

MAKING BOY POWER COUNT

YOUNG MEN OF AMERICA
HELPING IN FIELD AND FACTORY
TO WIN THE WAR



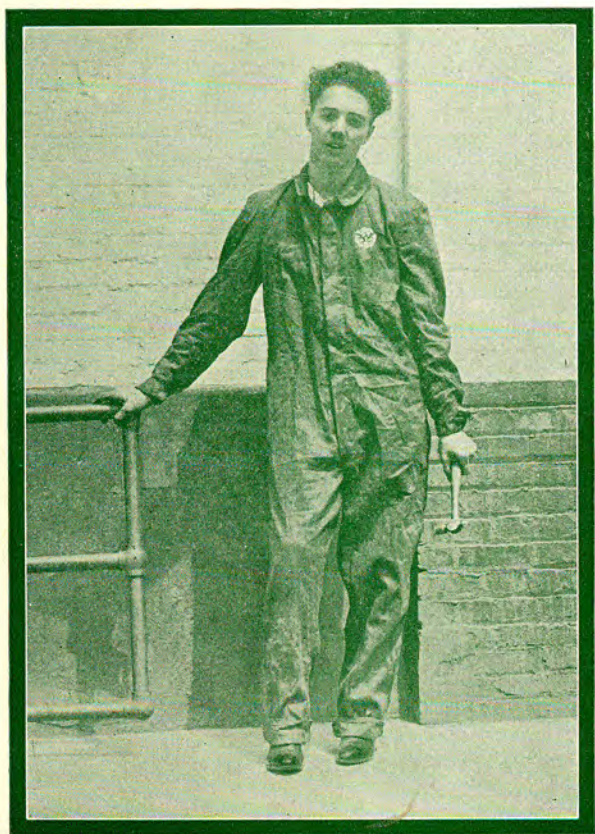
U. S. BOYS' WORKING RESERVE
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
WASHINGTON, D. C.

The United States Boys' Working Reserve

Uncle Sam has gone to war in self defense. With his ships ordered from the free seas, his vessels destroyed, and his people wantonly murdered, he was compelled either to submit or fight. He has sprung to the side of his allies to take up the gauge of battle. If Germany wins, eventually she will impose her will on the civilized world, and the principles for which our forefathers fought and bled will perish from the face of the earth.

For thirty years Germany has been organizing every resource, human as well as material, for war. Her men, women and youths have all been trained, her factories, her mines, her harbors, her railroads, have all been planned so as to make effective all of her power in the conflict that was intended to make her dictator of the world. She has taught the countries against which she is fighting that they too must make war with every ounce of human and material power in order to match her wonderfully co-ordinated fighting machine.

Uncle Sam has assumed a sacred trust. The entire civilized world looks to him not to fail in defending the principles with which to insure the happiness of mankind for centuries to come. With more than one-third of the world's wealth, with incalculable material resources,



IN INDUSTRY THE BOY WHO HELPS THE NATION
EARNS THE FEDERAL BADGE



CAMPS MAKE IDEAL LIVING QUARTERS FOR BOYS WHO WORK ON SURROUNDING FARMS

Uncle Sam finds that his supply of labor is limited and cannot be appreciably increased. Human industry, that is labor, alone can sustain the fighters at the front. Labor must be supplied continuously, and at the point where it will produce the maximum benefit for the nation. The shortage of man-power must be met by a redistribution. Idlers must become producers and the worker in a non-essential industry must be induced to take up something that is helpful in winning the war. Labor must be drawn from sources that have never been utilized before. Uncle Sam takes inventory and finds that the most promising supply from which to draw is from the five million young men of the nation between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one. About two million of these are either idle or are engaged in non-productive activities for a substantial part of the year. Uncle Sam, after considering how he could make most readily available this source, brought into being the U. S. Boys' Working Reserve.

