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OUR HEROES

IN OUR DEFENSE



DAVID R. COX

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OUR HEROES



IN OUR DEFENSE



W. J. [unclear]
LABETTE COUNTY, KANSAS

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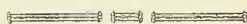
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✓
EDITED AND COMPILED
By
W. H. LIGHTFOOT
KANSAS CITY, MO. ✓

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PARSONS, KANSAS



OUR HEROES



An Illustrated Historical Biography
Compiled from Private
and Public Authentic
Records.



The World War---American Participation
---Labette County Personnel of Military
and Naval Activity, the Labette
County Chapter American
Red Cross and Other
Participants.

W. H. L.—1921

FOREWORD

WAR in the abstract is a fearsome thing. War with our own boys, instead of being a fearsome thing, becomes an inspiration. Such was the war for democracy that has been waged by our own United States of America against the German autocracy.

That Labette County, Kansas, should hold a front rank in the part played is but natural. The very air of this locality breathes patriotism and love of country. It is not only of the boys who so loyally entered the service of their country, but mothers, sisters, wives, sweethearts, grandmothers and children as well as our patriotic men who could not enter the military or naval ranks. They, each and every one, did their bit in some way to the successful and glorious victory against the terrorism and barbarism of German Kultur.

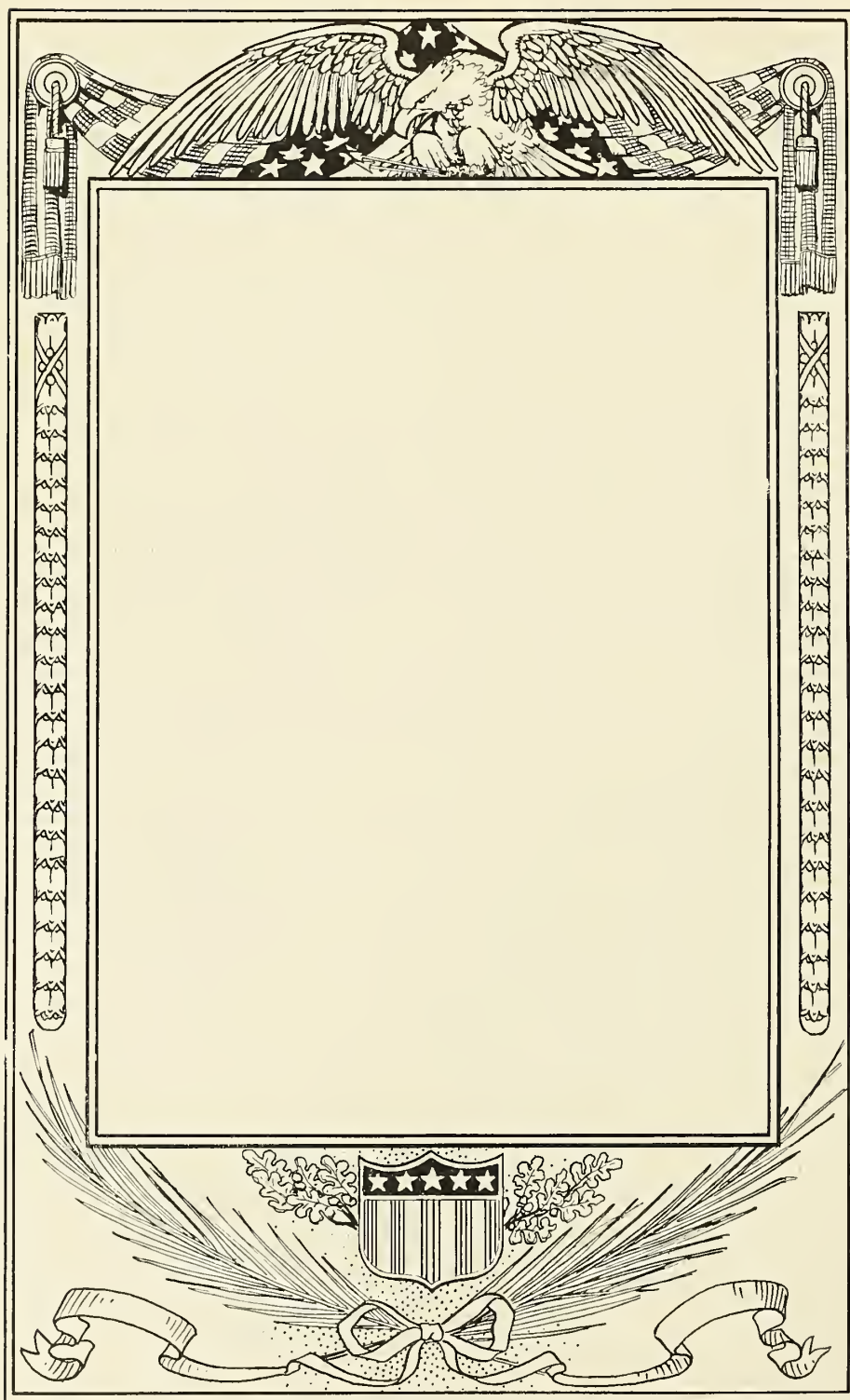
When we search the record of our state and nation, and compare Labette County's record we are proud of our boys, our women folk, our children and our men—Labette County has never been found wanting.

In presenting this book to the people of the country the publishers have attempted in some small measure to bring before them in compact form, an all too brief story of their own community, coupled with illustrations and a pictorial history of some of our patriots who have pledged their all—their very lives that Liberty may live and Right may Triumph.

Within the covers of this book we have attempted to set forth what Labette County and her people typify. (Personal details and records of individual acts of patriotism is lacking because of the removal from this locality of many who participated in the world struggle.)

If we have succeeded the success is due not to us, not to the typographer who prepared this book, but to the mothers and fathers who raised these sons, for the highest and greatest service to Humanity and to their individual efforts in backing them at home.

THE PUBLISHERS.



SERVICE RECORD

OF

.....
Name in Full
who entered the of the

UNITED STATES

on the day of 19.....

at the age of years months days and

while living at

Number

Street

Town

County

State

with his.....

Names of Parents, Relatives or Friends

Received first training at.....

Name of Camp

Located at.....

Town

State

As a..... in Co..... Regiment..... Division

Rank

Letter No.

Camp

Transferred for further training to.....

Camp

.....

Town

State

Remarks

Upon finishing training was assigned to.....

Branch of Service

.....

Company or Ship

Regiment or Squadron

..... as a.....

Division or Fleet

Otherwise Assigned

Rank

Under the following Commanding Officers:

.....

.....

Names and addresses of three friends in the service:

.....

.....

Happiest moments during the term of service:

.....

Discharged Where When

DEDICATION

*T*O the memory of the Labette County Heroes who paid the supreme sacrifice during the World War, 1917-1918, this volume is affectionately dedicated.

May God make us worthy of what they gave to us. And may we see the courage, the unselfish fidelity, and the patriotic devotion, which led them unafraid as willing sacrifices to the cause of human advancement.

—W. H. LIGHTFOOT



In Memoriam

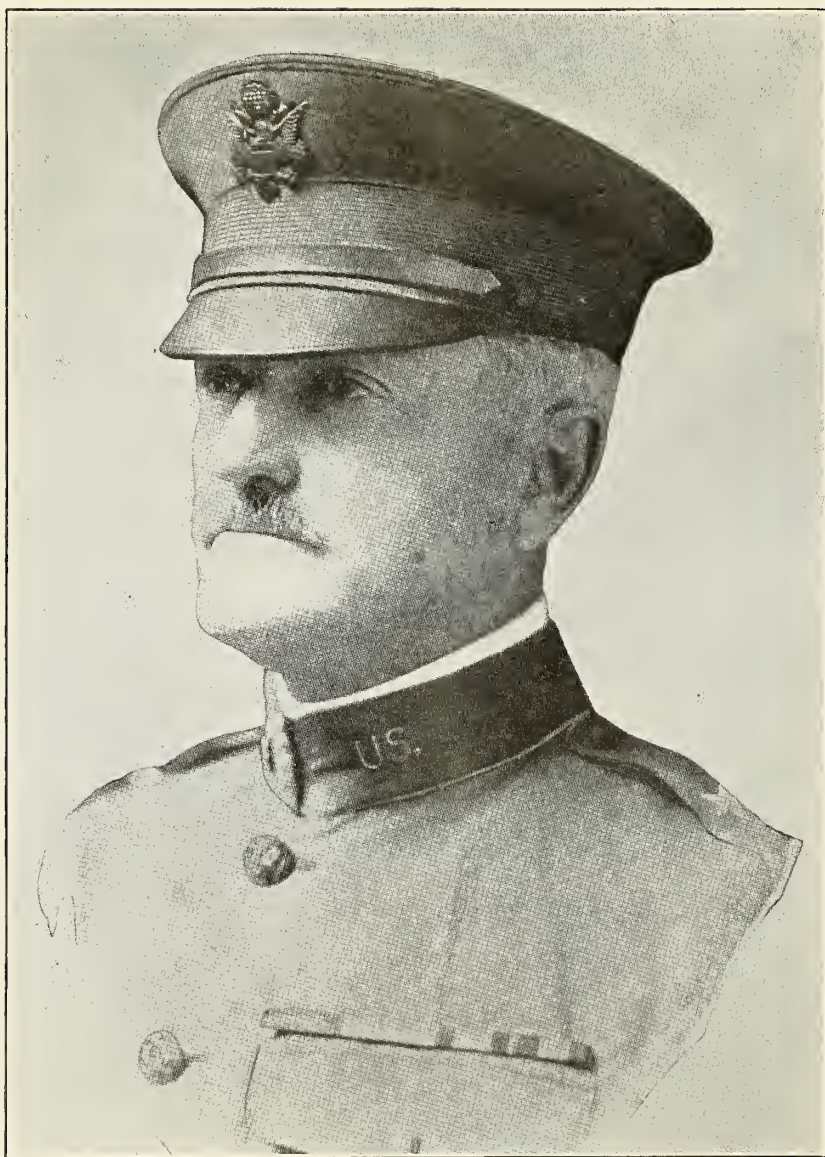
ALLEN, CLIFFORD JAMES
BARRON, LAWRENCE PERCY
BARTON, JOHN HENRY
BAXTER, CARL WILLIAM
BERENTZ, BRYAN ARTHUR
BERRY, OSCAR ROLAND
BISHOP, RAYMOND PARRIS
BLAICH, FRED WILLIAM
BLEVINS, OTIS
BROWN, JOHN CARL
BRYANT, ROY DAVIS
BURREL, HERBERT
BURRIS, CURTIS ELDER
CANFIELD, ALBA
CARPENTER, ALFRED BAKER
CASHMAN, KENNETH M.
CHANDLER, HAROLD L.
CHANSLER, ARTHUR J.
COX, SAMUEL
CRANE, WILFRED W.
DEE, PAUL
DIXON, DOUGLAS J.
DONALDSON, HARRY LEROY
DORCAS, ALFRED
DUKE, JAMES E.
FOWLER, HARRY
FOWLER, JOHN WILLIAM
GARDNER, CLYDE D.
GARRETT, CLAUDE C.
GIAGER, FRED
GOOD, DAVID FRANK
GOODRICH, ROY C.
GRASS, WILFRED W.
GROSS, REV. R. C.
HALE, RAY
HALL, ALBERT
HILLEGOS, CLIFFORD A.
HOBSON, JAMES ARTHUR
HUGHES, EDWARD J.
JOHNSON, ERNEST

JORDON, MELVILLE
KALE, ROY
KECK, ALFRED ANDREW
LAMBERT, LEROY P.
LAMBERT, RAY
LAWLER, WILLIAM LEE
LINDSTROM, WALTER RAY
McCREARY, EDMUND
McCLAIN, DAVID W.
McCLAIN, JAMES TALMAGE
McCLAIN, ROBERT LEE
McMURRY, ELLIS RAY
MATTINGLY, CLOVIS
MILLICAN, EARL CROCKETT
MOLLENHOUR, GEORGE EARL
NICHOLS, JOHN N.
NORRIS, ROY
PEARSON, ARTHUR J.
QUINN, EDWARD J.
RAYBURN, GLENN
RICHARDSON, JOHN FRANKLIN
ROSS, CLAUDE ORVILLE
SCHUETZ, LOUIS
SHY, JOHN
SMITH, RUSSELL ALFRED
STARTZ, JOSEPH CLARENCE
STEEBY, CARL HENRY
STEWART, EUGENE REGNIER
STICE, HARRY F.
STRICKLAND, JOSEPH LEROY
TEMPLETON, FRED
TOWNSEND, EDEN L.
UMPHENOUR, CHESTER G.
WADE, MARK W.
WADSACK, RAY
WELCH, ROSS CONKLIN
WENDELL, JOHN PHILLIP
WILLISON, WARREN HENRY
WILSON, ROSCOE



WOODROW WILSON
War President of the United States.





GENERAL J. J. PERSHING
Commander-in-Chief American Forces in France.

The President's War Message

Delivered before Congress, April 2, 1917.

I have called the Congress into extraordinary session because there are serious, very serious, choices of policy to be made and made immediately, which it was neither right or constitutionally permissible that I should assume the responsibility of making.

On the third of February last, I officially laid before you the extraordinary announcement of the Imperial German Government that on and after the first day of February it was its purpose to put aside all restraint of law or of humanity and use submarines to sink every vessel that sought to approach either the ports of Great Britain and Ireland or the western coasts of Europe or any of the ports controlled by the enemies of Germany within the Mediterranean.

That had seemed to be the object of the German submarine warfare earlier in the war; but since April of last year the Imperial Government had somewhat restrained the commanders of its undersea craft in conformity with its promise then given to us that passenger boats should not be sunk, and that due warning would be given to all other vessels which its submarines might seek to destroy, when no resistance was offered or escape attempted, and care taken that their crews were given at least a fair chance to save their lives in their open boats.

The precautions taken were meager and haphazard enough, as was proved in distressing instance after instance in the progress of the cruel and unmanly business, but a certain degree of restraint was observed.

The new policy has swept every restriction aside. Vessels of every kind, whatever their flag, their character, their cargo, their destination, their errand, have been ruthlessly sent to the bottom without warning and without thought of help or mercy for those on board—the vessels of friendly neutrals, along with belligerents.

Even hospital ships and ships carrying relief to the sorely bereaved and stricken peoples of Belgium, though the latter were provided with safe conduct through the proscribed areas by the German Government itself, and were distinguished by unmistakable marks of identity, have been sunk with the same reckless lack of compassion or of principle.

I was for a little while unable to believe that such things would in fact be done by any government that heretofore had subscribed to the humane practices of civilized nations.

International law had its origin in the attempt to set up some law which would be respected and observed upon the seas, where no nation had right to dominion and where lay the free highways of the world.

By piecemeal stage after stage has that law been built up, with meager enough results, indeed, after all was accomplished that could be accomplished, but always with a clear view, at least, of what the heart and conscience of mankind demanded.

This minimum of rights the German Government has swept aside under the plea of retaliation and necessity, and because it had no weapons which it could use at sea except these, which it is impossible to employ as it is employing them without throwing to the winds all scruples of humanity or of respect for the understandings that were supposed to underlie the intercourse of the world.

I am not now thinking of the loss of property involved, immense and serious as that is, but only of the wanton and wholesale destruction of the lives of non-combatants, men, women and children, engaged in pursuits which have been always, even in the darkest periods of modern history, been deemed innocent and legitimate.

Property can be paid for, the lives of peaceful and innocent people cannot be.

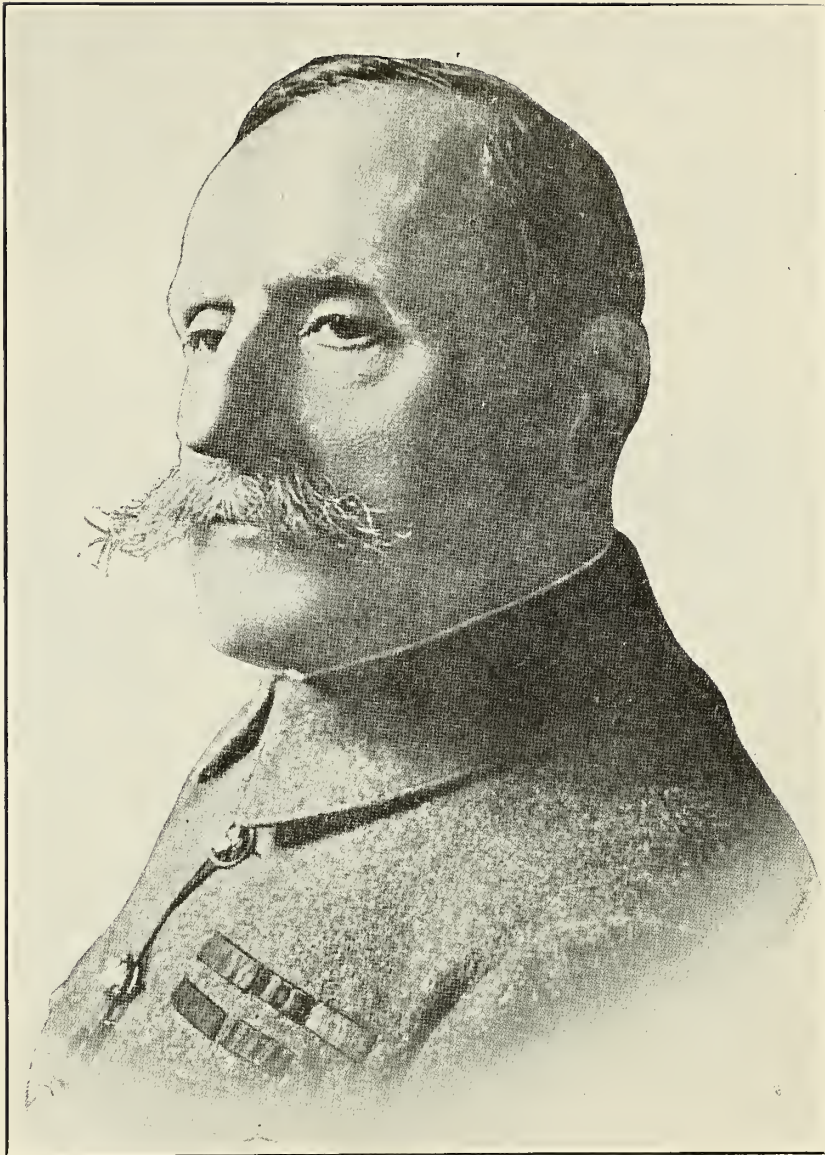
The present German submarine warfare against commerce is a warfare against mankind. It is a war against all nations.

American ships have been sunk. American lives taken, in ways which it has stirred us very deeply to learn of, but the ships and people of other neutral and friendly nations have been sunk and overwhelmed in the waters in the same way. There has been no discrimination.

The challenge is to all mankind. Each nation must decide for itself how it will meet it.

The choice we make for ourselves must be made with a moderation of counsel and a temperateness of judgment befitting our character and our motives as a nation. We must put excited feelings away.

Our motive will not be revenge or the victorious assertion of the physical might of the nation, but only the vindication of right—of which we are only a single champion.



MARSHAL FERDINAND FOCH
Commander-in-Chief of Allies.

When I addressed the Congress on the twenty-sixth of February last I thought it would suffice to assert our neutral rights with arms, our right to use the seas against unlawful interference, our right to keep our people safe against unlawful violence.

But armed neutrality, it now appears, is impracticable. Because submarines in effect are outlaws when used as the German submarines have been used against merchant shipping. It is impossible to defend ships against their attacks as the law of nations has assumed that merchantmen would defend themselves against privateers or cruisers, visible craft giving chase upon the open sea.

It is common prudence in such circumstances, grim necessity indeed, to endeavor to destroy them before they have shown their own intention. They must be dealt with upon sight, if dealt with at all.

The German Government denies the right of neutrals to use arms at all within the areas of the sea which it has prescribed, even in the defense of rights which no modern publicist has ever before questioned their right to defend. The intimation is conveyed that the armed guards which we have placed on our merchant ships will be as beyond the pale of law and subject to be dealt with as pirates would be. Armed neutrality is ineffectual enough at best; in such circumstances and in the face of such pretensions it is worse than ineffectual; it is likely only to produce what it was meant to prevent: it is practically certain to draw us into the war without either the rights or the effectiveness of the belligerents.

There is one choice we cannot make, we are incapable of making: we will not choose the path of submission and suffer the most sacred rights of our Nation and our people to be ignored or violated. The wrongs against which we now array ourselves are no common wrongs: they cut to the very roots of human life.

With a profound sense of the solemn and even tragical character of the step I am taking, and of the grave responsibilities which it involves, but in unhesitating obedience to what I deem my constitutional duty, I advise that the Congress declare that the recent course of the Imperial German Government to be in fact nothing less than war against the Government and people of the United States: that it formally accept the status of belligerent which has thus been thrust upon it: and that it take immediate steps not only to put the country into a more thorough state of defense, but also to exert all its power and employ all its resources to bring the Government of the German Empire to terms and end the war.

