773.  
C. W. SWEET  
Suggestion Number 36076.  
H. M. SLAUSON  
Suggestion Number 36380.



The list for November covers 47 suggestions, the total amount of awards being \$114.00.

The total awards for eleven months amount to \$3,635.00, including participating foremen's prizes of \$210.00. The number of suggestions adopted and put into operation during this period total 698, exclusive of foremen's suggestions.

The Suggestion Complaint Committee will meet in Fire Headquarters, Building No. 2, at 2 P.M., Tuesday, February 5th.



### Stamp Out Prussianism

War Saving Stamps are in reality "Baby Bonds." They have behind them the word and backing of the U. S. Government and are therefore a most reliable investment. An added advantage is that these stamps increase in value from the date of purchase until their maturity.

Two denominations of these stamps are issued, 25¢ and \$5.00, and may be purchased at the Payroll Department. The 25¢ issue is known as the "Thrift Stamp." With the purchase of the first stamp you receive a card with space for 16 stamps. When this card is filled,

present it at the Payroll Department or any bank or post office with 13 cents in cash in February or about 1¢ additional for each month and receive a war saving certificate stamp for which the Government will pay \$5.00 in 1923. Twenty war saving certificate stamps make one full War Saving certificate, for which you will receive \$100 in five years.

If the holder of a War-Savings Certificate finds it necessary to realize cash on it before maturity he may at any time after January 2, 1918, upon giving 10 days' written notice to any money-order post office receive for each stamp affixed to his certificate the amount paid therefor plus 1 cent for each calendar month after the month of purchase of each stamp. A registered certificate may be redeemed, however, only at the post office where registered.

These stamps will be on sale at the Payroll Department and it is suggested that when you have any spare change in your pay envelope that you will invest it in stamps.

The most important reason for buying these stamps is to help your country in this war. You save and lend your money at a good rate of interest and this purchase of these stamps means that your money is invested at 4% compound interest so that Uncle Sam can clothe and equip our soldiers who fight for us.

"Tell them there is no ground for the hearsay that Germany cannot be beaten. Germany can be beaten. Germany must be beaten. And Germany will be beaten."

—GEN. PERSHING.

Hasten Victory—Serve by Saving!





Left to right, upper picture—Virginia Martin, Ruth Scanlon, Frances Sauer  
 Lower picture—Marguerite Ellis, Emily Graham, Jessie Bruce

**Girls'**  
 Photos by J.



Party  
G. Crabtree

Left to right. upper picture—Anna Murphy, Emily Graham, Anne Dalzell  
Lower picture—Mona Deutschbein, Anna Donaldson, Mildred McGrath



## FOLLOWING THE FLAG



### Uncle Sam's Christmas

OUR Christmas present to Uncle Sam, for 1917, was thirty-nine more of our boys for the different branches of service. This increases the number of stars in our service flag to 194. That Kodak Park is not easily forgotten is evident from the number of letters received each month from those who are away. During December the Navy was particularly well represented, having



LOUIS WEIS

heard from Leland T. Knapp, J. H. Abey, Fred G. Diehl, Lewis E. Catlin, and Louis E. Weis, whose picture is shown here. Seward Bragg and C. E. Case are at Camp Gordon, Ga., and W. L. Griffiths and Geo. E. Ferge are stationed at Fort Hancock, with the Coast Artillery. The other pictures shown are W.



BEN GORDON



JAMES JONES

F. Russell of the Medical Department in the Canadian Army, and B. Gordon and J. C. Jones, both from Camp Dix. W. G. Moore and Guy H. Griswold are at Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C., and if the menu which they send of their Thanksgiving dinner is a sample of their treatment, it is no wonder that everyone is perfectly satisfied.

Among others from whom we have



OSCAR KNELL



W. F. RUSSELL



AUSTIN M. CULLIGAN



Sergt. WILLIAM B. LITTLE

heard is William Crosby, with the American Expeditionary Force of Engineers, Corp. Leschander, Reggie Simpson, Harold Aherns, and Lieut. Guy E. Whitman of Camp Dix, all of whom send their regards to their friends at Kodak Park, and thank us for the Christmas boxes which they received. As near as possible the addresses of the men who have enlisted from Kodak Park, can be obtained by calling the K. P. A. A. office.