WHAT THE RESERVE IS

The U. S. Boys' Working Reserve is a registered army of patriotic youths between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one, organized under the U. S. Department of Labor to help the nation where most needed to win the war in field and factory. Every boy physically fit, of proper age, is eligible for this non-military civilian army. To enroll, the young man applies to his Federal State Director, whose name and address can be found on the last page of this pamphlet, fills out an enrollment card, obtains the consent of his parent, takes the Oath of Service and receives a certificate bearing the Great Seal of the United States and an Enrollment Badge. He can serve his country in three separate units of the Reserve. If he goes into the AGRICULTURAL UNIT, he will probably work on a farm from a camp, or live in the farmer's family, and after six weeks of satisfactory service he will receive a Federal Badge bearing the Great Seal of the United States. If he works in an industry which is essential in helping to win the war, he enters the INDUSTRIAL UNIT, and gains the Federal bronze badge when he has served ten weeks subsequent to enrollment. The Reserve recommends that all boys who are at school remain there and use their spare time in preparing themselves vocationally for some essential occupation. The

boy who thus trains himself and goes into active service in a war-essential occupation as a member of the VOCATIONAL UNIT, is awarded the Federal Bronze Badge on taking employment.

WHAT THE RESERVE HAS DONE

Organized in May, 1917, the Reserve has organizations completed or under way in practically all of the States, and, during the summer of 1917, had thousands of boys making good on the farms. Many farmers, at first skeptical as to the value of boy labor on farms, have been convinced that the boy makes a capable farm laborer, and they openly declare that without the young men's help during the past season,



NATIONAL BADGE OF HONOR

TO THE PARENTS

Fathers and mothers of the nation should see to it that their sons are members of the Reserve. The Reserve is entirely voluntary and a boy may be withdrawn from membership in the discretion of the parent. If a boy is in school, he will not be taken from his studies, but will be encouraged to utilize his vacation and spare time in training for productive activities. It is the patriotic duty of the parents not only to see that their sons join the Reserve, but to spread the Gospel of the Reserve among other fathers and mothers.

TO THE EMPLOYER

The Reserve has proved conclusively that, even though inexperienced, the strong, healthy boy, inspired by patriotism, is a capable and adaptable helper in field and factory. Every employer should remember, however, the limitations of youth, and no employer should work members of the Reserve long hours. The Reserve has been firm in upholding child labor laws and in contending for reasonable hours of toil. The Reserve recommends supervision of boy laborers and frequent inspection of working conditions. The boy of to-day is the man of tomorrow, and the future of the nation depends upon the moral and physical welfare of its boys.

TOIL FOR FREEDOM

Young men, are you giving your best to your country? Fathers and mothers, are you guiding



BOY-POWER EQUALS MAN-POWER IN OPERATING AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY

they could never have harvested their fall crops. The Reserve has operated under the State Council of Defense in each State and has utilized boy labor organizations already in the same field of activity to the utmost, giving the members of such bodies Federal recognition.

THE CALL TO YOUTH

Never before has the boy had such an opportunity to become a vital factor in history. Every boy who loves his country should ask himself, "How Can I Best Serve the Nation in the War Emergency?" He should realize that, having received untold benefits from the freest and best government on earth, he holds his services in trust for the preservation of Democracy on which that government rests. Although he may have to endure aching limbs and sore muscles in field and factory, he will be happy in the consciousness that he has had a real part in winning the war. With true pride and satisfaction he will show in after years his Reserve Badge of Honor granted by the United States for his faithful and loyal service. If not enlisted in the Army or Navy no boy can better serve his country than by joining the U. S. Boys' Working Reserve.



CLEANLINESS AND SANITARY CONDITIONS ARE NECESSARY TO BOY EFFICIENCY



ENROLLMENT BADGE

your sons into the paths of greatest usefulness to the nation? Employers, are you using men that your country needs in the war emergency while you selfishly shirk from the task of training the youths who, though inexperienced, are fired with patriotic impulse to do a man's work for you?

Young men of America, join the Reserve! Parents of America, endorse the Reserve! Employers of America, use the Reserve!

WILLIAM E. HALL, National Director.