What this will involve is clear. It will involve the utmost practicable cooperation in counsel and action with the governments now at war with Germany, and, as incident to that, the extension to those governments of the most liberal financial credits in order that our resources may, so far as possible, be added to theirs. It will involve the organization and mobilization of all the material sources of the country to supply the materials of the Nation in the most abundant and yet the most economical and efficient way possible. It will involve the immediate full equipment of the navy in all respects, but particularly in supplying it with the best means of dealing with the enemy's submarines. It will involve the immediate addition to the armed forces of the United States already provided by law in case of war at least five hundred thousand men, who should, in my opinion be chosen upon the principle of universal liability to service, and also the authorization of subsequent additional increments of equal force so soon as they may be needed and can be handled in training.

It will involve also, of course, the granting of adequate credits to the Government, sustained, I hope so far as they can equitably be sustained by the present generation, by well conceived taxation. I say sustained so far as may be equitable by taxation, because it seems to me that it would be most unwise to base the credits which will now be necessary entirely on borrowed money. It is our duty, I most respectfully urge, to protect our people so far as we may against the very serious hardships and evils which would be likely to arise out of the inflation which would be produced by huge loans.

In carrying out the measures by which these things are to be accomplished we should keep constantly in mind the wisdom of interfering as little as possible in our own preparation and in the equipment of our own military forces with the duty—for it will be a very practical duty—of supplying the nations already at war with Germany with the materials which they can obtain only from us or by our assistance. They are in the field and we should help them in every way to be effective there.

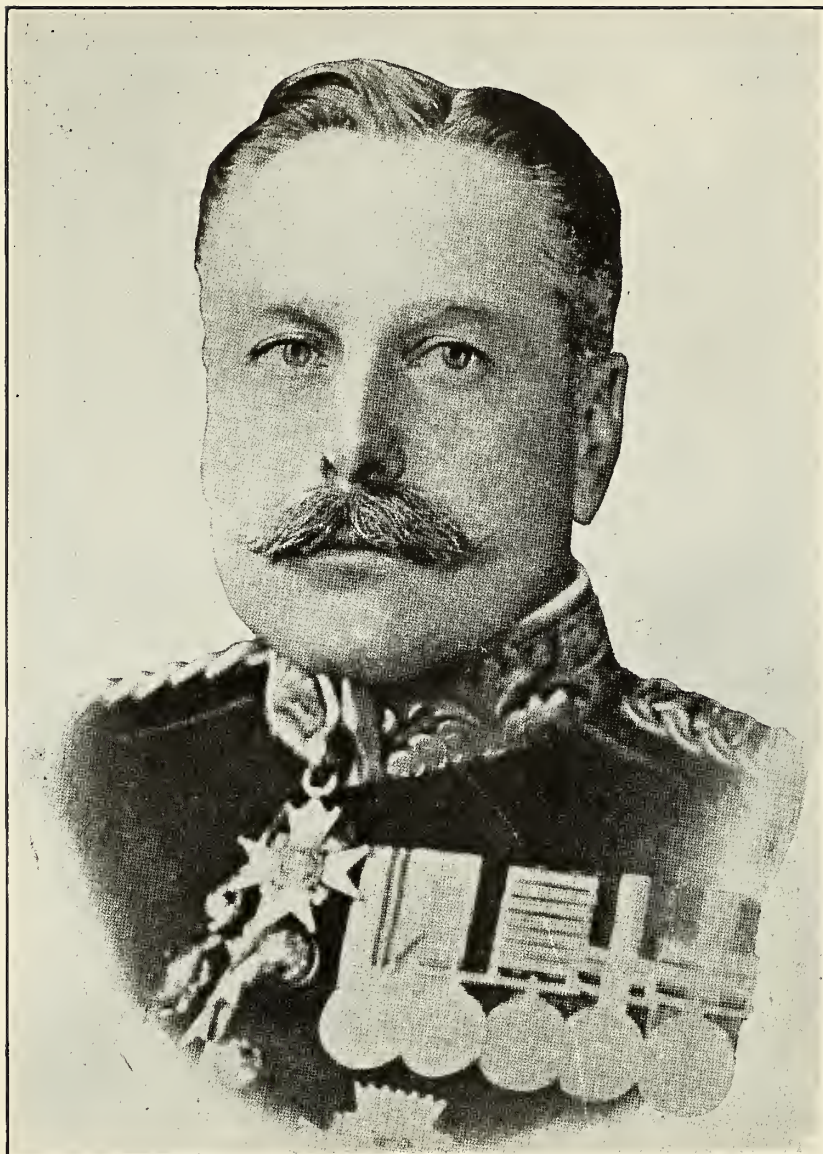
I shall take the liberty of suggesting through the several executive departments of the Government, for the consideration of your committees, measures for the accomplishment of the several objects I have mentioned. I hope that it will be your pleasure to deal with them as having been framed after very careful thought by the branch of the Government upon which the responsibility of conducting the war and safeguarding the Nation will most directly fall.

While we do these things, these deeply momentous things, let us be very clear, and make very clear to all the world what our motives and our objects are. My own thought has not been driven from its habitual and normal course by the unhappy events of the last two months, and I do not believe that the thought of the Nation has been altered or clouded by them.

I have exactly the same things in mind now that I had in mind when I addressed the Congress on the third of February and on the twenty-sixth of February.

Our object now, as then, is to vindicate the principles of peace and justice in the life of the world as against selfish and autocratic power and to set up amongst the really free and self-governed peoples of the world such a concert of purpose and of action as will henceforth insure the observance of those principles.

Neutrality is no longer feasible or desirable where the peace of the world is involved and the



FIELD MARSHAL SIR DOUGLAS HAIG
Commander-in-Chief British Forces.

freedom of its people. And the menace of that peace and freedom lies in the existence of autocratic governments backed by organized force which is controlled wholly by their will, not by the will of their people. We have seen the last of neutrality in such circumstances.

We are at the beginning of an age in which it will be insisted that the same standards of conduct and of responsibility for wrong done shall be observed among nations and their governments that are observed among the individual citizens of civilized states.

We have no quarrel with the German people. We have no feeling toward them but one of sympathy and friendship. It was not upon their impulse that their government acted in entering this war. It was not with their previous knowledge or approval.

It was a war determined upon as wars used to be determined upon in the old, unhappy days when peoples were nowhere consulted by their rulers, and wars were provoked and waged in the interest of dynasties, or of little groups of ambitious men who were accustomed to use their fellowmen as pawns and tools.

Self governed nations do not fill their neighbor states with spies or set the course of intrigue to bring about some critical posture of affairs which will give them an opportunity to strike and make conquest. Such designs can be successfully worked out only under cover and where no one has the right to ask questions.

Cunningly contrived plans of deception or aggression, carried, it may be, from generation to generation, can be worked out and kept from the light only within the privacy of courts or behind the carefully guarded confidences of a narrow and privileged class. They are happily impossible where public opinion commands and insists upon full information concerning all the Nation's affairs.

A steadfast concert for peace can never be maintained except by a partnership of democratic nations. No autocratic government could be trusted to keep faith within it or observe its covenants. It must be a league or honor, a partnership of opinion.

Intrigue would eat its vitals away; the plotting of inner circles who could plan what they would and render account to no one would be a corruption seated at its very heart. Only free peoples can hold their purpose and their honor steady to a common end and prefer the interests of mankind to any narrow interests of their own.

Does not every American feel that assurance has been added to our hope for the future peace of the world by the wonderful and heartening things that have been happening within the last few weeks in Russia?

Russia was known by those who knew it best to have been always in fact democratic at heart, in all the vital habits of her thought, in all the intimate relationships of her people that spoke their natural instincts, their habitual attitude toward life.

The autocracy that crowned the summit of her political structure, long as it has stood and terrible as was the reality of its power, was not in fact Russian in origin, character or purpose; and now it has been shaken off and the great, generous Russian people have been added in all their native majesty and might to the forces that are fighting for freedom in the world, for justice, and for peace. Here is a fit partner for a league of honor.

One of the things that has served to convince us that the Prussian autocracy was not and could never be our friend is that from the very outset of the present war it has filled our unsuspecting communities, and even our offices of government, with spies and set criminal intrigues everywhere afloat against our national unity of council, our peace within and without, our industries and our commerce.

Indeed, it is now evident that its spies were here even before the war began; and it unhappily is not a matter of conjecture, but a fact proved in our courts of justice, that the intrigues which have more than once come perilously near to disturbing the peace and dislocating the industries of the country have been carried on at the instigation, with the support, and even under the personal direction of official agents of the Imperial Government accredited to the Government of the United States.

Even in checking these things and trying to extirpate them we have sought to put the most generous interpretation possible upon them because we knew that their course lay, not in any hostile feeling or purpose of the German people toward us (who were, no doubt, as ignorant of them as we ourselves were), but only in the selfish designs of a government that did what it pleased and told its people nothing. But they have played their part in serving to convince us at last that that government entertains no real friendship for us and means to act against our peace and security at its convenience. That it means to stir up enemies against us at our very doors, the intercepted note to the German minister at Mexico City is eloquent evidence.

We are accepting this challenge of hostile purpose because we know that in such a government, following such methods, we can never have a friend; and that in the presence of its organized power, always lying in wait to accomplish, we know not what purpose, there can be no assured security for the democratic governments of the world.

We are now about to accept guage of battle with this natural foe to liberty and shall, if necessary, spend the whole force of the nation to check and to nullify its pretensions and its power. We are glad, now that we see the facts with no veil of false pretense about them, to fight thus for the ultimate peace of the world, and for the liberation of its peoples, the German peoples included; for the rights of nations great and small and the privileges of men everywhere to choose their way of life and of



GENERAL ARMANDO DIAZ
Commander-in-Chief Italian Forces.

obedience. The world must be made safe for democracy. Its peace must be planted upon the tested foundations of political liberty.

We have no selfish ends to serve. We desire no conquest, no dominion, we seek no indemnities for ourselves, no material compensation for the sacrifices we shall freely make. We are but one of the champions of the rights of mankind. We shall be satisfied when those rights have been made as secure as the faith and the freedom of nations can make them.

Just because we fight without rancor, without selfish object, seeking nothing for ourselves but what we wish to share with all free peoples, we shall, I feel confident, conduct our operations as belligerents without passion and ourselves observe with proud punctilio the principles of right and of fair play we profess to be fighting for.

I have said nothing of the governments allied with the Imperial Government of Germany because they have not made war upon us or challenged us to defend our right and our honor. The Austro-Hungarian Government has, indeed, avowed its unqualified indorsement and acceptance of the reckless and lawless submarine warfare adopted now without disguise by the Imperial German Government, and it has therefore not been possible for this Government to receive Count Tarnowski, the Ambassador recently accredited to this Government by the Imperial and Royal Government of Austro-Hungary, but that government has not actually engaged in warfare against citizens of the United States on the seas, and I take the liberty, for the present at least, of postponing a discussion of our relations with the authorities at Vienna. We enter this war only where we are clearly forced into it because there are no other means of defending our rights.

It will be all the easier for us to conduct ourselves as belligerents in a high spirit of right and fairness because we act without animus, not in enmity toward a people nor with the desire to bring any injury or disadvantage upon them, but only in armed opposition to an irresponsible government which has thrown aside all consideration of humanity and of right and is running amuck.

We are, let me say again, the sincere friends of the German people, and shall desire nothing so much as the early re-establishment of intimate relations of mutual advantage between us—however hard it may be for them, for the time being, to believe that this is spoken from our hearts. We have borne with their present government through all these bitter months because of that friendship, exercising a patience and forbearance which would otherwise have been impossible. We shall, happily, still have an opportunity to prove that friendship in our daily attitude and actions toward the millions of men and women of German birth and native sympathy who live amongst us and share our life, and we shall be proud to prove it toward all who are in fact loyal to their neighbors and to the government in the hour of test. They are, most of them, as true and loyal Americans as if they had never known any other fealty or allegiance.

They will be prompt to stand with us in rebuking and restraining the few who may be of a different mind and purpose.

If there should be disloyalty, it will be dealt with with a firm hand of stern repression; but, if it lifts its head at all, it will lift it only here and there and without countenance except from a lawless and malignant few.

It is a distressing and oppressive duty, Gentlemen of the Congress, which I have performed in thus addressing you. There are, it may be, many months of fiery trial and sacrifice ahead of us. It is a fearful thing to lead this great peaceful people into war, into the most terrible and disastrous of all wars, civilization itself seeming to be in the balance. But the right is more precious than peace, and we shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own governments, for the rights and liberties of small nations, for a universal dominion of right by such a concert of free peoples as shall bring peace and safety to all nations and make the world itself at last free.

To such a task we can dedicate our lives and our fortunes, everything that we are and everything that we have, with the pride of those who know that the day has come when America is privileged to spend her blood and her might for the principles that gave her birth and happiness and the peace which she has treasured.

God helping her, she can do no other.

WOODROW WILSON.



ARTHUR CAPPER
War Governor of Kansas.

Kansas in the Great War

Arthur Capper, War Governor of Kansas.

Every loyal Kansan is proud of the record Kansas made in the Great War. He has reason to be. Kansas responded promptly to every call for men, for money, for food and other supplies.

Her sons were among the first to volunteer by the thousands. The later thousands who swelled the ranks of the national army went cheerfully, gladly, proudly, filled with the same patriotism that inspired those who went before.

And while they fought and sacrificed and died in France to stay the aggression of Prussianism and save the world to civilization, their fathers, mothers, sisters and sweethearts toiled and saved and gave until it hurt.

It is not my purpose to try and tell what the Kansas boys did in France. That is history. Their deeds are immortal. They offered their lives for their country. They did their duty courageously, patriotically, unfalteringly. Their soul is the soul of Kansas and the nation. Their sacrifice is the glory of mankind. Words cannot do them justice, nor monuments, nor memorials. We who are left can only attempt to perpetuate their ideals.

But while her loyal sons were fighting and dying for their country, those who remained at home were living and working and saving for the same country. Kansas, as a state, was in the forefront of home activities that made it possible for the boys abroad to break down the morale of the Huns and finally crush those enemies of mankind.

Kansas went over the top in every drive. She accomplished what was declared impossible in producing foodstuffs. She furnished money and provisions for the boys at the front and did her share for the helpless victims of a world gone mad.

Even before war was declared Kansas caught the vision of service that was to be required. The first state council of defense in the nation met in the governor's office at Topeka a month before the nation entered the conflict. Kansas buckled on her armor at the next formal meeting on April 17 and outlined a program so comprehensive and practicable that it afterwards was adopted, with few modifications, in the organization of the National Council of Defense and served as a model for the organization of other state councils.

The State Council of Defense was organized on the principle that every man, woman and child could and would do his and her full share toward winning the war. They did. What work was done, how it was done, and who led in the doing, it is related in more detail in the reports of the different officers and committees.

The spirit of self-sacrifice and loyalty that dominated the work of the State Council of Defense permeated the entire citizenry of Kansas. I came in touch with it day after day, week after week, thru the weary months of the war. It was evident in every city and town, in every community, on the lonely farms and in the depths of the mines, in every home, and I believe in every heart and mind and soul in the state. It was a period of anxiety and grief, of trouble and travail, of heartaches and sleepless nights, but so far as I could discover from the governor's chair never of despair or faltering.

Kansas, of course, had a few slackers—not as many as other states—those who desired to reap the benefits but not share the responsibilities of the American government. There were some who tried to evade their duties. There were some who



SENATOR CHARLES CURTIS

tried to obtain exemptions, when they were not entitled to exemptions. But this much must be said for the young men of Kansas: there were only a very few of them, comparatively, who tried, themselves, to get exempted from the draft. Generally it was a near relative, or even in some cases an employer who, for the moment, magnified his business until it shut off his view of the needs of his country, who asked exemption. Little did such employer realize that unless the war was won no longer would there be any business for him to do, except as a slave of the Hun. In respect to the draft, there is one point that should be preserved in history in justice to the colored race. There were of white men, who asked for exemption, a few; of white men, whose fathers or mothers or other relatives or employers who asked for their exemption, more than a few. But during the entire war I never knew of a single colored man who asked for exemption, nor for whom exemption was ever asked by any other colored man or woman. The colored people of Kansas were 100 per cent American throughout the entire war.

But of slackerism and disloyalty there was not enough in this state to justify more than passing attention. I believe every Kansas home followed the program laid down by the Council of Defense:

Do the daily tasks a little more efficiently, a little more diligently, to make up for the missing ones in the service.

Economize sensibly, not hysterically, on time, labor, material and food.

Make every effort count.

Keep physically, mentally and morally fit.

Keep down waste.

Keep down the spirit of service.

On the whole Kansas lived this sort of life during the Great War.

Our government called upon us for increased production. We were short of labor, short of machinery, short of seed to a certain extent. But the acreage of wheat was increased. Kansas farmers, their wives and daughters put in the greatest acreage of crops ever recorded in the state. Then came the harvest season, with more acute shortage of labor. Women, school boys, school girls, all went into the fields. City and county merchants and business men abandoned their stores, banks, offices and factories to help with the harvest. The big crops were saved, and Kansas did more than her full share in feeding our own troops, our allied troops, and the homeless and destitute of a war-ridden continent.

It was not only along these lines that Kansas took the lead. Kansas officials, Kansas men and Kansas women, led in the demand for clean army camps and clean camp surroundings, that our boys who were spared from the cruel demands of war might come back as clean and manly as when they went. When the war was over Kansas led in demands that the soldiers be returned with all possible speed to the fields and shops and their usual vocations where they were badly needed to help right a war-wrecked world.

Throughout all the war-weary days I was impressed, as never before, with the intense loyalty of our people and their love for the flag. The tragedies in the trenches served to bring to the surface the patriotic emotions of our people to the superlative degree. Not once did they falter at any appeal I made as governor of the state. Their quick responses helped, in a large measure, to lighten my work and grief and give me a better understanding of their hearts. I was convinced that they were with me heart and soul in my efforts to have Kansas respond to every call our country made. Words cannot express my gratitude to the soldier boys of Kansas, to the good women and men of Kansas, to the school boys and girls, to the members of the State Council of Defense and kindred war organizations, and to the people generally, for the splendid service they rendered to the state and nation when our country's life was in peril.



HENRY J. ALLEN
Governor of Kansas.

An Overseas View

Henry J. Allen, Governor of Kansas.

Kansas went into the war early and stayed late. Before the selective service laws had begun to operate and while men were being invited into the service through voluntary enlistment, Kansas early attracted attention for the almost sensational promptness with which she filled her volunteer quotas. In France I found Kansas men showing up in all of the regiments which arrived in 1917. They were in practically every unit. She was also exceptionally prompt in recruiting her national guard to its war strength and getting this great contribution to the defense of the country under way.

Kansas furnished approximately 72,000 men to the army, navy and marine corps during the war. The distribution of troops from Kansas was approximately as follows:

Regular Army and Enlisted Reserve Corps.....	8,000
Navy	8,000
National Guard	9,000
National Army	45,500
Marine Corps	1,000

The distinct Kansas organizations were the 137th Infantry; the 139th Infantry; the greater share of the men in the 130 Field Artillery; the 110th Ammunition Train; the 110th Engineers; the 110th Field Signal Battalion; the 110th Military Police. These were all of the 35th Division.

The 117th Ammunition Train of the 42nd (Rainbow) Division was an all-Kansas organization, as was the 353rd Infantry of the 89th Division. There was also the Red Cross Ambulance Company of Topeka and Fredonia, and the Marine Corps Band from Holton, which was attached to the 6th Marines of the 2nd Division. In addition to these distinctive Kansas organizations were the 805th and 806th Pioneer Infantry Regiment made up of Kansas colored men.

The Kansas organizations attracted conspicuous attention when they arrived in France by a certain expression of individuality which they bore. They all made distinguished records.

The history of the 35th Division, which bore the severest losses in the opening days of the Argonne fight, has now become known, and the services which this devoted and unfortunately-led division performed are receiving a fine recognition of the just place that belonged to them in the opening days of America's big battles in France.

The 353rd Infantry of the 89th Division has a history of which its members are justly proud. Its record was made in four great battles. Great things were expected of it. The division to which it was attached had been trained under the



SOME VIEWS TAKEN IN GERMANY

command of General Leonard Wood and it lived up to the great expectation which waited upon its services in battle.

The 117th Ammunition train, which was the only Kansas organization with the Rainbow Division, received special mention in army orders on several occasions. It was regarded as a model in the organization of ammunition trains and its men and officers brought home a record of efficiency and strenuous service of which any organization in the army might be proud.

In fact, all the units mentioned came out of the service with a record to entitle them to the gravest appreciation and deepest gratitude of the state. They were all worthy of the best traditions of Kansas—those that served in France as well as those who were preparing at training camps to join their comrades overseas and to whom the notice of the signing of the armistice came as a real disappointment.

No record of the Kansas contribution to the war would be complete which did not include the very fine service of those hard-working citizens who labored without ceasing and with little compensation on the selective service boards. The problems which confronted these boards were as numerous as those which confronted any activity of the war, and upon their prompt and wise solution depended the gravest results.

It would be impossible to give the exact number of persons connected with the selective service law of this state. Two district boards of five members each; 115 local boards of three members each, 105 legal advisory boards of three members each, and 23 medical advisory boards with an average of six members each, were established in the state. In addition to these were the various chief clerks to the local boards, clerks and stenographers at headquarters and the various district and local boards. An estimate of 2,500 associate members of the Legal Advisory Boards with from one to eight registrars to each election precinct of the state for each of the three main registrations, viz., June 5, 1917, June 5, 1918, and September 12, 1918.