We urge you to avail yourselves of every opportunity to do what is possible for those who are away. There are many things to give but the giving is our bit, we who remain at home, and after all, no matter how much we give in money, the bit is small compared with these boys who are giving their all. Their giving is the kind that makes us ashamed of the little that we may give.



### Wm. Fredenburg

The accompanying photograph shows William Fredenburg of the Dope Department, one of the most familiar figures to be seen at Kodak Park. Billy first entered the employ of the Company in May, 1906 working for Seward Lay in the Yard Department; from there he was transferred to the Machine Shop and later had charge of the clocks in the Registration Building. Since 1911 he has been employed in the Dope Department where he has the enviable record of being a most reliable and dependable man in all things.

Billy has many words of praise to say in favor of his employers, fore-



W. (Billy) FREDENBURG

most of which is his appreciation of the yearly wage dividend in which he has participated for five years.



The man who knows himself, understands his own powers and aptitudes, forms purposes in accord with them, and pursues those purposes steadily, is the Man of success.

—Francis Parkman.



## Saving and Your Liberty Bonds

**I**T is coming to be accepted as an axiom in the United States that future Liberty Bonds can be successfully floated if the people realize the necessity of saving. Waste and extravagance mean the slowing down of war preparation and this leads to unnecessary loss of life among our fighting forces. Saving money is one of the least inspiring occupations but when it affects human lives it is inspiring and patriotic. Let us conserve our resources, money, food, labor—because these are actively applied by the Government to conserve life, the blood of our boys.

The Liberty Loans are the borrowings of the United States Government during the war with Germany and the Government promises to repay this money to the holders at certain specified times, and Liberty Bonds are safer than savings bank deposits or real estate. They are the safest investment in the world.

The future value of Liberty Bonds is as certain as the United States itself. If you believe in your country you cannot help but believe in the value of these bonds.

At times these bonds will sell below their "face" or "par value." There is nothing disturbing in that. Many authorities believe that, when normal conditions are restored after the war, the Liberty Bonds will greatly increase in market value and hold a price level well above par. Be sure and keep your bonds the

same as you would your money or valuables where they cannot be lost, stolen or destroyed. You should also keep a record of the number of each bond, the number being printed plainly on its face as under the existing law the United States Treasury cannot issue duplicates of lost or stolen coupon bonds. If, however, your coupon bonds are lost or stolen and you notify immediately the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington and the Federal Reserve Bank of your district, giving full description of your bonds, you may possibly lead to their recovery. If coupon bonds are so defaced as to impair their value to the owner, a duplicate will be issued upon filling the requirements of the Secretary of the Treasury, including the filing of an indemnity bond. In all these matters prompt action is necessary.

On the dates when the interest falls due, clip the coupon with the current date (never cut off other coupons as they cannot be cashed previous to the date printed on them) and present at any bank or post office having arranged to cash coupons and receive your interest.

No income tax form is required with the coupons unless you own more than \$5,000 face value of the second 4% Bonds.

There may arise an emergency, such as sickness, when you will need money. Your Liberty Bonds will be helpful to you then, as you can use them as security on a loan from

any bank. You will be able to borrow about 90% of the market value of your bonds. For example if the present quotation on a \$100 bond is \$95 you could borrow 90% of \$95 or about \$85.50. Always remember to be cautious where you borrow—go to an established banking institution or reputable investment house.

Rates will vary on the money you borrow but under normal conditions should not be above 6% and meanwhile you are of course entitled to the interest on the bond, which will go toward paying the interest on your loan. If for instance, you borrow \$70 on a \$100 Liberty Bond at 4% and pay interest at 6%, your charge on a yearly basis will be \$4.20, while you will receive \$4.00 from your bond.

If you wish to sell you can do so most readily as Liberty Bonds enjoy perhaps the best market of any securities in the world and there is no reason why you should sell at a sacrifice price. Beware of glowing opportunities offered by the get-rich-quick fraternity who will take your Liberty Bond in payment for Mining Stock, etc. If you can possibly do so hold your bond as a permanent investment.