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WHAT THEY SAY OF THE BOYS

"These boys have opened our eyes. Most of the farmers refused to consider the matter at first; city boys would be only in the way, they thought. I'll confess I was skeptical myself, but some of us agreed to take a boy or two and see what happened. Well, we have about 400 here now, and we want another 150 of the same kind right away."—**Pennsylvania Farmer.**

"There is only one suggestion I have to make: Send more boys."—**Long Island Farmer.**

"Nearly one thousand acres of land in cotton have been hoed and thinned by our boy squads to the great satisfaction to the owners of the land. There is an increasing demand for the boys, and their work is being done along strictly business lines, as they run their own commissary, pay their own bills, and thus far have made a net profit over the cost of operating of more than \$1,200."—**From Report of Lindley B. Orme, Arizona State Director.**

"We are very well satisfied with Mr. Hamm's work. He and Mr. Weis have done about as much work and have done it better than most of the regular farm hands we have had. Their willingness and readiness to learn made them more efficient than some who have spent their lives on farms."—**From a satisfied farmer, in New York State.**

"The boys are certainly making good."—**Farmer at Westville, Conn.**

"Our boys think as little of the money they get as do the privates of the National Guard. They are working for their country."—**From Nelson I. Mixer, Camp Leader, Junior Volunteers, at Union, Maine.**

WHAT THE BOYS SAY

"This is the life! The farm is certainly a healthy place. I have gained three and a half pounds in the week I have been here. The work, though somewhat heavy, is very enjoyable and every one on the place is good to us."

"The work is hard, but I enjoy it more than school work, and am getting used to it. All the boys in school ought to be out on farms."

"Regarding farm life, I have not grown tired of it yet. But I may as well tell you again that it is no cinch. I work from the time I get up in the morning until I retire at night, but for some unknown reason, I seem to enjoy it."

"This sure is a great life and I enjoy it very, very much. Tell the boys its no cinch on a farm, but still if you are willing to work hard, the farm's the place. The first day I came I was put to plowing and maybe I wasn't tired. The next day I had to harrow all day. Every day brings something different to do, which makes the life interesting."

"We have to get up and help the sun rise, but I like it. The work is hard, but agreeable. I am operating a tractor on a large fruit farm. There are thirteen hands, but I am the only cadet. My employer is very pleasant and patient."

"I never worked so hard in my life before, but am getting hardened slowly. Bob has so sore a back he can hardly move, but will soon be a dyed in the wool farmer."



THE BOY IS ADAPTABLE AND QUICKLY LEARNS HOW TO HANDLE FARM IMPLEMENTS

A LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE
UNITED STATES

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 21, 1917.

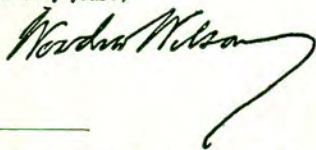
My dear Mr. Secretary:

Permit me to express my great appreciation of the work undertaken by the United States Boys' Working Reserve of the Employment Service of the Department of Labor. To give to the young men between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one the privilege of spending their spare time in productive enterprise without interrupting their studies at school, while their older brothers are battling in the trenches and on the seas, must greatly increase the means of providing for the forces at the front and the maintenance of those whose services are needed here. It is a high privilege, no less than a patriotic duty, to help support the nation by devoted and intelligent work in this great crisis.

Let me express the hope that the young men of the country not now permanently employed may eagerly enter the Boys' Working Reserve to fit themselves by training and study for good citizenship and productive service. In this way they can show themselves worthy of patriotic fathers who have fought for Democracy in the past, sustain their patriotic brothers who are fighting for it today, and command the affectionate pride of the brave mothers who are silently bearing the burdens at home.

Cordially and sincerely yours,

Hon. W. B. Wilson,
Secretary of Labor.



NATION'S LEADERS ON BOY-POWER

"I call upon the able-bodied boys of the land to turn in hosts to the farms and make certain that no pains and no labor is lacking in this great matter."—President Wilson in Proclamation of April 15, 1917.

"Every boy in active productive service in the United States will oppose a similar working boy in Germany. The United States Boys' Working Reserve must be the dominant organization in the effort to mobilize the working boys of the United States."—Herbert C. Hoover, National Food Administrator.

"Gunpowder will never win a war unless the soldiers have something to eat. Any man or boy who helps to grow and harvest a crop while the war is on, is helping the United States in its big job of feeding the world."—George Ade, Author.

"It was because we felt there was tremendous manpower that could be organized and utilized in the form of

the boys from sixteen years and upwards that we undertook the organization of the Boys' Working Reserve."—Secretary of Labor, Wilson.

"The service to the State and Nation rendered by these boys should be regarded by the public as just as useful and patriotic within the limits of the opportunity afforded, as the service rendered by the soldiers in the trenches."—From Proclamation by Governor Goodrich, of Indiana, concerning the U. S. Boys' Working Reserve.