The humble story of the sacrifices which were made by lawyers, doctors and citizens in general, who gave up their usual lines of work and spent their time in helping under the selective service provisions to create the backbone of our forces may never be told. It is replete with as fine examples of patriotic devotion as may be found upon the field of battle.

When one has taken into consideration the sacrifices of the soldiers and gives to these sacrifices the proper considerations of gratitude, there still remain, as the modest recipients of the country's deepest sympathy, the women of the war who united themselves into organizations for the carrying forward of relief work for soldiers' families at home, for giving entertainment and comforts to the soldiers in the training camp and in the field. These organizations made up of devoted women covered every part of Kansas. Their representations even reached France and joined in the general effort of helping to win the war.

The more one studies the history of the contribution which Kansas made to the man power of the struggle, the more convinced he becomes that the state did its full duty and that the period was full of all the rich manifestations of patriotism which come always to this state and nation in hours of peril.



Supply wagon of 110th Signal Field Signal Bn., formerly 1st F. S. Bn. Kansas N. G., 35th Division, carrying supplies to the men working on the hill top, on road between Wesserling and Treh, France, July 15th, 1918.



"Cliff Dwellers." Third lines occupied by the 89th Division until Sept. 12. These lines were here for nearly four years. Flirey, Meurthe et Moselle, France, Sept. 15, 1918.

Labette County Participation in the War

Labette County went to work with a vigor that meant early organization of all branches of home service. Under the County Council of Defense an early campaign to create a wholesome Americanism, closer co-operation, greater production, elimination of waste, conservation in all lines, the spirit of "do" and "give" was thoroughly instilled. Meatless and wheatless days and the many necessary requirements were accepted with a spirit of pleasure and desire rather than inconvenience and regret. The County Council of Defense was well organized in each school district and with these branches fully alive to the important task before them were constantly on the job to meet every requirement asked by the government and with the co-operation of the Federal Department of Justice, spreading of German propaganda and operation of German spies in this county were always in hand. The patriotic Americanism that prevailed in Labette county is shown in the response to every call made, it was realized everywhere in the county that the winning of the war was everybody's job and that the officers of the law were already overburdened. It would be impossible to give here the name of each individual who assisted in the work of the County Council of Defense, but every person in the county in sympathy with the interests of America assisted in promoting this work, and the work done covered every conceivable plan that would add to a greater production and economy, the promotion of a greater Americanism, to do and give to the fullest extent possible.

COUNCIL OF DEFENSE COMMITTEE.

County Chairman—O. Gossard, Oswego.

Members—J. F. Steele, Parsons; J. B. Dick, Labette; F. M. Wheeler, Altamont; A. B. Wilson, Oswego; W. L. Conneway, Edna; H. C. Bergman, Dennis; D. A. Bollinger, Mound Valley; Clarence Silcott, Oswego; L. S. Edwards, Chetopa; W. R. Weeks, Wilsonton; J. M. Kiker, Oswego; R. L. Hillegos, Chetopa; T. J. Short, Chetopa; Tom Sprague, Montana; John Wiggins, Oswego; J. M. Dyer, Parsons; August Boecker, Parsons; C. G. Whitby, Chetopa; Frank Stephens, Bartlett; A. H. McCarty, Valeda; F. E. George, Altamont; J. F. Nelson, Angola; W. L. Hudgins, Altamont; C. W. Edwards, Altamont; D. C. Christman, Oswego.

County Legal Advisory Committee—C. J. Taylor, chairman, Parsons; W. D. Atkinson, Parsons; Nelson Case, Oswego; O. Gossard, Oswego; Mrs. Rosa Patrick, Parsons.

The county chairman was also chairman of practically every other war measure, including the five Liberty loan drives, in which the county went over the top. The work of the county was well organized, and made a splendid record for itself. Mr. O. Gossard gives the following report for Labette County:



Illustrating methods of throwing hand grenades from the trenches. Advance Outpost of the 137th Regt. Inf., formerly the 1st and 2d Regt. Inf. Kansas N. G., near Amphersback, Alsace, Germany, August 29th, 1918.



Automatic rifle team ready for action. Mannned by Pvt. John J. Maxwell and Pvt. Earl A. Sullivan of Co. B, 137th Regt. Inf., formerly the 1st and 2nd Regts. Inf. Kansas N. G., advanced outpost of 137th Inf., near Amphersback, Alsace, Germany, August 29th, 1918.

Raised \$51,000 on the first Red Cross drive. We did not have a Red Cross organization in the county when war was declared; now have the Labette county chapter, with an auxiliary in every town, and have about \$35,000 in the treasury. We went above out quota in every Y. M. C. A. drive, and made quota in both Salvation Army and Knights of Columbus drives. The county assisted in increased production by better cultivation of crops, plowed closer to fences, and even took some fences down for the purpose of tilling all the ground. All vacant lots were used as gardens, and also some side streets and alleys were used. No community cooperated with a better spirit in the conservation of food or did more to increase production. Labette county went far above the quotas in every loan drive. The Home Guards were well organized at Oswego, Edna, Parsons, Labette City, Altamont, and Chetopa.

WAR BOARD

The number of men who entered the service from Labette County is given at 1,442; this is no doubt correct of the number who actually went directly from this county. However, a very large number of Labette County men, who were out of the county when we entered the war, that entered the service from some other place, and were not included in this number.

The Selective Service War Board of Labette County was composed of James L. Elam, Chairman; E. A. Milliken, P. S. Townsend, Vernon Hall, Chief Clerk.

The first draft registration was June 5, 1917. It included all men between the ages of 21 and 31. A second registration for all men between the ages of 18 and 21 was made in June and another in August, 1918. The final registration was made September 12, 1918; it was for all men between the ages of 18 and 45. The undertaking of this board was an enormous task. Every man of military age in the county was classified according to his status of dependency or his industrial or agricultural value to the community. It fell to the duty of the board to determine the justness of a man's claim for deferred classification, to examine his fitness for military service and to be responsible for sending the man to camp at the proper time.

THE QUESTIONNAIRE

Please promptly answer, and with care,
The queries in your Questionnaire;
Divorced or single; if wedded tell
The date when tolled the fatal bell;
Give age, condition, weight and race,
And name each blemish—feet or face;
If lame or halt, knock-kneed or blind,
Please fully state before it's signed.

If you've had wives, please state how many.
If not, just why you haven't any;
If living with your wife's relation,
Then state who rules the home plantation.
Does ma-in-law pay your house rent?
If so, please state to what extent;
Please answer, sir, with utmost care,
Fore sending in your Questionnaire.

If you've a wife with you to bunk,
State when your clothes went in one trunk,

Here give the total of your hoodle,
And state what's wrong with your poor noodle;
Have you flat feet or wheels in head?
Are you beef cattle all corn fed?
How have you lived for twelve months past?
If preacher, state where you starved last.

Have you your last year's taxes paid?
Are you supporting man or maid)?
If so, is she your wife's relation?
(Be careful here with explanation.)
Have you been trained for war's dread strife,
Aside from battles with your wife?
Can you talk Kansas, French or Greek,
And how much English do you speak?

When all have answered and with care,
The queries in the Questionnaire,
Then Uncle Sam will be much wiser,
And will proceed to whip the Kaiser.

—W. H. L.



German prisoners captured in the Battle of Argonne by 35th Division drawing water from well for their mess. Pierrefitte, Meuse, France, Nov. 9, 1918.



Chateau de Verdier, Stenay, Meuse, France, for 32 months home of the German Crown Prince. Left to right: Maj. Gen. H. T. Allen, commanding general 90th Division; Col. J. H. Reeves, commanding 177th Brig., 89th Division; Col. J. J. Kingman, Chief of Staff, 90th Division; and Maj. G. E. English, Brig. Adjutant, 177th Brig., 89th Division, November 14, 1918.

LABETTE COUNTY LIBERTY LOAN COMMITTEE

(The cashier of each bank in the County was a member of the Liberty and Victory Loan committee and served during all the drives) also the following persons served on the committee:

O. Gossard, Chairman.

I. D. Van Meter	Henry Von Trebo
D. S. Romine	Robert Deming, Sr.
Guy Call	P. B. Witt
H. L. O'Bryan	E. J. Furley
George D. Lyons	A. L. Lugenbeal
C. B. Buvinger	J. E. Rakistraw
A. S. McKnight	J. H. Gregory

The following figures give Labette County subscription to the five LIBERTY LOANS.

First Liberty Loan	\$ 186,900.00
Second Liberty Loan	468,850.00
Third Liberty Loan	757,150.00
Fourth Liberty Loan	1,537,100.00
Victory Liberty Loan	956,350.00
Total.....	<u>\$3,906,350.00</u>

BABY BONDS

The exact figures for Baby Bonds subscribed for in Labette County are not available. However, the record made was parallel to other work done—always “OVER THE TOP.”

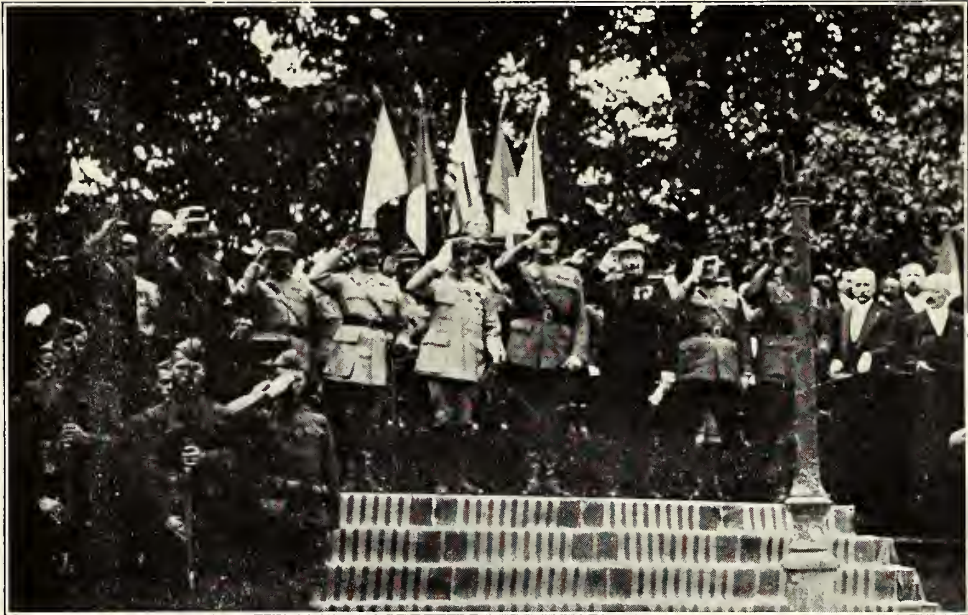
Compare the figures of each of the five drives and you will better be able to realize the splendid organization in Labette County with regard to Home Service work.

LABETTE COUNTY FOOD ADMINISTRATION

O. Gossard, Chairman.

Mrs. P. T. Foley, Vice Chairman

George Thurston	Frank Hoobler
Miss Ida Marley	C. E. Willey
R. H. Montgomery	Charles Gehrs
J. M. Dyer	Guy Call
A. B. Wilson	J. F. Holton
Herman Hurst	C. G. Whitby
J. Q. Roberts	J. B. Dick
A. Boecker	Aldo Funston
G. H. Clark	Asa Smith
C. F. Silcott	Frank Stephens
Grant Owens	Allen Townsend
J. Q. Howey	Joseph Carr
F. E. Wheeler	W. L. Hudgin
F. C. McCreary	Fred Johnson
C. S. Carlton	Howard Clark
R. A. Blake	



Saluting the colors of the 353rd Infantry, U. S. National Army. Left to right: The mayor, M. Levy Alphonery (French); General Perelli (French); General Ragneneau (French); General Wirbel (French); General J. J. Pershing; M. le Perfect Jassier (French); Major General James W. Mc Andrew and General Wagstaff (English). July 14th celebration at G. H. Q., Chaumont, France, July 14, 1918.

WHEN THE GENERAL CAME TO TOWN

We wuz workin' in th' offus—
That is, all exceptin' me—
An' I wuz jest a-settin',
As a orderly should be.

When a feller wearin' eagles
Perchin' on his shoulder straps,
Poked his head right in th' winder,
An' he talks right out an' snaps,

"Who's th' officer commandin'
Over this detachment here?"
An' th' looeey he salutes him,
While us rest wuz feelin' queer.

"I am, sir," the looeey tells him,
Wonderin' what th' row's about.
"Pershing's comin' in five minits,"
Says ht' kernel. "All troops out."

Gosh, how we did hurry,
For we looked a doggone fright—
Some had hats a-missin'
An' they warn't a coat in sight.

First we cleaned up in th' offus,

Then we swept up in th' street,
An' it wasn't many seconds
Till th' place wuz hard t' beat.

Next we hunted up our clothin',
Borried some an' swiped some more,
Then th' looeey got us standin'
In a line afore th' door.

Mighty soon around th' corner
Come two scumptions lookin' cars,
An' they wasn't any license
On th' first one—'cept four stars.

When th' car had stopped right sudden,
Then th' ginerel he stepped out,
An' without much larley-voooin'
He begin t' look about.

An' th' Frenchmen come a'flockin',
An' they couldn't understand
Why he warn't a-wearin' medals,
A5n' gold braid t' beat th' band.

Then he made a little lectur,
Givin' all them Frenchmen thanks,
Since they'd acted mighty kind-like
In a-dealin' with his Yanks.

The following are deserving of special mention for active participation in all branches of War Work in Labette County:

George R. White
 Roy Lindsay
 O. Gossard
 F. A. Pfeiffer
 Ed O'Herin
 R. W. Coon
 Ed Bero
 George Karr
 L. A. Walker
 W. H. Swartzell
 C. H. Moriarty
 H. Strasburger
 G. H. Hooper
 A. B. Hamlin
 C. M. Reed
 C. A. Lamb
 M. O. Laisure
 Grant Hume
 C. V. Coggins
 W. A. Disch
 Otto Feess
 P. P. Duffy
 J. F. Barnhill
 Rev. Alexander E. Hawke
 H. A. Bryant
 L. Cortelyou
 Fred Larey
 J. F. Chatam
 W. W. Jones
 J. W. Barnes
 L. C. Herman
 R. M. Kleinhans
 W. W. Brown
 C. E. Pile
 C. S. McCray
 F. E. Donnellan
 E. R. Stevens
 W. D. Atkinson
 W. H. Martin

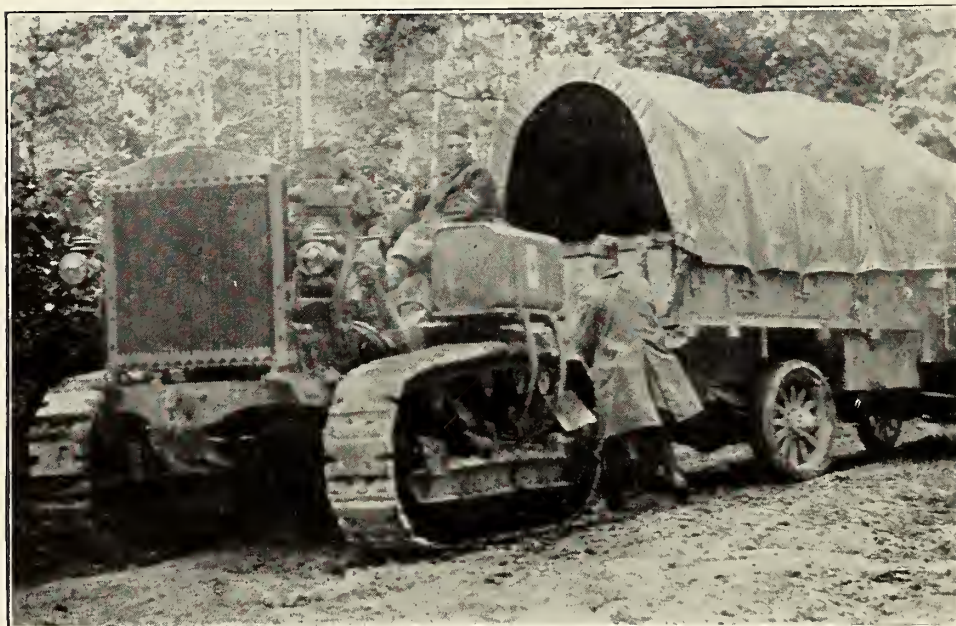
J. M. Kersey
 C. W. Doughman
 O. H. Bond
 F. W. May
 Father McKiernan
 Father McCullough
 Grant Chambers
 George Meir
 Dr. E. W. Boardman
 W. H. Condon
 Ralph Stallings
 W. W. Thompson
 John Bray
 W. A. Blair
 Alfred D. Carpenter
 A. D. Swanwick
 O. E. Woods
 Dan O'Connell
 Scott Taylor
 Fred Perkins
 C. S. Perkins
 Sam Carpenter
 Sam Van Alstine
 E. S. Nance
 George F. Stice
 Charles Woollover
 W. G. Taylor
 H. W. Morris
 Phil Frick
 Robert Deming, Jr.
 Dr. E. E. Liggett
 Dr. P. A. Townsend
 Elmer Warbington
 Art Gore
 Clarence Gore
 Clarence Montgomery
 R. H. Montgomery
 H. H. Daniels
 J. W. Morley



U. S. Hospital Ship Mercy in the harbor at Brest, France, taking on wounded soldiers.



Anti-aircraft machine gun mounted in the trenches. Cpl. Clarence Hays, gunner; Pvt. Geo. B. Hogenson and Pvt. John G. Speeds, loaders. This is a Hotchkiss Gun. Co. C, 129th M. G. Bn., formerly the 2d Bn., 2d Regt. Inf. Mo. N. G., Camp Jordan, near Amphersback, Alsace, Germany, August 30, 1918.



Using an artillery "caterpillar tractor" to pull a truck out of the mud. Camp De Galbert, near Amphersback, Alsace, Germany, August 31, 1918.

Motor Truck Co. No. 10

ORGANIZED BY LIEUTENANT PIERRE M. KIMBALL

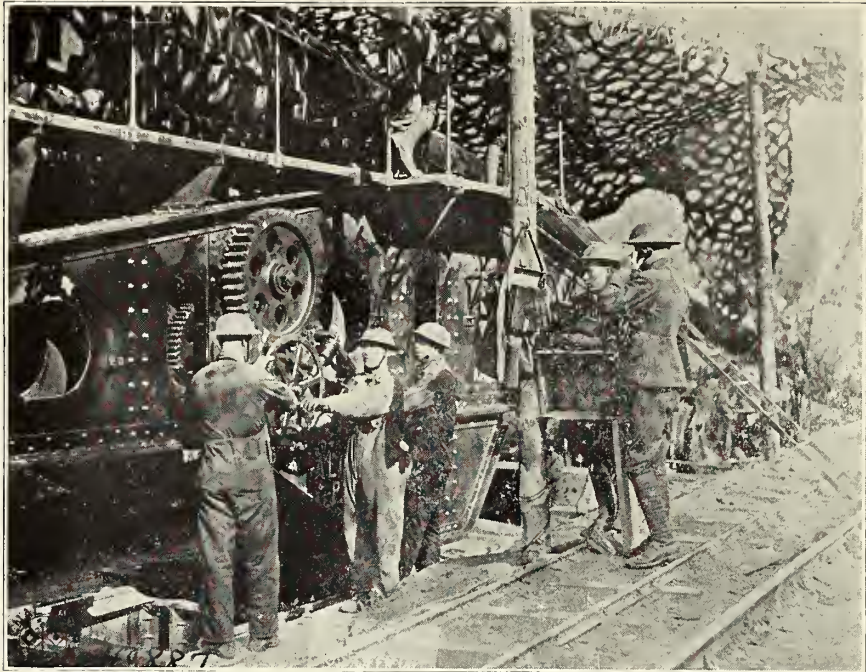
Motor Truck Company No. 10, a unit of the all-Kansas 117th Ammunition Train, consisting of Parsons, Oswego and Chetopa men, was organized by First Lieutenant Pierre M. Kimball during July, 1917, and has the distinction of being among the first 100,000 American soldiers to see service in France. In accordance with the President's call of August 5, 1917, this unit was taken into the Federal service, and on August 25 entrained for Topeka where the 117th (all-Kansas) Ammunition Train was mobilized. During the re-organization of this regiment Motor Truck Co. No. 10 was consolidated with a Truck Company from Rosedale, Kansas, and from that time on was known as Truck Company No. 2. Their stay in Topeka of a week gave them time enough to change from civilian to khaki and learn some of the rudiments of soldiering.

Orders were received from the War Department for the 117th Ammunition Train to proceed to Camp Mills, Long Island, at which place the 42nd (Rainbow) an all National Guard Division, was being mobilized for overseas service. They remained at Camp Mills about three months undergoing vigorous training and receiving the necessary discipline for their duties on the other side.