## John Tyne

John Tyne has been in the employ of the Payroll Department since December 27, 1908 and during his nine years of faithful service has never as yet been tardy. John is



JOHN TYNE

well known among the employees at Kodak Park, particularly those who attend the social and athletic events. He is a firm supporter of all things Kodak, being a member of the Glee Club since its organization in 1914 and also probably our most loyal basketball fan having the distinction of not having missed a single home game as well as having accompanied the team on several of its out-of-town trips, making it a point not to miss the Auburn game, his former home.

## Youth vs. Experience

**S**OMETIME ago Henry Miller of the Drafting Department convinced himself that he was an able basketball manager and of course the next step was to let the world in on it. With the assistance of his brother, John, he organized all the single men of the E. & M. Department, went out amongst his friends and got enough equipment to supply them and now with his team together he decided on a winter drive and began to look around for an opponent. It so happened that a certain gentleman by the name of Weidenkofer has been spending several hours each week re-developing the athletic talent of the married men of the Drafting Room. Looking over with pride the result of weeks of hard work and drilling, he immediately decided that his men were the ones to bring Henry back to earth and cold reality and at the same time prove once and for all that experience, even with age, is better than no experience and youth.

Wednesday night, January 9th was the date set for the supreme test and with the exception of Mr. Bruner and a couple of others the whole Drafting Room was gathered together in the Assembly Hall.

Manager Weidenkofer led his team in action from the position of right forward, while Napoleon Miller directed the workings of his team from the bench. It was a most inspiring sight as these two teams took the floor. The carefree ex-

pression of the single men was in marked contrast with the grim look of determination on the faces of Weidenkofer's men.

The Assembly was a riot of color, each man having made it a point to express his individuality in selecting his uniform, no color of the spectrum being omitted while as a finishing touch each of the single men wore a white sash draped over the right shoulder. Of the game very little can be said. Oscar Sprague played a dashing game throughout the whole 40 minutes while the footwork of McFarland and Fairchild was excellent. Every man did his duty thoroughly and it was due to no lack of effort on the part of the married men that the game finished with a score of 30 to 3 against them. A return game will be played within the next two or three weeks.

### LINEUP AND SUMMARY

| SINGLE MEN                        | MARRIED MEN      |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|
| Moldenhauer . . . . .             | J. Weidenkofer   |
|                                   | Right Forward    |
| Forbes . . . . .                  | O. Sprague       |
|                                   | Left Forward     |
| Case . . . . .                    | Erdle, T. Wright |
|                                   | Center           |
| Fairchild, J. Miller . . . .      | MacFarland       |
|                                   | Right Guard      |
| DeCharmes . . . . .               | Yinger           |
|                                   | Left Guard       |
| Scorer—George Oberlies (Married). |                  |



You've heard that "opportunity makes the man". Ten chances to one the man made the opportunity.

### Testing Department Masquerade

On January 14th, the Testing Department held their second annual masquerade and bowling party. The prize for the most original, as well as the most elaborate costume, was won by Joseph Kirchgessner, nephew of the Hon. Hans Kraut Wurst. Richard Baybutt, better known as the "Banana King", gave a very clever exhibition of scientific billiard playing, he being the proud owner of a personal cue. Songs were rendered during the bowling by the famous fire department trio, Meyering, Mayo and Thibault.

A very satisfying lunch was served later in the evening, followed by a short lecture by Mr. Aldrich, on the

uses for "Lime Water" and the benefits to be derived therefrom, after which one of the party very kindly gave the boys a lift on the homeward journey, in the auto which was won at the last gathering.



### Join the Navy

Edward Herendeen, who formerly worked in Dept. No. 50, is stationed at Pelham Bay naval station, and writes that he has now attained the rating of machinist's mate, 2nd class, and soon expects further promotion. Edward calls the boys' attention to the long hours he has to work, being on duty 8 hours and off 24, and finishes his letter with a standing invitation to all to join the navy.



TESTING DEPARTMENT MASQUERADE AND BOWLING PARTY



### Our Basketball Team

The Kodak Park Basketball team is a representative team composed of Kodak Park employees, each one of whom has earned his place and is better than any other candidate who has tried out for a position. Other years we have had outsiders which plan did not meet with the ap-

team; have never met them; have never seen them play. Not many people from Kodak Park have. Our attendance record shows this. For the last Knights of Columbus game there were 36 tickets sold at Kodak Park, this being our usual sale! At the City Basketball games on Saturday nights we have practically no



JOS. O'KEEFE, Asst. Mgr.