"Now, therefore, I, Martin Grover Brumbaugh, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do call upon all to lend instant and capable support to this vastly important enterprise to the end that Pennsylvania may in a commanding way support and sustain the National Government in its lofty service to humanity and to democracy."—From Proclamation of June 13, 1917, urging enrollment in U. S. Boys' Working Reserve.

"When the Canadian boys were told that the Nation needed them, and that it was a question of hard work and sacrifice, so many enlisted that we hardly knew what to do with them."—Dr. A. H. Abbott, Secretary of Organization of Resources Committee of Ontario, speaking to the National Conference of Directors of the United States Boys' Working Reserve.

A LETTER FROM EX-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

OYSTER BAY
LONG ISLAND, N.Y.

September 4th, 1917.

My dear Mr. Hall:-

I wish to express my hearty and unreserved support of what you are doing. You are now actually engaged in meeting the shortage of labor on the farm by the creation of the Working Reserve, to include the boys between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one who ordinarily would not be in productive labor, and who can be turned into workers on the farm. You have shown, and the farmer has been prompt to recognize the fact, that the strong healthy boy is a tremendous help at this time and that if this patriotism is appealed to, they will stick to the farm where the need is great, in spite of the offer of higher wages in the City. The training of boys to prepare for some essential industry where they can take the place of a man called to the front is going to be of great benefit to the country.

One of the great benefits you confer is that of making a boy realize that he is part of Uncle Sam's team; that he is doing his share in this great War, that he holds his services in trust for the Nation, and that although it is proper to consider the question of material gain and the question of his own desires, yet that what he must most strongly consider at this time is where his services will do most good to our people as a whole. I earnestly wish you every success in your wise and patriotic effort.

Faithfully yours,

Theodore Roosevelt

Mr. William E. Hall,
National Director,
Boys' Working Reserve, U.S.A.
Washington, D.C.

A Trumpet Call

BY GEORGE ADE

This is to the fortunate ones who, ten years from now, will be enjoying the benefits of what all future histories will call the GREAT WAR.

You boys who are getting ready to vote will know more about this war when you are plump and middle-aged than any one can possibly know this year.

When the dust has cleared away and the large events of the war can be seen from a distance, then you will understand that the issues involved had to be fought out, that the United States had to take part, that the task we are now undertaking had to be accomplished.

Let us hope that each of you can say, twenty years from now, "I was young at the time, but I knew what the war meant, and I helped."

Not all of the heroes are in the trenches.

Perhaps you have heard about the Working Reserve.

It has been carefully organized under government supervision. It has received the official endorsement of the President. The whole plan is working out successfully wherever it is understood.

The trouble is that some of the boys and some of the parents are still a little doubtful regarding enlistment, because they don't know how much of an obligation is assumed.

Here is the plan in a nut shell: Thousands of enlisted and selected men have gone to the training camps. It may be that thousands more will go next year. These men are being called from factories and work-shops and farms. Every factory and every farm must continue production if we are to render full service to our faithful allies during the war. How can we fill the places of the young men who have gone away to fight? We must rely upon the boys who are old enough and husky enough to work, but who are still too young for military service.

So here is a trumpet call for all city boys and town boys between the ages of 16 and 21.

Prove your patriotism and help your country by jumping in and doing the work of a soldier who has gone to the front.

The United States Boys' Working Reserve is not being organized for lads who have to work for a living.

Nearly every soldier now wearing a uniform could make more money at home.

You are not asked to work because you need the money. You are asked to work because your country needs your help and relies upon you to chuck aside false pride and join in the team work.

If your big brother can dig trenches surely you can plow corn.

Go to the recruiting officer and enlist for the Boys' Working Reserve. Then, when you are called upon, go and make good in the job assigned to you and win your medal and wear it and be proud of it.

When the government began to organize this voluntary service among boys, so as to meet the inevitable shortage of man-power, the skeptics and fault-finders got busy. They said that boys living in cities and towns never could be induced to work on farms, that farmers didn't want to have the town boys around because they would prove to be green or lazy or indifferent, and the whole thing was a fool contraption.

Doesn't your common sense and your knowledge of addition and subtraction tell you that if we suddenly take 1,000,000 or more men right out of the productive industries of this country, we must either find a million men to take their places or else go short on production?