ATTACKED BY SUBMARINES

On October 31, 1917, the Ammunition Train left the port of Hoboken, N. J., for service in France on board the former German-owned ship America, and they had a very exciting experience in the submarine infested zone during the trip across. About 10 o'clock at night their convoy of ships was attacked by submarines, but due to the unusual skill of the Yankee pilot a torpedo, which was fired, missed its mark. This incident resulted in rumors which were out in the United States that the Ammunition Train of the 42nd Division had been sunk at sea.

With no casualties at sea the Ammunition Train landed at Brest, France, on November 11, remaining on board ship one week, due to poor facilities for unloading, and from this point entrained for Camp Coetquidan to undergo preliminary work for the vigorous and intensive duties on the front. Part of the time this organization was engaged in hauling ammunition for the French 75 artillery on the target range which the American forces were using for practice work with the French 75 guns. This work gave them the distinction of being the first unit of the 42nd Division under fire. Fortunately, it happened that it was the fire of the American artillerymen. A truck which was hauling ammunition became mired on the target range during the firing hours and the men who were with the truck had the displeasure of seeing shells fall all around them, throwing mud and stones in their direction. This made hasty work necessary with the result that the truck was removed from the mire after some very energetic work.



Pvt. Ben H. Young receiving firing data on the right, elevating crew of the gun on the left. Foret de Sommedieue, Meuse, France, $1\frac{1}{2}$ kilometers east of city, Oct. 29, 1918.



"Trench Life" Pvt. Vernon H. Butler, Pvt. Geo. Hogenson, Sgt. Mark P. Harris and Pvt. Homer H. McDowell of the 129th Machine Gun Bn., formerly the 2d Bn., 2d Regt. Inf. Mo. N. G., Co. C., near Amphersback, Alsace, Germany, August 30th, 1918.

IN EVERY BIG OFFENSIVE

On February 27, 1918, the various units of the 42nd Division received orders to concentrate for front line duty in the Luneville sector. From that date on the 42nd (Rainbow) Division took part in every big offensive carried on by the American Expeditionary Forces until the date of the armistice.

On March 22 they were engaged in a very extensive campaign in the Baccarat sector. From June 14 to 18 the Rainbow Division, acting in co-operation with the British, played a very important part in the Champagne battle, the 117th Ammunition Train being the only American Train that was engaged in hauling ammunition during this offensive. From here they moved to the Marne and Chateau-Thierry, taking an active part in holding the Huns in their advance on Paris, and on September 11 to 30 they were with the American divisions during the St. Mihiel drive, which gave the Germans a taste of what a real American army could do. On October 3 they were engaged in the Meuse-Argonne offensive, up until the armistice was signed. A few days later this famous division joined the army of occupation on its way to Germany, the Ammunition Train being stationed at Altenahr.

When it is realized what an important factor ammunition plays in present day warfare one can understand how necessary it is for the ammunition trains to be active and on the job at all times. They have not the ordinary protection afforded the infantry and artillery men in the way of trenches and dugouts, but do all their work in the open and on roads which are well plotted and known to the German artillery. At night when they are engaged in their strenuous duties they are not permitted to have any lights whatever and must train their eyes so as to distinguish objects in the dark because a collision with a motor truck loaded with ammunition would prove very disastrous.

The boys of this famous Kansas organization have been known to be at the wheels of their motor trucks for 48 hours continuously without any sleep or anything to eat. At one time they were attacked by German airplanes, one of the aerial torpedoes striking very near a truck and destroying the radiator. The steel bodies of the truck train were completely riddled with machine gun bullets by the German aviators, and the only protection the drivers had was beneath the bodies of their truck. They could not even as much as enjoy the comforts of a roof, being compelled to sleep in the bodies of their trucks at all times in order that they might be ready for immediate duty, and one does not have to stretch his imagination far to realize what a poor sleep it must have been for these boys when shells were continually dropping in their vicinity.

CONTINUALLY AT THE FRONT

Oftentimes, after receiving their orders back to a rest camp for a few days' recreation, orders for immediate duty on the front would intercept them and without any rest they would return back to take part in their nerve-racking work. In fact, the motor-truck boys were continually on the front from February, 1918, until the signing of the armistice.

On several occasions while hauling ammunition from the ammunition dumps to the American artillery and the trenches the artillery men of the enemy would get the location of our dumps and immediately begin to shell them. The men continued hauling from the ammunition dumps regardless of shell fire and took many chances that were dangerous. However, in doing their duty it was very necessary that their trucks be kept in running condition at all times and this is a big job under



Unloading potatoes from railroad car to trucks to be hauled to Q. M. Warehouses (35th Division)



Reveille Kate speaks up. Firing of 16-inch railroad gun. Foret de Sommedieu, Meuse, France, $1\frac{1}{2}$ kilometers east of city, October 29, 1918.

war time conditions, with few tools or mechanical devices. These men of Motor Truck Co. No. 10 returned to their homes after undergoing numerous hardships and untold dangers of modern warfare without the loss of a single man.

MEN WHO ENLISTED IN MOTOR TRUCK NO. 10.

Lieutenant Pierre M. Kimball

Au Buchon, Cletus W.
 Alexander, Hosea L.
 Bartlett, William H.
 Bicknell, Edgar S.
 Blake, Albert S.
 Blaker, Clarence E.
 Cisco, Harry L.
 Colburn, Harry O.
 Condry, George R.
 Cornelius, Lewis
 Davis, Carl
 Davis, Samuel M.
 Dennis, Ivan L.
 Donnellan, Robert E.
 Fairchild, Elza S.
 Fairchild, John W.
 Finley, Walter J.
 Foster, Ray M.
 Gatton, Sidney M.
 Gray, Gordon
 Graves, Walter
 Holley, Maurice G.
 Hunt, Ezra O.
 Hunt, Ellsworth
 Hyde, Charles W. Jr.
 Joslin, Orland L.
 Kohler, Millard
 Landaker, Charles B.
 Liggett, Herbert H.
 Lortz, Elmer J.
 Lux, Lester J.
 Lynd, Lloyd A.
 McAleer, Clyde B.

McCaffrey, Cleve
 Martin, Harry
 Merwarth, George W.
 Miller, Joe
 Miller, Benjamin N.
 Murray, Herman T.
 Murphy, David E.
 Murphy, Joseph W.
 Nafus, Nelie
 Pownall, Willie A.
 Puffibarger, Earl
 Pulcher, Frederick W.
 Reeder, Carl B.
 Roach, Owen C.
 Robinson, Arden
 Rodeman, Clarence R.
 Sandbickler, Emil
 Sawtell, John J.
 Schlicher, John L.
 Searles, Clifford B.
 Self, Asbury
 Silcott, Claude
 Silcott, Wayne
 Sharsehl, Rudolph J.
 Sharsel, William M.
 Shreck, Quinton P.
 Stites, Charles E.
 White, Oren B.
 Wilson, William H.
 Willis, George
 Workman, David W.
 Wilkerson, Clarence



A Camouflaged U. S. Destroyer at Brest, France

THE AMMUNITION TRAIN

When the fronts are full of Yankees,
 Say about three million men,
 Driving "Fritzie" from his dugout,
 His strong cache and den,
 And the doughboys are a-bombing
 Or with bayonets striking home,
 Or shooting leaden pellets
 Into heartless Dutchmen's dome;
 And the trench mortar lads are lofting
 Their deadly missiles overhead
 To break the German trenches
 And pile up countless dead.
 And the steady, strong, artillery
 The brave front it supports,
 And belches out its shell fire
 That smashes the best Hun forts.
 The Cavalry are waiting,
 Holding hard on trusty steeds,
 To dash among the enemy
 And do some noble deeds.
 Will you stop and ponder,
 Amid the gripping strain,
 Of the lads who bring the ammunition
 In the Ammunition Train?

From the rear they start at evening,
 On roads as dark as night—
 All shell-torn, wheels a-bumping,
 As they ride without a light;

Peering into darkness,
 Driving through the mire;
 Many noble hearts are beating
 As they face the Boche's fire;
 A load of fifty shells apiece,
 And powder boxes four—
 Enough to blow a regiment
 Up to Heaven's door.
 The shells come singing overhead,
 And as they whistle by
 They jab the spurs and shoot the gas,
 It's a case of do or die.
 For the Dutchman now is fixing range
 Deflation, on the road,
 To get the Ammunition Train
 And wreck their priceless load.
 Dugouts? They haven't any!
 Protection? They have none!
 As they ride the ways where
 Has fallen many a mother's son.
 A race with death each trip they make
 And no matter what befalls,
 The shells and powder must be
 Put behind artillery walls.
 So when you speak of outfits,
 Why make it very plain
 That the Slacker is an absent one,
 In the 117th Ammunition Train.

—Sergt. Fred W. Pulcher, Co. B, 117th Ammunition
 Train, 42nd Division, Army of Occupation.



The hill which protects Bouillonville from German shells in the background. This is the hill over which the 353rd Infantry and a few scattered marines went over on September 12th, at about 2 p. m. The infantry started to dig in at the top of the hill but went on about kilos beyond Beney. Bouillonville was the center of the medical unit for a large part of the German army. Many medical supplies were found here, and our medical units were using the German hospitals the same day the drive started. A street scene in Bouillonville, Meurthe et Moselle, France, September 20, 1918.

Organization of Ambulance Co. No. 2

First organized as an ambulance company on April 29, 1917, by Captain (then Lieutenant) John C. Cornell, of Parsons, Kansas. This organization after being accepted was turned down to accept Ambulance Company No. 2 from Kansas City, Kansas. Later instructed by the Adjutant General, State of Kansas, under date of May 17th, to organize a Field Hospital Company. These men had remained loyal and intact after being refused admission as an ambulance company and therefore no difficulty was experienced in recruiting a field hospital company in the two weeks set. This organization was mustered into the state service by Major Seth A. Ham-mil of Topeka, Kansas. On July 15th, Major Carl Phillips was ordered in command and placed in charge of Field Hospital 140. This position he occupied until the 23rd day of August, when he was relieved and sent to Fort Sill, Oklahoma, as Division Sanitary Inspector of the 35th Division. Organization left Parsons, September 26th for Fort Sill, arriving in Fort Sill September 27, 1917, becoming a part of the 140th Field Hospital, 35th Division.

MEN WHO ENLISTED IN AMBULANCE CO. NO. 2

Agnew, Frank
Ayers, Maurice F.
Birt, Roy H.
Bicknell, John R.
Bailey, Homer Franklin
Burton, Marion F.
Cranford, Charles W.
Caldwell, Dalton L.
Courtney, John W.
Carson, Clyde F.
Clinger, Raymond C.
Clark, Orville P.
Dent, Raleigh J.
Davis, Bert Lester
De Bolt, William Henry
Dick, Frank N.
Elwyn, Russell H.
Frame, Floyd
Fowler, Merle
Gates, Bryan
Harlow, Mack
Hackler, Charles L.
Hammer, Fred
Hayes, Alfred L.
Hendrickson, John

Hodge, Lester D.
Jagger, Buell W.
Johnston, Earl W.
Leitnaker, Cherry
May, Ralph
McClary, Vernon
Ott, Archie Lee
Provost, Harold
Reynolds, William L.
Ricketts, Carl D.
Russell, _____
Stephens, Wilbur W.
Sparks, Albert
Snyder, Roy
Spear, Alfred
Sage, Howard
Simon, Lawrence Keith
Sphere, Alfred
Todd, Alvin
Vandervoort, Earl J.
Van Horn, Ralph
White, Ira Emerson
Workman, Charles E.
Wheat, Louis H.
Willard, Donald

ALLIES

The French, the British, and the Portugee,
Captain, or colonel, or king though he be,
Gives a salute in response to me,
Buck private in Uncle Sam's Infantry.
There's much that a soldier's salute implies,
But it means the most when it means,
"We're Allies!"

In Belgium and France and Italy
They talk in ways that are Greek to me,
But the speech of soldiers' courtesy
Is a Lingua Franca wherever you be.

With a single gesture, I recognize
That I am one of the Twenty Allies.

I never could tell just why it should be
That the first salute should be up to me
In this queer, new army democracy,
But every commander must answer me,
British, or French, or Indo-Chinese,
Captain, or colonel, or king though he be.
There's much that a soldier's salute implies,
But it means the most when it means,
"We're Allies!"

—Merritt Y. Hughes, Pvt., Inf.



Illustrating the use of a smoke screen to protect advancing men from the enemy. Personnel made up of various organizations throughout the Division. 35th Div. Lerouville, Meuse, France, Nov. 23d, 1918.

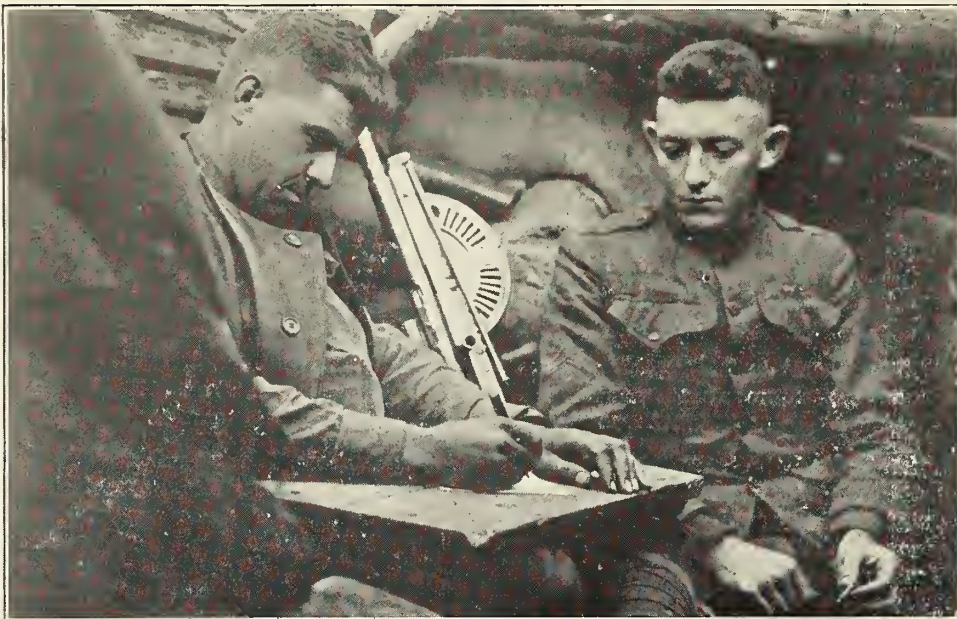


General Peter E. Traub leading Col. T. C. Clark, Major W. W. Taylor, Capt. P. V. Valle, 2d Lieut. K. Cooper, Adjt., coming through a crater made by one of the German shells. One of the largest shell craters in this sector; 50 ft. long, 25 ft. wide and 12 ft. deep. Deux Mouds, Aux Bois, Meuse, France, Nov. 16, 1918.

Labette County Boys who Served in the Navy and Marines

Adamson, Truby H.
 Alfred, Burton Otis
 Anderson, Benjamin
 Auvinge, August R.
 Barker, Earl E.
 Barnes, J. Vernon
 Barron, Lawrence P.
 Bartlett, Horace B.
 Beamer, Layton G.
 Beethan, Herbert H.
 Bemis, Earl
 Bour, Fred John
 Bragg, Aidna
 Brehm, Arthur
 Bride, John F.
 Britton, Charles A.
 Buckley, Charles B.
 Burks, Presley, Berl
 Burris, Curtis, E.
 Campbell, Murray C.
 Canfield, Alba
 Canfield, Marion
 Cannon, Alfred J.
 Carey, Tim
 Carroll, Charles
 Carey, Tim
 Carroll, Charles
 Chansler, Clarence W.
 Clarke, Roy Basil
 Conway, Ralph Jack
 Cordry, Peter B.
 Cunningham, Clyde T.
 Davis, Ezra T.
 Duvall, Paul A.
 Dwyer, Patrick Bird
 Dykeman, Ivan
 Emery, Will
 Evans, George H.
 Farrell, Frank J.
 Fette, George
 Foster, Dwight H.
 Foster, Lester
 Gillette, Wayne H.
 Godfrey, Edgar D.
 Goltra, Ora Robert
 Gregg, W. W.
 Gridley, John S.
 Guild, Albert L.
 Hamniack, Paul
 Hayes, Robin
 Hollar, Harold R.
 Hopkins, John
 Isbell, Maurice T.
 Jarboe, John A.
 Johnson, Lee

Jones, Hershel W.
 Jones, Perry Lewis
 Kane, Harry E.
 Keene, Arthur W.
 Keene, Walter M.
 Kendall, Ralph W.
 Kern, Jerome
 Kimmel, Prentyce H.
 Liebfarth, M. C.
 Lyons, Malcolm
 McBride, Bion
 McClain, David W.
 Mason, William S.
 Mather, John
 Milham, Chester R.
 Miller, Jack
 Moore, Everett
 Moore, William W.
 Murphy, Ellis W.
 Murphy, James P.
 Noll, David
 O'Brien, Joseph
 Olson, Harry
 Olson, Otis
 Patrick, Robert
 Payne, Albert
 Perry, Isaac L.
 Phelps, Arthur O.
 Richardson, Oard
 Robertson, Harry H.
 Robinson, Roy
 Ross, Milton W.
 Rutherford, Arthur
 Saylor, Grady Bryan
 Scott, Harry A.
 Sheehan, Arthur T.
 Sherman, Everett
 Shumaid, George G.
 Smith, John George
 Smith, Ulyssis J.
 Talbot, William P.
 Taylor, John
 Thoman, Joseph F.
 Thompson, William R.
 Tillman, James E.
 Turner, Earl F.
 Utley, Claude J.
 Ward, R. H.
 Warwick, R. A.
 Westley, William
 Whipple, Jack
 Williams, Daniel E.
 Williamson, Arthur
 Willis, Wilbur R.
 Young, Verne Louis



Pvt. A. L. Bogen, Co. A, 140th Regt. Inf., formerly the 3d and 6th Regt. Inf. Mo. N. G., and Pvt. F. G. Price, Co. A, 140th Regt. Inf., both wounded but still able to feed Paul Sacker, a German prisoner. Cheppy, Meuse, Varennes, France, Sept. 29, 1918.

AS THE TRUCKS GO ROLLIN' BY

There's a rumble an' a jumble an' a bumpin' an' a thud,
As I wakens from my restless sleep here in my bed
o' mud,
'N' I pull my blankets tighter underneath my shelter fly,
An' I listen to the thunder o' the trucks a-rollin' by.
They're jumpin' an' they're humpin' through the inky gloom o' night,
'N' I wonder how them drivers see without a glim o' light;
I c'n hear the clutches roarin' as they throw the gears in high,
An' the radiators boilin' as the trucks go rollin' by.
There's some a-draggin' cannons, you c'n spot the sound all right—
The rumblin' ones is heavy, an' the rattly ones is light;
The clinkin' shells is pointin' up their noses at the sky—
Oh, you c'n tell what's passin' as the trucks go rollin' by.
But most of 'em is packin' loads o' human Yankee freight
That's slam the 'ol soft pedal ontuh Heinie's hymn o' hate;
You c'n hear 'em singin' "Dixie," and the "Sweet

Bye 'N' Bye,"
'N' "Where Do We Go From Here, Boys?" as the trucks go rollin' by.
Some's singin' songs, as, when I left, they wasn't even ripe
(A showin' 'at they's rookies wot ain't got a service stripe),
But just the same they're good old Yanks, and that's the reason why
I likes the jazz 'n' barber shop o' the trucks a-rollin' by.
Jus' God and Gen'ral Pershing knows where these here bird's light,
Where them bumpin' trucks is bound for under camouflage o' night,
When they can't take aero pitchers with their Kokkers i nthe sky
Of our changes o' location by the trucks a-rollin' by.
So altho' my bed is puddles an' 'Im soaked through to the hide,
My heart's out with the doughboys on their bouncin', singin' ride,
They're bound for paths o' glory, or, p'raps, to fight 'n' die—
God bless that Yankee cargo in the trucks a-rollin' by.

—L. W. Suckert, 1st Lt., A. S.

Outline History of the 89th Division, U. S. A., 1917, 1918, 1919

ORGANIZATION.

The 89th Division was organized under the provision of the Draft Law of May 18, 1917, providing for the great National Army. The men were drawn from the States of Kansas, Missouri, Colorado, Nebraska, South Dakota, Arizona and New Mexico. The junior officers were trained at the Fort Riley Training Camp during the summer of 1917 and came mostly from the States of Kansas, Missouri and Colorado. The senior officers came from the Regular Army. The first Commander was Major-General Leonard Wood, who assumed command at Fort Riley, Kansas, in August, 1917.

TRAINING

The first increment arrived at Camp Funston on the 5th of September, 1917, and continued through the fall, during which time the organization of the 89th Division and the Depot Brigade were clothed, equipped and put through their first training. The various units were organized according to states, as far as was practicable.

The 353rd Infantry was known from the beginning as the "All Kansas Regiment." Of the first draft every man was from Kansas and every county in the state was represented.

Colonel James H. Reeves, Lieutenant-Colonel Frank B. Hawkins, Major James E. Stedje and Major W. F. C. Jepson were the Regular Army representatives on the official roster. Sixty-five assigned and seventeen attached reserve officers, almost all from the 5th Company, 14th Provisional Training Regiment, completed the list. In the spring of 1918 many transfers were made to other divisions. The replacements succeeding came from several of the middle-west states. The regiment, however, still remains 60 per cent Kansas men.