ROBERT WEBER, Manager



FRED GARDNER, Asst. Mgr.

proval of the boys who worked here and who can play because they felt that they were unable to compete with these men with reputation. The people who attended the games were not satisfied because they said that when we won, it meant nothing to them as it was not all Kodak Parkers who won. Still they supported us. Where are those fans of last year? Why do you not attend the games this season? Perhaps you are not acquainted with our

one. Our boys have no support, no encouragement and still they are playing excellent ball. The record of the City League shows Brightman leading in individual scoring by 16 points over the next man. Sherman in third place and Benzoni in sixth. We have played nine games to date, won five of them and have scored 212 points against our opponents' 166, all this with practically no help. We invite you to our next game to be held on Wednesday, February



## Members of the Kodak Park Basketball Team



"JACK" BRIGHTMAN  
Right Forward



C. THOMPSON  
Center and Forward



BARNEY SHERMAN  
Left Forward



H. "RIP" BENZONI  
Right Guard



"BOB" HEANEY  
Center



"JACK" BLACKWOOD  
Left Guard

13th, when we play the Owasco Canoe Club team from Auburn.

The management of this team has promised to bring 50 rooters from their city. Why can't we have 500 from here? Your attendance will help us win this game and at the same time give you 40 minutes of good, wholesome sport with dancing and good music.

Be a fan!



### Bowling

The close of 1917 finds the interest in the Industrial League at its highest point. Kodak Park is tied for second place with Bausch & Lomb and four games behind Sherwood Company, the leaders. The majority of the honors to date belong to Kodak Park. We have accounted for the high game total, having 1042 for a single tally and 2953 for a series while Howard Beuckman has the high individual game with a score of 268. In the Camera Bowling League our prospects look much brighter. There are only four games between us and first place and with the return to the team of Charles Murphy of the Autographic Department, we hope to be in the lead before very long.

#### TEAM STANDING

|                |   | W  | L  | P.C. |
|----------------|---|----|----|------|
| Camera Works   | - | 29 | 4  | .879 |
| Kodak Park     | - | 25 | 8  | .757 |
| Folmer-Century | - | 15 | 18 | .354 |
| Premo Works    | - | 14 | 19 | .420 |
| Main Office    | - | 12 | 21 | .363 |
| Hawk-Eye Works | - | 4  | 29 | .132 |

### Kodak Loses Benzoni

Herbert (Rip) Benzoni of the Ind. Laboratory, who for the past three years has been coach and guard of the basketball team, left on Saturday, January 12th, for Newport, R. I., where he entered the services of the government. Rip was one of the most popular men at Kodak Park, where he has by his knowledge and hard work, kept Kodak at the top in every sport in which he has participated. Besides being a member of the basketball team, he played third base with the Outlaws in the Noon-Hour Baseball League, and during the season of 1916 won the handicap championship in tennis.

A farewell party was given in his honor on Friday evening at the home of Delmar Burrell, at which all who are left of his intimates at Kodak Park, were gathered together to bid him good-bye and good luck.



### Men's Gym. Class

The men's gymnasium class which started some months ago, under the direction of John Weidenkofer of the Drafting Dept., has proved to be very much of a success and great results have been obtained. This class meets at 5:30 p. m. every Wednesday, and after an hour of class work, basketball and other sports are engaged in. There is always room for a few additional members. Any member of the Association who may be desirous of entering this work, is requested to send his name to the K. P. A. A. office at any time.

### Soccer

The weekly meeting of the Soccer team was held on Wednesday evening, January 2nd, at the home of President William Eddon, 567 Clay Ave., and the following officers were elected for the year of 1918:— President, Lee Rife; Vice-President, J. Ackroyd; Sec., Neville O'Connor; Treasurer, S. O'Connor; Manager, Jack Connolly; Captain, Chris Kelly; Vice-Captain, J. Gordon.