Are we going to do as they have done in England—dress the women and girls in men's garments and put them to cleaning the streets and making explosives and wiping up locomotives in round houses and doing all the hard menial tasks? We mustn't come to that—not while we have on hand a whole army of young fellows between 16 and 21, nearly every one of whom has gone in for some kind of athletic sport and is physically able and would be as mad as a hornet if you told him he was a mama's pet and not able to do a man's work.

The boys between 16 and 21 can and will supply the shortage of man-power.

There will be a loud call for them in 1918 and they must answer the call.

STATE DIRECTORS OF THE U. S. BOYS' WORKING RESERVE

ALABAMA	W. N. Read, Hazel Hedge, Montgomery
ARIZONA	L. B. Orme, Phoenix
ARKANSAS	W. J. Jernigan, Extension Div. College of Agriculture, Univ. of Arkansas
CALIFORNIA	Prof. B. H. Crocheron, Univ. of Cal., Berkeley
COLORADO	J. S. Jaffa, 811 Continental Bldg., Denver
CONNECTICUT	C. L. Kirschner, 114 Linden St., New Haven
DELAWARE	W. N. Bannard, Jr., 923 Market St., Wilmington
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FLORIDA	Address Secretary State Council of Defense, Tallahassee.
GEORGIA	Prof. J. T. Derry, State Capitol, Atlanta
ILLINOIS	B. D. Butler, 538 S. Clark St., Chicago
IDAHO	Harvey Allred, Director of Farm Markets, Boise
INDIANA	I. D. Straus, 83 State House, Indianapolis
IOWA	R. K. Bliss, Iowa State College, Ames
KANSAS	W. L. Porter, City Commissioner, Topeka
KENTUCKY	Philo C. Dix, Camp Zachary Taylor, Louisville
LOUISIANA	Address Sec. State Council of Defense, Baton Rouge
MAINE	J. C. Smith, Waterville
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MASSACHUSETTS	F. V. Thompson, Council of Defense, Boston
MISSISSIPPI	W. C. Trotter, Winona
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MINNESOTA	S. H. E. Freund (Zone Director) G. N. R. R., St. Paul
	D. D. Lescohier, Public Emp. Bureau, Minneapolis
MISSOURI	U. W. Lamkin, State Supt. Schools, Jefferson City
MONTANA	L. R. Foote, Dept. State, Supt. Pub. Inst., Helena
NEBRASKA	P. H. McKee, State Sec. Boys' Work, Omaha
NEW YORK	Dr. David Snedden, Columbia University, New York City
	Dr. A. D. Dean, Associate Director, 68 William St., New York City.
NEVADA	Address Sec. State Council of Defense, Carson City
NEW HAMPSHIRE	Address John B. Jameson, Chm. Com. on Public Safety, Concord
NEW JERSEY	Gen. L. T. Bryant, Com. of Labor, Trenton
	L. H. Carris, Ass't. Com. of Education, Associate Director, Trenton
NEW MEXICO	J. H. Wagner, Supt. Public Inst., Santa Fe
NORTH CAROLINA	J. M. Johnson, West Raleigh
NORTH DAKOTA	Prof. E. F. Chandler, Univ. of North Dakota, Grand Forks.
OHIO	C. J. Mayhugh, State House, Columbus
OKLAHOMA	A. L. Farmer, Tulsa
OREGON	J. E. Brockway, Journal Building, Portland
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RHODE ISLAND	Donald North, Room 11, Journal Bldg., Providence
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SOUTH DAKOTA	W. A. Ostrander, Brookings
TENNESSEE	Prof. O. N. Smith, Lebanon
TEXAS	T. C. Jennings, Dept. of Agriculture, Austin
UTAH	J. E. Taylor, State Capitol, Salt Lake City
VERMONT	C. C. Barnes, Norwich Univ., Northfield
VIRGINIA	Address B. P. Owen, Jr., Sec. Virginia Council of Defense, Richmond
WASHINGTON	Address Dr. Henry Suzzallo, Chairman State Council of Defense, Olympia
WEST VIRGINIA	Hon. Houston G. Young, Sec. of State, Charleston
WISCONSIN	Dean L. E. Reber, Univ. of Wis., Madison
WYOMING	E. P. Taylor, Cheyenne