The regiment was organized as a part of the 117th Brigade, which was commanded from the start by Brigadier-General Frank L. Winn. With the regiment were brigaded the 354th Infantry and the 341st Machine Gun Battalion. When General Winn acted as division commander, the brigade was commanded by Colonel James H. Reeves.

Great difficulties in shortage of clothing, equipment and facilities for training were overcome, the cantonment was completed, epidemics of meningitis and other less serious diseases were conquered, and the training of the division maintained throughout the winter. The training followed the orders laid down by the War Department and included the instructions given by the French and British officers sent to Camp Funston for that purpose.

CHANGE IN COMMANDERS

Major-General Wood left Camp Funston in November, 1917, for France and returned in April, 1918. During his absence the division was commanded by Brigadier-General Frank L. Winn. Training of the division continued until May, 1918, when General Wood took it to Camp Mills, N. Y., enroute to France. Just as the division was about to sail, General Wood was relieved from command and the division sailed under General Winn.

JOURNEY OVERSEAS

The division left Camp Funston, via Camp Mills, Hoboken and Halifax, for England and France.

The 353rd Infantry left on the 25th and 26th of May, 1918, and arrived at Camp Mills, N. Y., on the 27th and 28th. After four days spent in completing the equipment the regiment embarked at Hoboken, N. J., June 3rd.

The 1st and 2nd Battalions were on the H. M. S. Karmala. The 3rd Battalion and Headquarters Company on the H. M. S. Pyrrhus, and the Supply and Machine Gun Companies on H. M. S. Caronia. All came safely into Liverpool, England, on the evening of June 15th and debarked on the following morning. Trains were waiting to take the regiment to Camp Morn Hill and Camp Winnal Down near Winchester.

June 21st the regiment entrained for Southampton where transports were waiting to complete the journey to La Havre, France. The all-Kansas Regiment set foot on French soil on the morning of the 22nd of June, and marched immediately to a rest camp in the outskirts of the city. From the rest camp at La Havre the regiment continued by rail to the following stations:

Regimental Headquarters, Headquarters Company, Supply Company and the 1st Battalion were located at Manois, the 2nd Battalion and Machine Gun Company at St. Blin, and the 3rd Battalion at Ramaucourt.

TRAINING IN FRANCE

A vigorous course of training was in accordance with A. E. F. orders. The 1st Battalion of the 353rd Infantry represented the 89th Division in a parade before General Pershing in Chaumont on Bastille Day (July 14th). The Commander-in-Chief commended the men highly for the showing they made. The fine appearance, soldierly bearing and excellent work of the division soon gave it an enviable reputation in the American Expeditionary Forces.

MOVING INTO THE LINE

The 89th Division was the first American division to move up to the line by American truck transportation. It left the Reynel Training area the first part of August, moved up behind and relieved the 82nd American Division in the Lucy sector, northwest of Toul.

FIRST ENGAGEMENT

Before the command of the sector had been taken over by the commander of the 89th Division, and during the relief, the central parts of the sector were subjected to

a severe bombardment of mustard gas by the Germans. This was the 89th Division's baptism of fire.

The 117th Brigade went in on the right of the line with headquarters at Minonville

The 353rd Infantry moved into the Limey sub-sector on August 6 in good order and apparently without knowledge of the part of the enemy. Dispositions were as follows:

First Battalion on the outpost line along the Metz road. Second Battalion and Machine Gun Company in support of the Bois de la Raye and Bois de Haye. Regimental Headquarters, Headquarters and Supply Companies and the Third Battalion were in the reserve position at Manonville. The Division assumed an aggressive role of patrolling and dominating No Man's Land. Although no live identifications had been made for several weeks prior to the 89th Division entering the sector, from then on there were an average of almost one identification per night.

During the first part of August the division served under the 32nd French Army Corps and the VIIIth French Army. Later the division passed under the 4th American Army Corps (Major-General Dickman) and the First American Army (Lieutenant-General Liggett) for the St. Mihiel Offensive.

PREPARATION FOR THE ST. MIHIEL OFFENSIVE

The 89th Division held the wide sector of 16 kilometers front until the night before the day of the big offensive. The mission of the division was not only to prevent the enemy from penetrating the line and gaining information of the offensive preparations, but also, on the day, to go over the top as a front line division and take the key to the enemy's position, the Bois de Mart Mare. The enemy made desperate attempts to capture prisoners, and to penetrate our line of outposts. He was foiled in every attempt.

On the morning of August 19th the enemy laid down a heavy barrage along the outpost line. No casualties occurred, even though a 353rd Infantry patrol returned to our own lines during the barrage. A retaliation gas and shrapnel attack took place August 21st on the support position. The attack continued without stopping from 10 p. m. until 5 a. m. The Division Commander commended the men highly for their discipline and self control. The first hostile raiding party made its attack early August 31st on the outpost line held by the first platoon of L company. The enemy left two killed, two prisoners and carried back several wounded. Sergeant Hyndman was in command of the platoon. Again on September 7th the enemy sent over a strong raiding party against the part of the outpost line held by D company. An effort was made to cut the company off with a box barrage. Hand to hand fighting took place, three men were killed and seven wounded, but the enemy was completely defeated.

While the enemy was making these efforts to gain information our regiment was sending out reconnaissance patrols every night. By the morning of the 12th of September all information of the enemy lines to our immediate front was in our hands.

AIR BATTLES

Air activity was intense on both sides during this time. Nearly every clear afternoon fighting was going on in the air over our lines between the German raiders and our own planes. From high in the air would come the faint popping of machine

guns; the tiny fighting planes could scarcely be discerned, until a glint of sunlight from their shining wings would disclose their position. At almost any hour of the day, the buzz of a German observing plane might be heard, soon to be accompanied by the booming of the anti-aircraft batteries stationed all about, and if the plane was not too high, by the insistent tap-tap of our machine guns from the ground. Daring raids were made on our observation balloons, and too often were successful. The huge sausage would be floating serenely in the air, when suddenly from behind some fleecy cloud would dart a swift plane, sweeping toward the balloon, pouring forth a stream of bright tracer bullets. If one of these penetrated the huge bag of inflammable gas, there would be a great burst of fire and smoke and the remnants of the balloon and its car would sink flaming to the earth. The occupant of the balloon seldom waited for this to happen. On the first approach of the plane, the balloon would be frantically pulled down; and if it went too slowly a little speck would be seen to detach itself from the great mass and float slowly to earth. This would be the observer, going home in his parachute. One afternoon a German plane, darting swiftly from one balloon to another, shot down three in as many minutes and flew safely back. Our own planes made similar attacks on the German balloons, and when we left the sector the score was slightly in our favor.

On every clear night, German raiders would be heard going overhead to drop bombs on Toul and the railroad stations in the rear. Soon the giant searchlights would sweep the sky from half a dozen different points. If one of them picked out the raider, all would soon be concentrated upon him, and then the booming of the "Archies" (anti-aircraft guns) would begin and the bright explosions of their shells high in the air, the great beams of the searchlights, the procession of long, caterpillar rockets sent up from the German lines to show the night wanderers the way home, all made up a picture of terrible beauty which its observers will never forget. It was often difficult to distinguish our own from the enemy planes by their markings.

PROPAGANDA

A rather amusing feature of this period of the war was the German propaganda. Nearly every night when the wind was blowing toward our lines, paper balloons would float over to us from the German lines. Attached to these were newspapers and pamphlets, badly printed in comical English and containing the crudest possible appeals to the American soldiers to quit fighting, to go home or come over and surrender. Evidently many of them were intended to excite animosity towards the British; the means adopted to attain this end was to recite the history of the Revolutionary war, though with the omission of the part played by the Hessians therein. That their effort along this line was fruitless, is shown by the fact there was never a deserter in the 89th Division and it was not until the Germans were soundly trounced that the soldiers of the division quit fighting and went home.

ST. MIHIEL OFFENSIVE

Major-General William M. Wright assumed command of the division on the 6th of September, 1918.

On the morning of September 12th the 89th Division commenced its first offensive, in company with the 1st Division, 2nd Division and the 42nd Division, the three most veteran divisions of the American Expeditionary Forces. The 89th Division captured all of its objectives and established its record as a reliable fighting division.

The 177th Brigade had the mission of attacking on the right of the division sector, outflanking and mopping up the great Bois de Mart Mare, the key to the German position and of insuring the taking of Thiaucourt by the 2nd Division on the first day.

RELIEF FROM THE PANNES-FLIREY-LIMEY SECTOR

The 89th Division was relieved by the 37th American Division, which had come over from participation in the Argonne offensive. The relief was slow. The division was then assembled near Commercy and moved rapidly by bus to the Recicourt area in the rear of the 1st Army, October 9-12. On the 13th of October, the division was moved up in the rear of the 32nd American Division in the Epinonville sector and took over that line the 19th of October. The division proceeded to clean up the Bois de Bantheville and advance the front line nearly two kilometers.

THE FINAL DRIVE OF THE WAR

The general situation on the 1st of November was that the enemy was endeavoring to withdraw from France and Belgium and was using desperate efforts to stop the pressure coming up from the south and applied by the American Army. It was absolutely necessary for him to hold this line in order to guard his railroads and permit his withdrawal to the north. If the Americans were permitted to get to the Meuse in the vicinity of Stenay, it was clear they could cut the important southern railway lines.

The 89th Division went over the top on the morning of November 1st and took all its objectives on scheduled time. By night the Heights of Barricourt were in our possession. It is said that Marshall Foch stated, when he heard the news, "The war is over." The fighting continued night and day, first by one infantry brigade, then by the other, until the enemy was driven beyond the Meuse.

In the second day's fight a great deal more use was made of automatic rifles than had been accomplished at any previous time; in fact, it was the only instance we have of the absolute value of marching fire. The value of the individual rifleman was exemplified in this engagement. In the space of some 300 yards some 75 German dead were found, after the fight, shot by rifle fire in the head or chest.

Twice the Corps Commander provided for the relief of the 89th Division, but the division commander asked permission to stay in and complete the work. Final operation affected the crossing of the Meuse at two places, at Stenay and Pouilly, just before the armistice came into effect on November 11th.

RECORD OF THE DIVISION

In the St. Mihiel sector the division was in the line continuously for thirty-five days and continued on as a front line division through the offensive and in the organization of the conquered ground for over twenty days more.

In the Argonne, the division was in the line for twelve days of almost continuous fighting and then continued in the big drive of hard fighting for the last eleven days of the war.

The division captured 194 German officers and 4,867 men. Also 127 pieces of artillery and 455 machine guns. The division advanced over thirty-eight kilometers including the penetration of two strongly defended positions.

The division suffered as casualties: Killed: officers, 48; men, 1,081. Wounded and gassed: officers, 201; men, 5,560. Missing in action: officers, 1; men, 57. Prisoners: officers, 1; men, 4.

ARMY OF OCCUPATION

Major-General Frank L. Winn assumed command of the division on the 12th of November, 1918, and commenced its march on the 24th of November from the Meuse through Belgium and Luxemburg into Germany. The distance covered was approximately 240 kilometers. Service during the period of occupation consisted largely of guard duty—interior, special, border and railroad guards.

THE HOME COMING

In may come the welcome news that the Division would go home. The 314th Trench Motar Battery had already departed, returning on January 10th. The movement from Germany to the port of embarkation at Brest was accompanied by a train daily from each of the three entraining points, Prum, Erdorf and Trier. The movement was accomplished with great smoothness and dispatch. The first element of the Division to sail from Brest embarked upon the Leviathan May 15th. Other ships used in bringing the Division home were the Imperator, Agamemnon, America, Montana, Frinz Frederic Wilhelm and the Rotterdam.

On arrival at New York, officers and men were sent to Camp Upton, N. Y., where some were discharged but most were sent to the various demobilization camps nearest their homes. A large majority of the men were discharged at Camp Funston, Kansas.

GOODBYE

Goodbye, goodbye, goodbye,
We're on the seas for France,
We're on our way to make them pay
The piper for the dance.
To starboard and to port
Our paint-splotched convoys toss,
Grim thunderbolts in rainbow garb,
We jam a path across.
Our guns are slugged and set
To smack the U-boat's eye—
God help the Hun that tries his luck—
Goodbye, goodbye, goodbye.

Goodbye, goodbye, goodbye,
The decks are deep with men,
We're going to God knows what,
We'll be back God knows when.
Old friends are at our sides,
Old songs drift out to sea,

Oh, it is good to go to war
In such a company.
The sun is on the waves
That race to meet the sky,
Where strange new shores reach out to us—
Goodbye, goodbye, goodbye.

Goodbye, goodbye, goodbye,
A long and weary while,
Through all the drab and empty days,
Remember us and smile.
Our good ship shoulders on
Along a line of foam,
And every turn the screw goes round
Is farther still from home.
We'll miss the things we left,
The more the white miles fly,
So keep them till we come again—
Goodbye, goodbye, goodbye.

A Brief History of the 35th Division

The division was organized under War Department orders at Camp Doniphan, Fort Sill, Oklahoma, September 13, 1917, from the National Guard units of Missouri and Kansas.

On April 11, 1918, it began leaving for Camp Mills, N. Y., and sailed for France April 25, 1918, via Liverpool and Winchester, England, arriving in France May 11th. It trained with the British first in the area of Eu until June 11th, then to June 30th in the Arches area.

From the training sector it went into the trenches in the Vosges in the De Galbert and Gerardmer sectors. On September 11th it was sent to the St. Mihiel sector, where it acted as Army Reserve during the operations.

On September 21st the division relieved a French division in the Grange le Compte sector. It next went into the Meuse-Argonne offensive September 26th, in the Vanquoise sector until October 1st, when it was withdrawn and sent to the vicinity of Conde-en-Barrois where it arrived October 12th, and took over the Sommendienne sector. From there it was sent on November 9th to the training area near Commercy.

Major-General W. M. Wright commanded the division from August 25, 1917, to June 15, 1918. Brigadier-General N. F. McClure commanded for a period after June 15, 1918. Major-General Peter M. Traub was next given the command which he held until the armistice.

The division captured from the enemy the following: 781 prisoners, 24 pieces of artillery, 85 machine guns and other material.

It advanced twelve and one-half kilometers in the face of resistance. During active operations the following casualties were suffered: Killed, 960; wounded, 6,894; captured, 169; total, 8,023.

Seventeen Distinguished Service Crosses were awarded to members of the division up to March 1, 1919.

The following organizations composed this division: 69th Infantry Brigade, composed of the 137th and 138th Infantry Regiments, and 129th Machine Gun Battalion; 70th Infantry Brigade, composed of 139th and 140th Infantry Regiments and 130th Machine Gun Battalion; 60th Artillery Brigade, composed of 128th, 129th and 130th Artillery Regiments; 110th Trench Mortar Battery; 128th Division Machine Gun Battalion; 110th Engineer Regiment and Train; 110th Field Signal Battalion; 110th Train Headquarters and Military Police; 110th Supply Train; 110th Ammunition Train; 110th Sanitary Train, composed of 137th, 138th, 139th and 140 Ambulance Companies and Field Hospital.



"A Cocktail of Flowers" by Roche and Co., Dancing Girls. Left to right: Erie Krebs, Eddie Crawford, William Pauly and Daniel Burns. Oudozeele, France. August 4, 1918.

POILU

You're a funny fellow, poilu, in your dinky little cap

And your war worn, faded uniform of blue,
With your multitude of haversacks abulge from heel to flap,

And your rifle that is 'most as big as you.
You were made for love and laughter, for good wine and merry song,

Now your sunlit world has sadly gone astray,
And the road today you travel stretches rough and red nad long,

Yet you make it, petit soldat, brave and gay.

Though you live within the shadow, fagged and hungry half the while,

And your days and nights are racking in the line,

There is nothing under heaven that can take away your smile,

Oh, so wistful and so patient and so fine.

You are tender as a woman with the tiny one who crowd

To upraise their lips and for your kisses pout,
Still, we'd hate to have to face you when the bugle's sounding loud

And your slim, steel sweetheart Rosalie is out.

You're devoted to mustaches which you twirl with such an air

O'er a cigarette with nigh an inch to run,
And quite often you are noticed in a beard that's full of hair,

But that heart of yours is always twenty-one.
No, you do not "parlee English," and you find it very hard,

For you want to chum with us and words you lack:

So you pat us on the shoulder and say, "Nous sommes comarades."

We are that, my poilu, pal, to hell and back.

—Steuart M. Emery, Pvt., M. P.

The American Legion

On February 15, 1919, twenty far seeing members of the A. E. F. met informally in Paris and began to seriously consider their future—and the future of all the men and women in the service. Knowing well their “Tommy Atkin” and the length of the memory of the citizen and law makers of this busy country of ours, they decided that there should be an all-embracing organization of veterans for mutual benefit, companionship and the maintenance of true American ideals.

With these ideals constantly in view they have worked steadily toward the formation of the American Legion until at this time it is the outstanding veteran organization in our country, officially chartered by the Congress of the United States, which has been joined by over two million veterans.

Since its inception the American Legion has waged a relentless fight for the right of the veterans, proper hospitalization, care, education and compensation for the disabled and an adjusted compensation for all.

Through the efforts of the American Legion legislation has been enacted which will ultimately provide for proper care for the disabled and their dependents.

At the present time the American Legion is fighting powerfully through their organization for the passage of a national adjusted compensation measure and also through the effort of the State Department of the Legion the Kansas State Legislature has passed and the governor has signed a bill providing for an adjusted compensation by the state. This is to be voted on at the general election in 1922.

The aim and ideal of the American Legion are both set forth by the preamble of the National Constitution, which states that:

“For God and Country, we associate ourselves together for the following purposes:

“To uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States of America; to maintain law and order; to foster and perpetuate a one hundred per cent Americanism; to preserve the memories and incidents of our association in the Great War; to inculcate a sense of individual obligation to the community, state and nation; to combat the autocracy of both the classes and the masses; to make right the master of might; to promote peace and good will on earth; to safeguard and transmit to posterity the principles of justice, freedom and democracy; to consecrate and sanctify our comradeship by our devotion to mutual helpfulness.”

The National Commanders of the Legion to date have been Henry M. Lindsley, 1919; Franklin D'Olier, 1919; F. W. Galbraith, 1920; John Emery, 1921; Hanford McNider, 1921.

The Kansas Department of the American Legion to date:

1919—Dr. W. A. Phane, Commander; Thomas A. Lee, Vice-Commander; W. H. Kurtz, G. A. Withen, Albert N. Carr, National Committeemen.

1920—Thomas A. Lee, Commander; G. A. Withen, Vice-Commander; W. W. Holloway, R. C. Meek, National Committeemen.

1921—Wilder S. Metcalf, Commander; J. H. Bracken, Vice-Commander; R. C. Meek, James Todd, National Committeemen.

WALTER J. LINDSTROM POST, AMERICAN LEGION, OSWEGO, KANSAS

The American Legion Post at Oswego enjoys the distinction of having the second charter issued in the state of Kansas. Early in the spring of 1919, Ellsworth Hunt, Lester Smith, Fred Rettig and others of those who had returned home at that time, got together and applied for a charter. At the first meeting the question of a name was first discussed and it was unanimously decided to name our post after the first local boy killed in action, Walter J. Lindstrom.

The Walter Lindstrom Post has enjoyed prosperity and growth during the past two years and to the original fifteen charter members has been added some forty others with splendid prospects in the future. The Post boasts of club rooms and a membership that has the reputation of putting things over that they attempt.

Members of this post represent all branches of the service and nearly all of the well known fighting divisions are represented, including the 35th, 89th, 80th, 5th, 6th, 2nd, 1st, 79th, 42nd, 88th, 90th, and 3rd. Several Aero Squadrons and the leading transports and battleships of our Navy have their representatives with us as well. A number of the boys carry the wound chevron and there are a number with four service stripes.

THERE'S ABOUT TWO MILLION FELLOWS

There's about two million fellows from the North,
South, East and West,
Who scurried up the gang plank of a ship;
They have felt the guy ropes paying and the troop-
ship gently swaying
As it started on its journey from the country of
the blest.
They have washed in hard salt water, bucked the
Army transport grub,
Had a hitch of crow's nest duty on the way;
Strained their eyes mistaking white caps for a
humpback Prussian sub
Just at twilight when "the danger's great, they
say."
When their ship had lost the convoy they were
worried just a bit,
And rather thought the skipper should be canned;
And the sigh of heartfelt feeling almost set the boat
to reeling
When each of those two million sighted land.

There's about two million fellows that have landed
here in France
They're scattered, GOD and G. H. Q. know where;
By the cranes where steamers anchor, schooner,
tramp, or greasy tanker,
There's an O. D. outfit waiting just to make the
cargo dance.
They are chopping in the forest, double timing on
the roads,

Putting two-ways where a single went before;
In the cabs of sweating engines, pushing, pulling
double loads
When the R. T. O.'s in frenzied tones implore.
For it's duty, solid duty with the hustling men be-
hind,
From 'he P. of E.'s on up to No Man's Land;
And there's never chance of shirking when the boys
up front are working—
Night and day must go the answer to the front
line's stern command.