Mr. Eddon could not accept a reelection to the office of President, which he held last year, due to the fact that he left on January 21st, to join the Canadian Overseas Army. This will be a great loss to the organization, as his untiring efforts, have to a great extent, been responsible for the success of this team.

Beginning Wednesday, January 30th, weekly meetings will be held on the first floor of Building No. 28, and anyone interested in this sport is invited to be present at this or any future meeting.



### Glee Club

Too much cannot be said in praise of our Glee Club. The rehearsals, which are held every Monday night are very well attended, and under the direction of Mr. Oscar Gareissen a very finished organization has been developed. The first appearance for 1918 will be made at Convention Hall early next month. We have received an invitation to give a concert with the Festival Chorus under the same arrangement as we had last season.

This is considered by us in the light of a compliment for the good work done when we sang at the city concert. We are very fortunate in having secured the services of Miss Stubbs as accompanist. Mr. Englehardt, who after three years' of service in this capacity, has been induced to join the ranks of the basses.



### British Honor Medal

Margaret Tracy of Dept. No. 50, has received word that her brother, Wm. R. Tracy, of the 109th Battalion, has been honored with the much coveted Military medal, which has been sent to their mother at Hamilton, Ont. Mr. Tracy has seen much active service, having gone through Vimy, Lens and several other engagements and very fortunately received only one mishap, a gunshot wound in the knee, last February. It is an interesting fact that his father was for 30 years Quartermaster in the English Army, having seen service during the Fenian raids.



### Never Happened

Never bear more than one kind of trouble at a time. Some people bear three, all they have had, all they have now, and all they hope to have. Remember that the octogenarian said, "I have lived a good many years, and have had a lot of trouble, most of which never happened."

—*AuSable News.*

# HONOR · ROLL

ARMY

NAVY

## Employees who have left for Military Duty

Continued from second page of cover

Jones, James  
Jones, Wm. E.  
Kamp, Joseph  
Kelly, Michael  
Kington, Wm.  
Knapp, Leland  
Knell, Oscar F.  
Knobel, Richard  
Larkin, William  
Lauten, Elmer  
LeSchander, Walter  
Ling, Lloyd B.  
Lorch, Jacob  
Locke, Charles  
Love, James  
Loveridge, Elwood  
Maher, William  
Marcille, Edward  
Marcille, Frank  
Marshall, Harry  
Martin, Earl  
Marx, Cyril  
Marx, William  
Matteason, George  
Merson, Wm.  
Moly, Harry  
Moore, Joseph  
Moore, Richard  
Moore, William  
Mott, Dewey G.  
Mumby, Homer H.  
Murphy, George  
MacNeill, Neil  
McCray, Charles  
McKinney, Mason  
McLean, Cornelius  
McMaster, Donald  
Newman, Harold  
Nietz, Adolph  
Norman, John  
Orser, Merwin  
O'Hare, Bernard  
Owens, Wm.  
Palmer, Erwin  
Palmer, Gardner  
Parshall, Harold

Pearson, Wm.  
Perdue, Edward  
Peters, Elmore  
Punnett, Elton  
Quine, Frank R.  
Rankin, Thomas  
Reando, John H.  
Reynolds, Jerome  
Russell, William  
Savage, Jas.  
Sadden, Chas.  
Scorse, James  
Schultz, William A.  
Searle, Glen  
Shepanski, Leo  
Sill, Harry  
Simpson, Reginald  
Snell, Herbert  
Staples, Merwin  
Starks, McKinley  
Stauss, Elmer A.  
Stone, George W.  
Streb, Aloysius  
Sweet, E. Fred  
Swisher, Roy  
Thomas, James  
Thomas, Thos. P.  
Thorn, Franklin  
Tubb, John  
Tulpan, Samuel  
Turgon, Fred  
Tuthill, Walter  
Wadsworth, Leon  
Walley, M. P.  
Wanamaker, Harold  
Wangman, Norman  
Weis, Louis E.  
Weit, Leo G.  
Welles, Arthur T.  
Whitcomb, Willis E.  
Whitman, Guy  
Wild, Herman  
Willink, Clarence  
Yarach, Michael  
Young, Albert

Total Number to January 1, 1918

KODAK

PARK  
ADENARIE-17