There's about two million fellows and there's some
of them who lie
Where eighty-eights and G. I.'s gently drop;
Where trucks and trains are jamming and the
colonel he is damning
Half the earth and in particular the Service of
Supply.
They have had a stretch of trenches, beat the Prus-
sian at his best,
Seen their buddies fall like heroes right beside;
But—there's nigh two million fellows from the
country of the blest
Who know the cause for which their comrades died,
Who have crossed the sluggish shallows where their
little life streams ran
And broadened just a trifle, you will find;
And their vision's cleaner, clearer, and they hold
just that much dearer
The great and glorious land they left behind!

—Albert J. Cook, Sgt., Hq. Detch, Armp Corps.

Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States

Was chartered by Special Act of Congress in 1899 for the men of the Spanish-American War. Amalgamation, September 14th, 1914, with the following service men. Any officer or enlisted man or any honorably discharged officer or enlisted men, including contract or acting assistant surgeon, dental surgeon or veterinary surgeon who enlisted and served in the Army, Navy or Marine Corps of the United States of America in Cuba or Porto Rica between April 21, 1898, and June 1, 1899, or who served in China Relief Expedition of 1900, in the Phillipines or Guam from April 21, 1898, to July 4, 1902. Department of Mindanao Phillipine Islands between February 4, 1899, and December 31, 1904, against Pala and his followers. Jolo, Phillipine Islands, April and May, 1905, against Datu Ali and his followers. Mindanao Phillipine Islands, October, 1905, or against hostile Moros on Bud-Dajo, Jolo, Phillipine Islands, March, 1906, or who has or may serve in the Army, Navy or Marine Corps of the United States of America in any Foreign Wars, Insurrections or Expeditions which service shall be governed by the issuance of a campaign badge by the Government of the United States of America, shall be eligible to active membership.

Brown and Bishop Post No. 704, Parsons, Kansas, Veterans of Foreign Wars, was organized April 1, 1921, with a charter membership of 93. The post derived its name from two comrades who payed the supreme sacrifice in France, the sons of Mr. and Mrs. Brown and Mr. and Mrs. Bishop.

Meetings each second and fourth Wednesday of each month.

The objects of this association are fraternal, patriotic, historical and educational, to preserve and strengthen comradeship among its members, to assist worthy comrades, to perpetuate the memory and history of our dead, and to assist their widows and orphans, to maintain true allegiance to the government of the United States of America and fidelity to its constitution and laws, to foster true patriotism, to maintain and extend the institutions of American freedom, and to preserve and defend the United States of America from all her enemies whomsoever.

A. C. Mann, Commander,

Brown and Bishop Post No. 704, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Parsons, Kansas.

Labette County Chapter American Red Cross

Organized, December 2nd, 1917.



Harrison, Kansas

BRANCHES

ALTAMONT
ANGOLA

LABETTE
BARTLETT
VALEDA

CHETOPA
OSWEGO
MOUND VALLEY

DENNIS
EDNA

AUXILIARIES

WILSONTON

SPRINGHILL

SALEM

PRAIRIE VALLEY

CALDWELL

Red Cross War Council

Henry P. Davidson, Chairman

Charles D. Norton
Grayson M. P. Murphy
John D. Ryan

Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr.
William Howard Taft, ex-officio
Eliot Wadsworth, Ex-officio

The Red Cross War Council was appointed by President Wilson May 10, 1917, to do direct relief work in the United States and abroad during the war. Under the direct on of Chairman Davidson the Council organized the Red Cross forces of the country on a large scale until by November 1, 1917, the administrative machinery was complete. The number of persons then giving their services to the organization was not made public, but in France alone there were 864 members of the staff, of whom 517 were working without salary or living allowance from the Red Cross.

NAVAL AUXILIARY BRANCH

Later in the year the formation of Naval Auxiliaries of the American Red Cross throughout the United States was announced by Chairman Davidson, the step being taken in accordance with the wishes of the Secretary of the Navy, Josephus Daniels. This branch which was under the direction of Mrs. E. T. Stotesbury, of Philadelphia, was conducted by women. Its main purpose was to distribute useful gifts contributed by patriotic women to the young men in the navy.

MILLIONS FOR RED CROSS WAR FUND

Early in May 1917, it was decided to create a separate fund known as the Red Cross War Fund. In one of the greatest drives of this kind on record millions of members were enrolled and more than \$100,000,000 was subscribed to this fund in the first drive. Following the raising of this fund the chief theater of work was in connection with American and French troops and the civilian population in France.

The principal activities of the Red Cross Commission in France, headed by Major Grayson M. P. Murphy, included the establishment of Canteens for every Corps of the American and French armies, the operation of hospitals in Paris and elsewhere, the building of a large hospital at Evian, near the Swiss frontier, for the reception and care of repatriated French people and the founding of hostels for the care of French children and orphans. Aside from this the Commission to France established a Red Cross supply service with many warehouses for the distribution of supplies to the hospitals throughout France, the rehabilitation of several French villages, and in co-operation with the Rockefeller institute aided in the fight against tuberculosis.

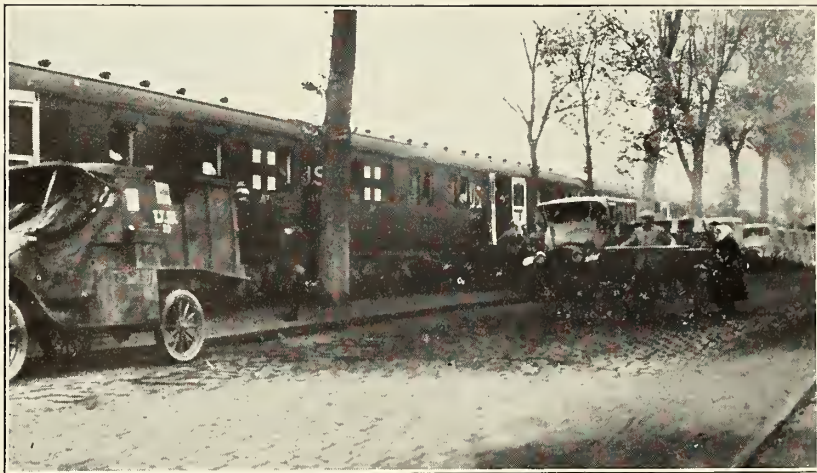
The Red Cross Commissions were also actively interested in supplying American aid in Russia, Roumania, Italy, Serbia and other devastated countries.

In the United States the work of the Red Cross was in the Cantonments, Army camps, Naval stations and were active wherever soldiers were stationed, not to mention the thousands of canteens established all over the country supplying medical and general articles for use of the men in the service. The Red Cross sanitary service co-operated everywhere with public health officials preventing the outbreak of epidemics.

In addition to this the American Red Cross workers knitted more than 15,000,000 garments for the Army and Navy, turned out 253,196,000 surgical dressings, 22,255,000 hospital garments and 1,464,000 refugee garments. The work was done under the direction of 3,870 chapters of the Red Cross with more than 31,000 branches and auxiliaries embracing more than 8,000,000 workers.

The Red Cross Chapters throughout the United States did civilian relief work at home, established a nursing service and had the war continued would have furnished an unlimited number of trained nurses.

While doing work abroad officers of the Red Cross were authorized to use military titles ranging from first lieutenant to major-general. They were also authorized to wear uniforms. The titles did not confer any military powers nor could they be used in the United States.



United States Hospital Train bringing wounded soldiers from the Front to Base Hospitals at St. Nazaire, France

Labette County Chapter American Red Cross

PARSONS, KANSAS

ORGANIZED DECEMBER 2, 1917.

(Previous to the organization of the Labette County Chapter, Red Cross, Parsons men and women were active and busy doing war work under the name "Woman's Navy League" which transferred its activities to the Red Cross Chapter.)

Organization

SIGNATURES FOR THE CHARTER.

C. M. Doughman
C. O. Humphrey
Alexander E. Hawke
H. A. Bryant
C. V. Coggins
T. E. Donnellan
Will J. Van Meter
P. P. Duffy

W. H. Martin
E. W. Boardman
R. W. Coon
J. S. Smith
C. H. Moriarty
Frank Pfeiffer
E. F. O'Herin
G. H. Hopper

FIRST OFFICERS ELECTED

Dr. E. W. Boardman, Chairman
Mrs. W. H. Martin, Vice Chairman

Kirby Barton, Treasurer
George Karr, Secretary (Temporary)

(Secretaries—Mrs. J. C. Eggleston, December 27, 1917, to October 1, 1918; Miss Ida Arnett, October 1, 1918, to January 6, 1919; Mrs. T. A. Cordy, January 6, 1919, to November 1, 1919.)

SLOGAN

"If your business and need of help to your Government interfere, why let your business go."

MEMBERSHIP AND BRANCHES

Immediately after organization committees were appointed on membership and other activities. The first Christmas Roll Call showed a membership of 6,933. Soon after there were organized active branches in Angola, Altamont, Bartlett, Chetopa, Dennis, Edna, Labette, Oswego, and Valeda, and auxiliaries in Caldwell, Prairie Valley, Salem, Spring Hill and Wilsonton, each with an active chairman and large memberships. The second Christmas Roll Call resulted in 8,384 members.

PRODUCTION

Early in January, 1918, active work under the Red Cross organization began and large shipments of supplies were sent to Central Headquarters at St. Louis. Mrs. J. C. Eggleston was chosen permanent secretary and gave her whole time to the work. Work rooms were established where knitting, cutting and sewing of garments and making of bandages and other hospital and war necessities were turned out in abundance. Actual figures of the work done appears in another part of this article.

PUBLICITY

The publicity committee, Mrs. T. A. Cordry, chairman, did fine work from the beginning, and as each feature of the work was mapped out this committee put it into public action. Their slogan was: "For your Red Cross, For my Red Cross, For our boys across the seas, we all must work, and none must shirk, to bring all safe home and free."

BUILDING THE CANTEEN "HUT"

The building of the Canteen "Hut" in Parsons at the early date of its erection is due to the personal effort of Miss Loura Dale Perry (chairman of Canteen Work and Military Relief Work Committees) and a few assistants, since there were no funds available in the Chapter for canteen service. Always an ardent believer in the need of a canteen in Parsons, Miss Perry, with three loyal supporters tagged at a base ball game, raising the first money. Afterwards others joined in this work and by giving musicals, dances, entertainments, etc., they not only raised sufficient money for building the Parsons Canteen Hut, but turned in a surplus of more than \$350.00 to the Chapter.

CANTEEN

Canteen work took on an active part early in July, 1918, altho much good work had been done previous to this time by Red Cross members, in meeting trains and extending aid to soldiers passing thru Parsons. The splendid new Canteen building was erected at the M., K. & T. station and squads—a captain and fifteen ladies for each day, the school teachers having charge on Sundays and Mrs. Bertha Owens, commandant and Mrs. Frances Reynolds, assistant commandant, of Canteen, having charge of all purchasing—were serving from one to 200 soldiers a day from the beginning. The following table will give a better idea of the splendid work done by the workers:

Number of Soldiers served.....	101,500
Number of sick and wounded Soldiers served.....	1,016
Coffee, gallons	4,700
Iced drinks	7,000
Ice Cream, gallons	370
Sandwiches	200,000
Cookies, lbs.	3,250
Doughnuts, dozen	4,000
Pies	700
Chocolate bars, boxes	1,350
Candy, lbs.	200
Fruit, bushels	503
Hot meals	234
Lunches	700
Cost to Canteen.....	\$7,130.01
Tobacco, lbs.	1,200
Cigars, boxes	50
Matches, gross	67
Postcards	100,000
Magazines	100,000
Newspapers	500
Gum, boxes	175
Layer cake	600
Telegrams sent	80
Cigarettes, against Kansas State law to sell.	

CANTEEN TEAMS

Mrs. Bertha Owens, Commandant. Mrs. Frances Reynolds, 1st Lieutenant.

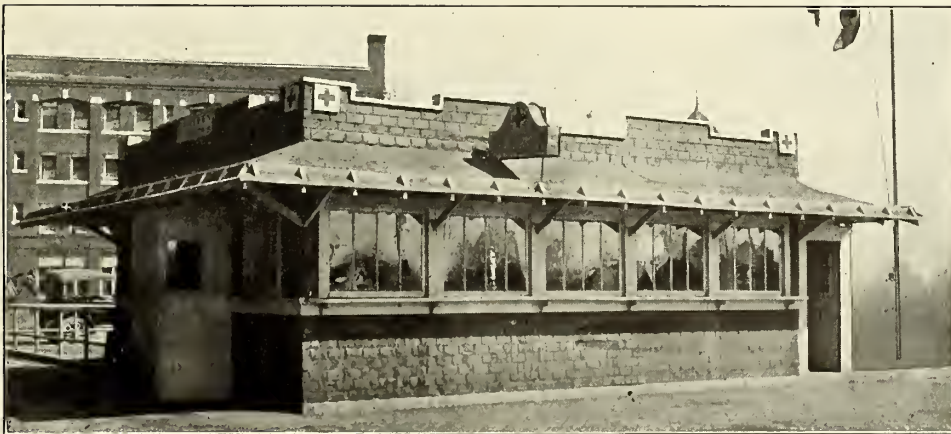
Mrs. Frances Reynolds was appointed commandant October, 1918, and served until the Canteen was closed in November, 1919.

Monday Team	Mrs. R. T. Orchard.....	Captain
Tuesday Team	Mrs. M. J. McKnight.....	Captain
Wednesday Team	Mrs. B. W. Gaddis.....	Captain
Thursday Team	Mrs. S. A. Gottlieb.....	Captain
Friday Team	Mrs. Harry H. Johntz.....	Captain
Saturday Team	Mrs. Fred Stocker.....	Captain
Sunday Team—School Teachers.....	Vesta and Cora Smith.....	Captains

CANTEEN WORKERS

Mrs. Lora H. Walser
 Mrs. T. E. Donnell
 Miss Helen Osgood
 Mrs. Nettie Castineau
 Mrs. L. L. Willey
 Miss Cora Marshall
 Mrs. Wanda Williams
 Miss Bertha Bertsch
 Mrs. Mabel Saylor
 Mrs. Beth G. Lewis
 Mrs. F. R. Hill
 Mrs. W. E. Wells
 Mrs. Della Kennedy
 Miss Ethel Ubuck
 Mrs. Faud a E. Swaim
 Mrs. George M. Bamble
 Miss Lila Huckle
 Mrs. J. W. Athey
 Mrs. Helen Missildine
 Miss Betty Thornton
 Mrs. Martha B. Musser
 Miss Naoma Hallock
 Miss Verna Wise
 Miss Euphrasia Kirk
 Mrs. O. H. Neal
 Mrs. C. Clark
 Mrs. F. H. Moore
 Mrs. Isabell Martin
 Mrs. Anna C. Reily
 Mrs. Stella Blair
 Miss Veronica Brady
 Miss Louise Vedder
 Mrs. Emma Jones
 Mrs. Eliza Gross
 Mrs. Pearl Southwick
 Mrs. Anna Thomas
 Miss Floy Campbell
 Mrs. Neota Corbett
 Mrs. Belle Emery

Mrs. Mary Blackmore
 Miss Ethel M. White
 Miss Florence Delay
 Mrs. Emma A. Alexander
 Miss Viola Blackman
 Mrs. M. M. Galubee
 Miss Roma Hall
 Mrs. Nellie Pritchard
 Mrs. Mabel Steele King
 Mrs. Clifford Stevenson
 Mrs. E. H. Martin
 Mrs. Fannie Chappel
 Miss Creta Arnett
 Mrs. Cora Glauber
 Miss Alice Buckley
 Mrs. Norman Riley
 Mrs. Eva Marburger
 Mrs. E. Potter Maclean
 Miss Marguerite Chatham
 Mrs. John Maser
 Miss Bertha Perry
 Mrs. Minnie Bodwell
 Mrs. Clela Russell
 Miss Mildred Reid
 Miss Jimmie Murphy
 Mrs. G. C. Wall
 Mrs. Anna Sauter
 Mrs. Harriet Doughman
 Mrs. Ceola Wharton
 Miss Mary L. Scott
 Miss Mabel Madden
 Mrs. Hattie Young
 Mrs. Maude Funston
 Mrs. J. M. Gregory
 Mrs. Carrie Webb
 Mrs. Nellie Parker
 Mrs. Sallie Wilson
 Mrs. Myrtle Bailey
 Mrs. Elizabeth Waters



PARSONS RED CROSS CANTEEN



CANTEEN WORKERS—MONDAY—MRS. R. T. ORCHARD, CAPTAIN

Miss Dessa Bohm
 Miss Lena Skelton
 Mrs. Lillie Boardman
 Miss Helen Piper
 Mrs. P. T. Foley
 Mrs. M. J. McKnight
 Mrs. Ida M. Shide
 Miss Evelyn Peck
 Mrs. C. R. Lindsay
 Miss Mildred Wirth Neely
 Miss Mattie Moore
 Miss Loretta McCarthy
 Miss Ruth Busley
 Miss Clara Morris
 Mrs. Roy Trullinger
 Miss Laura Clarke
 Mrs. Belle Curry
 Miss Nora Hacker
 Mrs. Maud Miller
 Mrs. Carrie Orme
 Mrs. George White
 Mrs. Hilda Condon
 Miss Isabell Neely
 Miss Hazel Blair
 Mrs. Katherine Poole
 Mrs. Belle Cadmus
 Miss Minnie Olson
 Mrs. B. K. Blair
 Miss Dorothy Moore
 Mrs. Charles Lewis
 Mrs. Jennie Chellis
 Miss Vesta Smith
 Mrs. Gertrude King
 Miss Clara Louise Osgood
 Mrs. Pearl Johnitz
 Miss Opaline Saylor
 Mrs. R. M. Kleinhans
 Miss Myrtle Burnette
 Miss Hilma Goodin

Mrs. Blanche Clark
 Mrs. Fred Stocker
 Mrs. Bertha Owens
 Mrs. William Strasburger
 Mrs. Rose Gillett
 Mrs. Lorain Haner
 Miss Ada Arnett
 Miss Marie Frances Willis
 Miss Hildegard Hewitt
 Miss Lois Elswick
 Miss Katherine Lonberger
 Miss Cora Smith
 Miss Sadie Corbett
 Mrs. Ida Dunn Orchard
 Mrs. Anna Kersey
 Miss Mabel Burnette
 Mrs. Anna Flynn
 Mrs. T. B. Potter
 Mrs. Max Dannenbaum
 Miss Emil Steele
 Miss Hallie Rude
 Miss Leta M. Scott
 Mrs. Gibbons
 Miss Hazel Mills
 Miss Blanche Tomlinson
 Miss Carrie Elswick
 Mrs. M. Gottlieb
 Mrs. Frances Reynolds
 Mrs. Harry Baldwin
 Mrs. E. L. Green
 Miss Ida Cordry
 Miss Fern Gary
 Miss Lola Pierson
 Mrs. S. A. Munneke
 Mrs. J. R. Farriss
 Mrs. Albert Quick
 Mrs. Marie Gaddis
 Mrs. Fred Stocker

Some of the "Work Room" Results

PARSONS

HOSPITAL GARMENTS

Pajama suits	3,051	Under drawers	1,605
Undershirts	1,134	Bed jackets	383
Helpless Case Shirts	415	Convalescent robes	161
Operating leggings	146	Trench slippers	70
Bandaged foot socks	327	Total	8,796
Bed shirts	1,477		

REFUGEE GARMENTS

Layettes (32 pieces)	26	Girls nightgowns	17
Girls dresses	1,312	Girls pinafores	130
Girls petticoats	2,871	Womens aprons	120
Girls drawers	327	Womens shawls	2
Girls waists	30	Boys undershirts	383
Boys shirts	78	Baby caps	10
Baby jackets	10	Diapers	36
Baby booties	165	Total	6,920
Girls chemise	267		

KNITTING DEPARTMENT

Sweaters	1,012	Sox, pairs	2,758
Helmets	382	Wash rags	78
Mufflers	79	Trench caps	6
Hot water bottle covers.....	23	Boys scarfs	3
Sunshine Afghans	4	Total	5,158
Wristlets	833		

SURGICAL DRESSING DEPARTMENT

Government pads	15,000	8x4 Compressers	111,362
Other pads	490	5-yard rolls	158
9x9 Compressers	860	Many tailed	2,040
Sculletus	310	Triangular	3,013
2x2 Wipes	34,241	Shot bags	3,750
Miscellaneous for Canteen.....	75	Total	344,599
4x4 Wipes	173,300		



CANTEEN WORKERS—TUESDAY—MRS. M. J. McKNIGHT, CAPTAIN



CANTEEN WORKERS—WEDNESDAY—MRS. B. W. GADDIS, CAPTAIN

MANUEL TRAINING DEPARTMENT

Bedside tables	23	Miscellaneous articles	896
Boxes for shipping	50		
Splints	1,140	Total.....	2,254
Scrap books	145		

CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT (Motor Corps)

First Drive (Clothing):

Gathered and sent 90 boxes, weighing a total of 15,160 pounds.

Second Drive (Linen shower for hospitals in France):

Hand towels, 1,000; sheets, 250; handkerchiefs, 1,000. Total 2,250.

Third Drive (Fruit Pits and nut shells to make carbon gas for gas masks):

Gathered, sorted and sent 2,995 pounds.

Fourth Drive (Tinfoil and platinum):

Gathered 265 pounds of tinfoil; old silver sold \$5.30.

Fifth Drive (Magazines and old newspapers):

Magazines, 12,000 pounds; old papers, 10,000 pounds. These sold for \$75.00.

Cleanup:

Ten braided rugs made from scraps left in work room, sent to nurses and officers rooms in hospitals in France.

Special mention is made of the work done by the Motor Corps since it was men's jobs done by women. They made trips to all branches of Red Cross in county, gathered in supplies, delivered the freight, made Canteen calls and were always on the job when there was anything to haul for the Red Cross.

HERE THEY ARE

Captain—Mrs. George R. White	Second Lieutenant—Mrs. Wayne Condon
First Lieutenant—Mrs. Mabel Steele King	Sergeant—Mrs. J. C. Missildine

ACTIVE WORKERS

Mrs. C. Berglund	Miss Ruth Johnson
Mrs. J. B. McCaffrey	Miss Roma Hall
Mrs. A. L. Leonard	Miss Helen Piper
Mrs. L. L. Waller	Mrs. E. W. Boardman
Miss Pauline Drew	Mrs. Theo. Weisbrod

Trucks were furnished free to the Motor Corps for hauling by

Alex Phillipy	F. M. Watt	M. M. Price
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BOXES SENT OVERSEAS

A Christmas Box was sent to every "Boy" in the service from Labette County.

WAR FUND DRIVES (Red Cross)

The first drive for War Funds took place in June, 1917 (before a Red Cross Chapter had been organized in Labette county).

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

C. H. Doughman, Chairman	H. F. Anderson
W. H. Martin, Campaign Manager	C. C. Humphrey
T. E. Donnellan, Treasurer	E. F. O'Herin
Dr. E. W. Boardman	

FIFTEEN TEAMS

Team No. 1.....	C. H. Moriarty.....	Captain
Team No. 2.....	Will Van Meter.....	Captain
Team No. 3.....	H. A. Bryant.....	Captain
Team No. 4.....	L. A. Walker.....	Capatin
Team No. 5.....	P. P. Duffy.....	Captain
Team No. 6.....	G. H. Cooper.....	Captain
Team No. 7.....	J. S. Smith.....	Captain
Team No. 8.....	C. V. Coggins.....	Captain
Team No. 9.....	R. M. Kleinbans.....	Captain
Team No. 10.....	C. Reuthinger.....	Captain
Team No. 11.....	Rev. A. E. Hawke.....	Captain
Team No. 12.....	Frank Foresman.....	Captain



CANTEEN WORKERS—THURSDAY—MRS. S. A. GOTTLIEB, CAPTAIN



CANTEEN WORKERS—FRIDAY—MRS. HARRY H. JOHNTZ, CAPTAIN

Team No. 13.....	John Martin.....	Captain
Team No. 14.....	Frank Pfeiffer.....	Captain
Team No. 15.....	Ralph Coon.....	Captain
Parsons allotment was.....		\$15,000.00
Parsons, alone, went over the top with.....		\$19,300.00
Rest of the county.....		12,465.00
Total.....		<u>\$31,765.00</u>

SECOND WAR FUND (Red Cross)

Quota for Labette county.....	\$25,000.00
Amount raised	<u>\$44,510.00</u>

CASH RECEIVED AND PAID OUT

From December 2, 1917, to September 1, 1919.

Cash received at Chapter headquarters (alone).....	\$69,899.63
Cash paid out at Chapter headquarters (alone).....	\$48,505.57
Cash on hand, Chapter headquarters.....	\$21,394.06
Cash on hand in branches.....	\$10,256.06
Total cash on hand in Labette County Chapter.....	<u>\$31,650.12</u>

CASH SENT TO NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

Surplus from Chapter headquarters.....	\$ 3,476.56
Surplus from 10 branches.....	4,496.75
Government credit for surgical pads.....	3,648.98
Total.....	<u>\$11,622.29</u>

NURSES

Miss Gertrude Hazen, Overseas.	Miss Gertrude Evert, Army Camp.
Annie Hayes, Overseas.	Miss Edna Copes, Army Camp.
Miss Florence Evert, Army Camp.	Agnes Covalt, Army Camp.



CANTEEN WORKERS—SATURDAY—MRS. FRED STOCKER, CAPTAIN

NURSES—GRADUATE AND IN TRAINING

Mrs. Matilda E. Ridgby
 Marguerite McChesney
 Ethel V. Bates
 Miss Kate Goundly
 Miss Ada Mattox
 Mrs. Carola E. Hatzfield
 Gertrude Johnston
 Mabel A. Cannard
 Eunice P. Cannard
 Miss Cora M. Marshall
 Mrs. Boyer
 Miss Lena Guiles

Miss Elizabeth Gore Moran
 Mrs. Tom Brogan
 Mrs. J. B. Hinthorne
 Mrs. G. F. Ridgeway
 Mrs. Julius Rotter
 Sister Hubertine
 Sister Darilla
 Sister Columbia
 Sister Mary Conzaga
 Sister Mary Michael
 Miss Anna O'Brien

NURSES—FIRST AID CLASS

Dr. T. D. Blasdel, Instructor and President. Miss Hazel Wright, Secretary.

Helen Buholt
 Edna Copes
 Mary E. Curtis
 Mrs. J. L. Chatham
 Marguerite Chatham
 Mrs. G. L. Danforth
 Emma Doyle
 Mrs. Mary N. Dodd
 Mrs. Fannie Edwards
 Irma Edwards
 Cecelia W. Humbert
 Leota Sue Kendall
 Mabel Kelley
 Pearl Carney Liddell
 Lena E. Lynd
 Blanch Duncan
 Florence Gaither
 Roma Hall
 Hildegard Hewitt
 Bertha Perry
 Mrs. Mabel Randell
 Helen Rowland

Sarah E. McKnight
 Rachel E. Mentzer
 Katheryn C. Poole
 Opaline F. Saylor
 Beth Spooner
 Mrs. L. L. Willey
 Louis Zingraff
 Maude Watson
 Ethel B. Wells
 Crete Arnett
 Mrs. E. H. Anthony
 Mrs. Mary Barton
 Mamie Bever
 Marie Dougherty
 Cordelia Brigham
 Zaida Rowland
 Helen Russell
 Mrs. Mamie Scheibner
 Leita Scott
 Clara Wiggins
 Miss Willis

Miss Gertrude Hazen, Chetopa, Kansas, spent ten months in France as a Canteen worker. Miss Hazen was one of the last of the Canteen workers to leave for America, which was after the American soldiers had departed. Of the many Labette County girls who applied to do Canteen work, Miss Hazen was the only one permitted to go overseas.

THE RAINBOW CLUB

The Rainbow Club in the Red Cross was composed of mothers, sisters, wives and sweethearts of the Rainbow Division boys and all were loyal workers for the Red Cross.

RED CROSS MEMORIAL SERVICES

The first Red Cross Memorial Services, honoring the memory of the Soldier Boys of Labette County, who have given their lives for their country, were held at Oswega, Kansas, September 29, 1918. W. H. Martin, chairman of services, Dr. J. M. Kersey, address, eulogy and presentation of Red Cross wreath. This was an inspiring occasion, with Labette County's entire population present.

SECOND MEMORIAL SERVICES

(Under the auspices of the War Camp Community Service.)

The second Memorial Service honoring deceased Labette County boys in the service, was held at City Hall park, Parsons, Kansas, July 27, 1919, in which the Red Cross assisted in several ways.

Dr. E. W. Boardman with an appropriate speech, unfurled the "Gold Glory" flag in which there were 61 gold stars for our Labette County heroes.

The County Service flag, with 1,442 stars, the number of boys returning from service, was demobilized also. These two flags were made in the Red Cross work rooms under the direction of the secretary. The "Gold Glory" flag was made by Hannah Jamerson Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the County Service flag by Antietam Circle, Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic. Ex-Governor Hoke, of Kansas, delivered the principal Memorial address.



CANTEEN WORKERS—SUNDAY—CORA AND VESTA SMITH, CAPTAINS

Red Cross Branches in Labette County

DENNIS

The first to ask permission to organize a branch of Labette County Chapter were the people of Dennis. Organized with the following officers: Roy F. O'Brien, Chairman; Mrs. W. S. Mortimer, Vice Chairman; J. C. McGee, Treasurer; Mrs. R. B. Edmundson, Secretary. The branch started with 440 members.

Work Accomplished

Surgical Dressings	25,750	Shot bags	325
Hospital garments	714	Hospital pillow slips	8
Knitted garments	152	Sheets	12
Government pads	425	Bath towels	25
Comfort kits	6	Hand towels	50
Refugee garments	140	Handkerchiefs	50

Approximately \$1,400.00 was sent away for war supplies and \$522.68 given for re-construction work.

CHETOPA

Chetopa was organized with Mrs. Mary Williams secretary, and did fine work in all departments. Besides their work room activities and financial efforts the Chetopa Red Cross workers were always actively engaged in war work.

EDNA

Edna was organized with the following officers: Miss Laura Kesler, chairman; Mrs. H. P. Hardin, vice chairman; Mrs. W. L. Connaway, treasurer; Mrs. C. E. Kallenberger, secretary.

The work done by ladies of this branch was splendid, even to the old ladies and young girls. Besides their work room activities Edna branch sent in 23 sheets, 57 bath towels, 72 hand towels, 79 handkerchiefs.

OSWEGO

Oswego was organized and began active work with the following officers: Sam Carpenter, Chairman; Mrs. Kate McGregor, vice chairman; Mrs. Anna B. Gossard, treasurer; Mrs. Mary Gray, secretary.

Oswego may be proud of her workers, especially Mr. O. Gossard, who gave practically all of his time to Red Cross work in the county.

ALTAMONT

Altamont branch was organized January 6, 1918, with the following officers: C. H. Miller, chairman; Mrs. I. G. Gibson, vice chairman; Mrs. W. L. Hudgen, treasurer; Mrs. G. S. Grant, secretary.

The six hundred members of this branch were responsive to all calls and also the refugee work. The Labetie County High School assisted greatly in Junior work.

BARTLETT

Bartlett was organized with the following officers: T. G. Knowles, chairman; F. T. Stephens, treasurer; Miss Theresa O'Brien, secretary.



BARTLETT RED CROSS WORKERS

Miss Theresa O'Brien, Chairman	Miss Jennie Baty
Mrs. Carrie Parnell	Mrs. Addie Gillet
Mrs. Edna Crane	Mrs. T. G. Knowles
Mrs. Sylvia Vance	Mrs. T. P. O'Brien

The output of their Surgical Dressings Department was 15,375.

Sheets	12	Hand towels	55
Bath towels	26	Handkerchiefs	50

Receipts.....\$2,468.05

The Bartlett branch had the distinction of being the first to go "Over the Top" in every drive in the county. Miss Theresa O'Brien, secretary, was a leading light in all Red Cross work, chairman of Woman's Work Committee, supervisor and instructor of Surgical Dressings Department, attended to packing and shipping, chairman of Woman's Committee in Victory Loan Drive and spent practically all her time to Red Cross work. Miss O'Brien with eight others earned the honor of wearing the Red Cross on their caps.

LABETTE

The Labette branch was organized December 16, 1917, a few days after the Chapter was organized at Parsons, with the following officers: L. Rude, chairman; L. W. Jackson, vice chairman; J. B. Dick, treasurer; Miss Zenith Mullen, secretary. Miss Alice Rude was chairman of woman's work.

MOUND VALLEY

The Mound Valley branch was organized March 12, 1918, with officers as follows: I. M. Hinds, chairman; A. L. Bushnell, treasurer; Mrs. Coma Chapman, secretary. In July they had a membership of 920.

ANGOLA

Angola branch was organized March 15, 1918, with Mrs. Harriet B. Carr, chairman; F. W. Nelson, treasurer; Mrs. Mamie Lugenbeal, secretary.

In July they had 284 members.

VELEDA

Veleda was the last of the ten branches organized for Labette County. Officers were: Charles Fitch, chairman; Mrs. A. H. McCarty, vice chairman; A. H. McCarty, treasurer; Mrs. Fred Wimmer, secretary.

AUXILIARIES AND OFFICERS

ALPHA READING CLUB (for Knitting)—Mrs. C. B. Fessenden, chairman; Mrs. J. L. White, treasurer; Mrs. Kirby Bartin, secretary. Membership 23.

CALDWELL—Mrs. Charles Dale, chairman; Mrs. H. F. Briggs, treasurer; Miss Mabel Richardson, secretary. Membership 27.

MONTANA—T. A. Sprague, chairman; Alice Sprague, treasurer; Susie Hertzig, secretary. Membership 12.

PRAIRIE VALLEY—Mrs. W. M. Bowman, chairman; Mrs. Ray Taylor, treasurer. Membership 17.

PERSERVERANCE (Colored)—Mrs. J. W. Wood, chairman; Mrs. Mattie Shepherd, treasurer; Mrs. Lillian Christman, secretary. Membership 32.

SALEM—Mrs. J. A. Needs, chairman; Mrs. Lydia J. Birt, treasurer; Mrs. Stella Barnhart, secretary. Membership 12.

SPRINGHILL—Mrs. Anna K. Scott, chairman; May Wheat, treasurer; Naoma Wheat, secretary. Membership 17.

WILLING WORKERS—Edith Hevel, chairman; Mrs. F. W. Montgomery, treasurer; Mrs. Ernest Houn, secretary. Membership 22.

WILSONTON—Mrs. W. R. Weeks, chairman; Mrs. Effie Burkhart, treasurer; W. R. Weeks, secretary. Membership 38.

LAST ACTIVE WAR WORK

The last appearance of Labette County Chapter in parade was on July 4, 1919, when the entire county gave a HOME COMING DAY for the boys from service. Everything was free. Canteen workers served the big dinner.

Present Officers of Red Cross

OFFICERS

J. M. Kersey, Chairman
Roy O'Brien, Vice Chairman

Norman Riley, Secretary
Kirby Barton, Treasurer

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

O. Gossard, Oswego.
Mrs. J. F. Reily, Parsons
Charles M. Doughman, Parsons
I. N. Hinds, Mound Valley
Rev. Alexander Hawke, Parsons
J. M. Kersey, Parsons
Roy F. O'Brien, Chetopa
George Karr, Parsons

W. H. Martin, Parsons
Norman Riley, Parsons
Kirby Barton, Parsons
T. E. Donnellan, Chairman of Publicity
Mrs. J. F. Reily, Chairman of Nursing
Service.
Mrs. Rose Patrick, Chairman of Home
Service Section.

BRANCHES AND CHAIRMEN

Oswego—Frank Proctor
Chetopa—H. R. Huston
Mound Valley—George Jepson
Dennis—F. W. Johnson
Bartlett—Grant Owens

Valeda—W. S. Smith
Altamont—Byron Dixon
Angola—Mrs. H. B. Carr
Edna—Miss Laura Kesler
Labette—L. Rude



Gassed patients being taken to Field Hospital No. 326 in U. S. Ambulances. Patients are members of 82nd and 89th Divisions. North of Royaumeix, France, August 8, 1918.

Junior Red Cross

J. F. BARNHILL, FIRST CHAIRMAN

Organized December 15, 1917; 2839 Members.

WORK DONE

Knitting—		Miscellaneous Camp Supplies—	
Sox, pairs	64	Cheer Bags	100
Wristlets	93	Gun Wipes	75,000
Scarfs	2	Story books	110
Booties, pairs	6	"Housewives"	84
Sweaters	25	Shot Bags	5000
Caps	17	Miscellaneous Hospital Supplies—	
Helmets	1	Operating Caps	75
Sunshine Afghans	5	Towels	50
Hospital Garments—		Operating Leggings	17
Bed Coats	40	Rag Rugs	10
Refugee Garments—		Manuel Training—	
Aprons	63	Packing Cases	50
Petticoats	401	Splints	1500
Chemise	2	Bedside Tables	17
Complete Layettes	10	Food Production—	
Dresses	17	Had many gardens.	
Drawers	24	Chapter Services—	
Boys' Shirts	18	Each school had a messenger service	
Baby Comforts	10	and helped with unpacking at headquarters.	
Salvage and Conservation—		Amount collected, \$709.75.	
Tinfoil, pounds	265		
Nuts and Pits, pounds.....	2995		
Helped gather magazines and old paper.		George Karr, present secretary.	

H. M. C. A.

Charles T. Main (overseas)
F. E. Carson (overseas)
C. C. Wilkins (camp Pike)
Rev. R. E. Maclean (overseas)

Dan Davis (Southern Camp)
Harry Bane Ross (overseas)
B. T. Stone (overseas)

H. M. C. A.

The Labette County Y. W. C. A. was ready at all times to assist in the drives or other war work. The workers of the organization in the county are:

Mrs. O. M. Davis, County Chairman.

Mrs. H. W. Morris, Oswego.
Mrs. Alice Rude, Labette.
Mrs. Grace Shults, Chetopa.
Miss Theresa O'Brien, Bartlett.
Miss Laura Kesler, Edna.
Mrs. Harry Beck, Altamont.

Coma Chapman, Mound Valley.
Mrs. Mamie Lugenbeal, Angola.
Mrs. E. H. Peters, Edna.
Mrs. Harry Van Vleck, (Camp Fire Girls) Parsons.

Knights of Columbus

During the World War the Knights of Columbus, through their National Organization carried on a most wonderful work of relief, both overseas among our boys and at home in the army camps, also civilian relief work.

In Labette County the Knights of Columbus raised \$6,000.00 for war work besides doing local civilian relief work. The officers during the war period were:

G. A. Hayden, Grand Knight.	F. L. Carpenter, Financial Secretary.
F. L. Wolridge, Deputy Grand Knight.	R. B. Ables, Treasurer.
J. M. Dunlap, Chancellor.	J. P. O'Connor, Warden.

The Knights of Columbus have a membership of 260.

Miscellaneous Service

POSTAL SERVICE

Parsons was represented in the U. S. Army Postal Service in France by Charles B. Martin. Left for France May 15, 1918. Postmaster 92nd Division. Gassed near Metz. Wounded by Shrapnel in the Argonne. Arrived in America April 3, 1919, as a casual.

ED. BERO—RED CROSS OVERSEAS

Left home December 27, 1917. Returned February 19, 1919.

Mr. Bero left a good business, a wife and daughter and paid his own expenses. He worked in the hospitals and trenches in France, helping "The Boys."

GEORGE KARR—RED CROSS OVERSEAS

Left home December 27, 1918. Returned February 19, 1919.

Mr. Karr left a fine business and family to go to France—searcher for the American Red Cross. Wounded twice. True American hero.

THE RETURN OF THE REFUGEES

They pick their way o'er the shell-pocked road
As the evening shadows fall,
A man and woman, their eyes a-gleam
With awe at war's black pall.

The straggling strands of her snowy hair
Are tossed in the wind's rude breath;
His frail form shakes as the whistling guests
Sweep o'er the fields of death.

With straining eyes, hearts beating fast,
They seek to gaze ahead
To where they left their little home
When from the Hun they fled.

'Neath the heights of a hill o'erlooking the vale,
Half hid in a purple shade,
The dim outline of the town comes to view,
And they hasten down the glade.

At last the town, the street, and home!
But God! Can it be this?—
This pile of stones, this hideous bulk,
This gaping orifice?

The sun has set. The evening star
Sends down its soothing light.
Gone are the tears; their hearts are strong—
"For God, for France, and Right!"



American Dressing Station in France



Showing ways of sending patients to the hospital, 137th Ambulance Company, Camp De Galbert, Alsace, Germany, August 31st, 1918.



1—LAWRENCE BARRON
 2—ROSCOE WILSON
 3—EUGENE R. STEWART
 4—EDMUND McCREARY

5—WALTER R. LINDSTROM
 6—ALFRED BAKER CARPENTER
 7—JOSEPH L. STRICKLAND
 8—GEO. EARL MOLLENHOUR

SERGEANT ALFRED BAKER CARPENTER

Enlisted December 14, 1917, at Joplin, Mo., in the Coast Artillery. Was sent first to St. Louis, Mo., then to Fort McArthur (California). Then to Fort Winfield Scott. Then sent to Fortress Monroe (Virginia). Then to Fort Screven (Georgia) where he became a part of the 75th Regular Artillery which left Camp Merritt about October 1st, 1918, for overseas service. On the way to France he contracted influenza and died of pneumonia while the ship rested in the harbor at Brest, France, October 15, 1918. His remains were shipped back to this country and buried at Oswego, November 3, 1918. He was the elder son of Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Carpenter and brother of John Carroll Carpenter, all who reside at Oswego, Kansas.

WALTER RAY LINDSTROM

Entered the service April 27, 1918. Received first training at Camp Funston (Kansas). Sailed for France with his Division June 3, 1918. Was assigned to Machine Gun Co. 353rd Infantry, 89th Division. In the Meuse-Argonne offensive, November 4th, 1918, he was severely wounded by shell fire and died November 7th, 1918. The American Legion Post at Oswego bears his name. He was the first Oswego boy killed in action. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Lindstrom, resides at Oswego, Kansas.

EDMUND McCREARY

Entered the service May 28, 1918. Received his first training at Camp Funston (Kansas) and Camp Dodge (Iowa) was assigned to Company M, 351st Infantry, 88th Division. Left for Camp Mills (New York) August 6, 1918. After a short stay there went with his Division overseas. It was while he was stationed at the front lines that he contracted pneumoina and was taken back to a Base Hospital at Hericourt, France, where he died October 15, 1918. His remains were brought home and buried at Oswego with military honors, May 29, 1921. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Will McCreary, reside at Oswego, Kansas.

JOSEPH LEROY STRICKLAND

Entered the service July 22, 1918. Stationed and in training at Camp Funston (Kansas). Assigned to Co. G, 70th Infantry. Died with influenza October 7, 1918 at Camp Funston (Kansas). His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Strickland, reside near Oswego, Kansas.

SERGEANT LAWRENCE PERCY BARRON

Enlisted in the Regular Army January, 1912, Co. H, 2nd Regiment, Infantry, stationed at Jefferson Barracks (Missouri) and Schofield Barracks (Hawaii). September 6, 1913, promoted to corporal. December 11, 1914, promoted to sergeant, which position he held until the expiration of his enlistment, January, 1915. Enlisted in the Navy, December 4, 1917. Was stationed at Mare Island Navy Yards (San Francisco) until May, 1918, when assigned to the Ship Konigan de Nederlanden, which sailed through the Panama canal and going into port at Norfolk, Va. Leaving this port August 15, 1918, for France. When seven days out at sea he contracted bronchial pneumonia and died. Was buried at his home, Bartlett, Kansas. Parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Barron, reside at Bartlett, Kansas.

GEORGE EARL MOLLENHOUR

Enlisted in the army, May 5, 1917. Received first training at Burlington, Kansas, and Camp Doniphan (Oklahoma). Assigned to Co. C, 137th Infantry, 35th Division. Went to Camp Mills, N. Y., April 30, 1918. Sailed for France in May, 1918, via Liverpool, England. Was on the battle front in the Meuse-Argonne offensive, where on the morning of September 27, 1918, he was struck in the chest by a piece of shrapnel, wounding him severely. He died, A Hero, where he fell, before the stretcher bearers could carry him to the rear. His age was 21 years, 11 months and 11 days. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Mollenhour, reside at Chetopa, Kansas.

EUGENE REGNIER STEWART

Entered the service August 24, 1918. Was assigned to Ambulance Co. and Field Hospital 24, Medical Department at Fort Riley (Kansas). From there he was sent to Camp Harry J. Jones (Douglas, Arizona); remained there until October 24, 1918. Then sent to Whipple Barracks (Prescott, Arizona). a few days after his arrival at Whipple Barracks he contracted bronchial pneumonia from which he died November 6, 1918. His remains were sent home and buried at Bartlett. His age was 22 years, 4 months and 24 days. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Stewart, reside at Bartlett, Kansas.

CORPORAL ROSCOE WILSON

Enlisted in the U. S. Army May 3, 1917. Received his first training at Camp Doniphan (Oklahoma). On April 13, 1918, he was sent to Camp Mills, N. Y. After a few days there he sailed for France. On September 29, 1918, in the battle of the Meuse-Argonne he was severely wounded by flying shrapnel and died the following day in a hospital. He served his country 1 year and 5 months. His age was 29 years, 6 months. His remains were brought back to Edna, October 9, 1921, and buried with military honors by the American Legion. The Post at Edna is named after him. His mother, Mrs. Rebecca R. Wilson, resides at Edna, Kansas.



1—WARREN H. WILLISON
 2—CHESTER G. UMPHENOUR
 3—WILLIAM C. BAXTER
 4—JOHN WILLIAM FOWLER

5—CLYDE D. GARDNER
 6—JOSEPH CLARENCE STARTZ
 7—OSCAR ROLAND BERRY
 8—ARTHUR J. CHANSLER

CLYDE D. GARDNER

Enlisted in the U. S. Army April 11, 1918. Assigned to Co. "D," 66th Engineers. Served in France one year, was stationed at St. Florentine and Montaigis, France. During the return trip home he became ill and was sent to a hospital at Camp Dodge (Iowa), from there to United States Army General Hospital No. 21, Denver, Colorado. At the latter hospital he improved and was to have been discharged February 7, 1920. On February 5, 1920, he contracted pneumonia and died February 12th. Was a charter member of the American Legion Post, William D. Davis, No. 34, Bunell, Colorado. Attended the public schools in Parsons. Was employed in the M., K. & T. Ry. boiler shops, Parsons, at the time of his enlistment. His parents, Elmer E. and Susie Garnder, reside in Parsons, Kansas.

SERGEANT CHESTER G. UMPHENOUR

Enlisted in the Regular Army July 1, 1916; was a member of Battery "C," 17th Field Artillery. Served in France and was in the thick of the struggle when killed in action, November 6, 1918, just five days before the armistice was signed. His mother, Mrs. A. E. Umphenour, resides in Parsons, Kansas.

SERGEANT WARREN HENRY WILLISON

Enlisted in the army February 5, 1918. Served with 31st Co., Depot Brigade and Headquarters Co., 354th Infantry, 89th Division, at Camp Funston (Kansas). Promoted to sergeant May 29, 1918. Left Camp Funston May 30, 1918, and landed in France June 21, 1918. Was in the battle fronts at St. Mihiel and later in the Argonne Forest drive, where he was killed in action, November 1, 1918, by a high explosive shell. Was buried where he fell, later was reburied at the National Cemetery, Romane, France. Was brought back to the United States and buried at Erie, Kansas, October, 1921. His father, C. E. Willison, resides at Muskogee, Okla.

JOSEPH CLARENCE STARTZ

Entered the service September 19, 1917. Received first training at Camp Funston (Kansas) and Camp Doniphan (Oklahoma). Assigned to Co. "F," 110th Ammunition Train, 35th Division. Embarked for "overthere" May, 1918. Was taken sick on board ship with spinal meningitis and died May 25th, 1918. Was buried at sea. His mother, Mrs. Mary Startz, resides near Liberty, Kansas, and a brother, George Startz, resides in Parsons, Kansas.

OSCAR ROLAND BERRY

Entered the service September 21, 1917. In training at Camp Funston (Kansas). Assigned to Headquarters Co., 353rd Infantry, 89th Division. Went overseas with Division June, 1918. Served in the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives. Was killed in action in the Meuse-Argonne offensive November 5, 1918. Just six days before the armistice. His remains were brought home and buried October, 1921, with military honors, at Parsons, Kansas. His wife, Mrs. Ruby E. Berry, resides at Parsons, Kansas.

WILLIAM CARL BAXTER

Entered the service October 4, 1917. Was assigned to Co. "L," 353rd Infantry, 89th Division, Camp Funston (Kansas). While on furlough at Christmas, 1917, he contracted German measles and after three weeks at home returned to camp. In February, 1918, he was sent to an army hospital at Fort Riley to be treated for rheumatism, at which time he was taken down with spinal meningitis from which he died March 12, 1918. He was the first Labette County boy to give his life in the service. His remains were laid to rest at Powhatan, Kansas. His mother, Mrs. Jennie E. Baxter, resides at Waverly, Kansas.

ARTHUR J. CHANSLER

Entered the service June 23, 1918, was assigned to Headquarters Co., 30th Field Artillery, Camp Funston (Kansas). Served at regimental tailor. Contracted pneumonia and died January 8, 1919, at Base Hospital, Fort Riley (Kansas). Buried January 10, with military honors at Carpenter Cemetery, Osage Township, Labette County, Kansas. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Chansler, reside at Dennis, Kansas.

CORPORAL JOHN WILLIAM FOWLER

Entered the service September 20, 1917. Received his first training at Camp Funston (Kansas) with Co. H, 30th Infantry. Sailed for overseas February, 1918. Was in active service from the beginning of the American participation. It was on the morning of October 9, 1918, in the Meuse-Argonne offensive that he was killed in action. His father, W. A. Fowler, resides at Edna, Kansas.

IN FLANDERS FIELDS

In Flanders fields the poppies blow
Between the crosses, row on row,
That mark our place; and in the sky
The larks, still bravely singing, fly
Scarce heard amid the guns below.

We are the Dead. Short days ago
We lived, felt dawn, saw sunset glow,
Loved and were loved, and now we lie
In Flanders fields.

Take up our quarrel with the foe,
To you from failing hands we throw
The torch; be yours to hold it high.
If ye break faith with us who die
We shall not sleep, though poppies grow
In Flanders fields.

—John McCrae,
(Canadian Lieutenant Colonel, Medical Corps, who
died in his own hospital of pneumonia.)



1—SERGEANT-MAJOR EARL C. MILLICAN
 2—LIEUTENANT DAVID W. McCAIN
 3—HAROLD L. CHANDLER
 4—SERGEANT ROBERT L. McCLAIN

5—CURTIS ELDER BURRIS
 6—DAVID FRANK GOOD
 7—MISS LOURA DALE PERRY
 8—MRS. JOE GRAVES

SERGEANT-MAJOR EARL CROCKETT MILLICAN

Enlisted in the Aviation Branch of the service, December 29, 1917, at Kansas City, Mo. Was sent to Kelly Field (San Antonio, Texas) March, 1918. After reporting there was sent to the Western Coast for special Government service where he remained until May 18, 1918. Then entering the School of Military Aeronautics at Austin, Texas, he completed his course and received his diploma August 10, 1918. Was then sent to Camp Dick (Dallas, Texas). In September, 1918, he was selected for some special air service in France. Leaving Camp Dick September 20, 1918, was sent to Garden City, N. Y. Immediately after his arrival at Garden City he was made Sergeant-Major and was preparing for the overseas service when on October 1, he took influenza which developed into pneumonia and he died October 13, 1918. His remains were brought home to Lockhart, Texas, and buried October 19, 1918. His father, John W. Millican, resides at Lockhart, Texas.

LIEUTENANT DAVID W. McCLAIN

Enlisted in the U. S. Marine Corps December 21, 1911. Appointed Corporal July 17, 1913. Served on board the U. S. S. Rainbow, March 24, to December 23, 1914. During the year 1913, served in the Philippine Islands, and Peking, China. Was discharged from the service December 10, 1915. Later re-enlisted as a member of the 67th Co., 5th Regiment, U. S. Marines, with rank of 1st Lieutenant. Went overseas in 1917 with General Pershing. Was in the thick of the fighting from the first of the United States' participation in World War. In the fiercest battle of the war—the engagement at Chateau-Thierry, France, was one of the thirty of his company who came out of the battle uninjured. Was decorated for bravery by King George of England, and personally awarded the French Croix de Guerre and cited for bravery by the Marshall of France in leading his section to the attack of a Machine Gun nest near St. Etienne a Arnes October 4, 1918. Was wounded in this charge and died from his wounds October 5, 1918, at the age of twenty-seven years, seven months and twenty-one days. His remains were brought home and buried with military honors at Parsons, Kansas, August 7, 1921. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. McClain, reside at McCune, Kansas.

SERGEANT ROBERT L. McCLAIN

Enlisted in the U. S. Army at Pitcher, Okla. Was sent to Camp Travis (Texas). Assigned to Co. "A," 358th Infantry. Left for Camp Mills (N. Y.) June 9, 1918. Embarked from there June 20, 1918, for France, via England. Arrived in France July 7, 1918. Early in August was sent to the front, in the Toul sector. From that time on was in the thick of the battle. In September, 1918, served in the Argonne sector. Was wounded September 26, 1918, while going over the top in the Argonne Forest and died September 27, 1918. Aged twenty-two years, nine months and five days. Was buried in the National Cemetery at Toul, France. His remains were brought home and buried with military honors, at Parsons, Kansas, August 7, 1921. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. McClain, reside at McCune, Kansas.

HAROLD L. CHANDLER

Enlisted in the U. S. Army at San Antonio, Texas, August 15, 1917. Was assigned to 7th Service Co., Signal Corps, stationed at Fort Sam Houston (Texas). Later was transferred to Camp Stanley (Texas) for training. While in this camp contracted pneumonia and was taken to the Base Hospital at Fort Sam Houston (Texas). As a result of the sickness it was necessary to be operated on, which was done February 11, 1918. This operation did not relieve the condition and he underwent two more operations. After which he was disabled for active service and was discharged August 17, 1918. Continually growing worse he was sent to the U. S. Marine Hospital at St. Louis, Mo., where a fourth operation was performed, which apparently was a success. On November 25, 1918, signed up to take the Government Vocational Training and was sent to the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. Later was married at Ann Arbor, Mich. In December, 1919, he was again taken seriously ill, it being a renewal of the former condition of his lungs, and died January 9, 1920, and was buried at Battle Creek, Mich., where he is survived by his wife and one child (Harold Emery Chandler, who was born several months after his death). He was educated in the Parsons schools, graduating from the Parsons High School and taking a three-year course at the University of Kansas. His mother, Mrs. R. E. Chandler, resides at Parsons, Kansas.

DAVID FRANK GOOD

Entered the service June 1, 1917. Sent to Washington Barracks (Washington, D. C.) Assigned to Co. "F," Engineers, 1st Division. During entire period of service was in poor health, being confined to an army hospital at Fort Sheridan, when discharged September 19, 1920, and gradually declining until October 26, 1921, when he died in a hospital at Parsons, Kansas. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Good reside near Parsons, Kansas.

CURTIS ELDER BURRIS

Enlisted in the U. S. Navy May 18, 1918, at Kansas City, Mo. In training at Great Lakes (Ill.) Served on the Battleship Arkansas during the war. Was relieved from active service May 26, 1919. Returned home May 27, 1917, and was killed by a train at Chetopa, Kansas, six days later (June 2, 1919). He had one brother, Cecil Burris, who enlisted in the Army seven days (April 13, 1917) after the United States entered the World War, who with a widowed mother, Mrs. Lottie B. Burris, reside at Mound Valley, Kansas.



1—MRS. ELSIE HELLWIG MOORE
 2—MRS. GEORGE B. YOUNG
 3—MRS. SIDNEY GOTTLIEB
 4—MISS VESTA SMITH

5—MRS. FRANCES REYNOLDS
 6—MISS CORA M. MARSHALL
 7—MISS CORA SMITH
 8—MISS ELLA W. DRESSER

MRS. JOE GRAVES

From the time the Labette County Chapter Red Cross was organized Mrs. Graves was active in the Surgical Dressing Department, giving practically all of her time to this work and taking a leading part in other branches of Red Cross activities during the World War.

MISS LOURA DALE PERRY

Began active war work soon after the United States entered the world conflict. Working with the Women's Navy League until the organization of the Labette County Chapter, American Red Cross, for which she had been an enthusiastic worker. After its organization and the establishing of work rooms she took an active part in the making of surgical dressings. Having been appointed chairman of the Military Relief Committee Miss Perry began an energetic campaign to raise money for the building of a Canteen in Parsons, which resulted in the erecting of the Canteen "Hut" early in 1918. Miss Perry continued in the canteen work until her departure to Topeka, where she now resides.

MRS. FRANCES REYNOLDS

When the Labette County Chapter Red Cross decided that a Canteen in Parsons was very necessary to the comfort and welfare of the boys going into the service, Mrs. Reynolds actively assisted in that branch of the work, being Assistant Commandant from its start, later Chairman of Canteen work. And through the splendid management of this branch of the Red Cross, and the fine co-operation of its workers the people of Parsons are known from coast to coast for their wonderful hospitality.

MISS ELSIE CATHERINE HELLWIG

When the United States entered the World War, was active in war work at home, until in August, 1918, entered the Medical Department of the U. S. Army as Dietitian. On August 20, 1918, was assigned to the Base Hospital at Camp Shelby (Miss.) On February 12, 1919, was transferred to the U. S. Army General Hospital No. 39, at Long Beach, Long Island, N. Y. Was transferred then on March 19, 1919, to U. S. Army General Hospital No. 19 in North Carolina where she remained in continuous service until April 3, 1920. Present address, Oswego, Kansas.

MRS. SIDNEY GOTTLIEB

Always active in the Red Cross work from the time of organization of the Labette County Chapter and realizing the importance of a Canteen Service well maintained for the comfort of "our boys" passing through Parsons, took up this branch of the service. Having been appointed Captain of the Thursday team and continued in this capacity until the Canteen was closed. Present residence, Parsons, Kansas.

MISSSES CORA AND VESTA SMITH

The teachers of Parsons were from the very beginning busy doing war work in almost every capacity. Even though busily occupied with their school duties during the week days, gave their evenings and Sundays to the Red Cross work. The Sunday team of the Parsons Canteen was composed of teachers, headed by Miss Cora and Vesta Smith as Captains.

MISS ELLA W. DRESSER

Was in training as a nurse at Christ Hospital, Cincinnati, Ohio, when the United States entered the World War. Upon the completion of her course was sent to France as a Red Cross nurse, being overseas more than a year, a great deal of the time being stationed on the front, facing hardships and dangers until the "big job" was finished. Present residence is Hawaii. Her mother, Mrs. C. E. Gebhardt, resides at Chetopa, Kansas.

MISS CORA M. MARSHALL, R. N.

At all times active in Red Cross work, especially Home Hygiene and the care of the sick, which she did during the war period. Also working in the Surgical Dressing Department. Not realizing the coming need for nurses, the Labette County Chapter did not have a Chairman of this department until June, 1918, when Miss Marshall was appointed chairman. Beginning on June 5, 1918, with only three eligible nurses in Parsons, Miss Marshall, through her active campaign reported on October 8, 1918, that there were seventy-five nurses in Labette County holding diplomas, most all of whom offered their services, which, on account of the influenza epidemic then pending were badly needed for home service. Present address, Wichita, Kansas.

MRS. GEORGE B. YOUNG

As a member of the Monday Team and later Captain of the Saturday Team of the Parsons Canteen during the World War and afterward the home coming of "our boys," Mrs. Young had opportunity for observing the wonderful service of this branch of the Red Cross, and was always an enthusiastic and loyal worker in the thought that the boys were appreciative and deserving of this effort.



1—MRS. BELLE EMERY

2—MRS. E. W. BOARDMAN

3—MRS. J. M. KERSEY

4—MRS. J. F. REILY

5—MRS. H. A. MEDARIS

6—MISS LAURA ARBEGAST

7—MRS. G. W. GADDIS

8—MRS. ROSA PATRICK

MRS. E. W. BOARDMAN

Before organization of the Labette County Chapter, Red Cross, war work was done by the Women's Navy League in which Mrs. Boardman was always active. Real production began when the workrooms were established and squads selected for the different days of the week. Mrs. Boardman being chosen as instructor for the knitting departments, serving three days a week in this work. Being appointed city chairman of the Conservation Department that work began early and in earnest, a few items of their work was the gathering of thousands of pounds of clothing for the destitute families of Belgium, linen for the Red Cross hospitals in France, fruit pits and nut shells for the manufacture of carbon for gas masks, tinfoil and platinum, magazines and old papers. When the Parsons Canteen was established Mrs. Boardman took an active part in that branch of the Red Cross work. Like a great many of our women folk, Mrs. Boardman was from the beginning of the war willing and ready to do anything that would add to the comfort of "our boys" in the service and those dependent upon them.

MRS. J. F. REILY

Labette County Chapter were indeed fortunate in the fact that they did not have to wait weeks after organization to have the proper teacher in the Surgical Dressing Department. As Mrs. Reily had only recently moved to Parsons after doing months of such Red Cross work in St. Louis, and taking charge of this department the work on surgical dressings began just twelve days after the Chapter was organized, being assisted by many faithful and devoted workers this department continued actively until the conclusion of hostilities, having made 189,850 surgical dressings. Mrs. Reily visited other cities in the interest of the Chapter at her own expense. During the influenza epidemic Mrs. Reily served as chairman of the Nursing Relief Committee and was untiring in her work during these trying days. At present Mrs. Reily is chairman of the Division Activities and doing a fine work among the needy of this vicinity.

MRS. ROSA PATRICK

Chairman Civilian Relief Committee since the organization of the Red Cross. The Home Service Section of this branch was the division most active during the war. Members of the committee who gave freely of their services were Mrs. E. D. Matsler, C. A. Doughman, and M. A. Arnett. After the Peace Time program was adopted, the following were added: Miss Kate Ferguson, Mrs. W. H. Martin, Mrs. C. M. Hoes, and Mrs. W. C. McKee, who had charge of City Relief. The giving of financial aid formed only a minor part of the work of the committee during war times. Assisting to secure delayed allotments and allowances, making application for allowance for children born after the father entered the service, trying to get mail through to service men and from them to their families, visiting bereaved families, making affidavits for securing discharged of men whose home conditions had changed, investigating claims for discharge, securing lists of names of men in service, casualties, etc. After the signing of the armistice the character of service changed, but has continued to the present time. It has included making claim for back pay, assisting in making claims for compensation, admission to hospitals, bonuses, the difference between 3½ cent and 5 cent travel pay, helping to trace men missing from their homes, assisting stranded soldiers to their homes, and their families to join them when they secured positions in other places.

MRS. J. M. KERSEY

Took an active part in the organization of Red Cross Chapter for Labette County, also taking part in the Belgian Relief work which consisted of gathering clothing, etc., for the destitute and war ridden people of Belgium. When the Parsons Canteen "Hut" was erected and teams selected for conducting the work Mrs. Kersey became a member of the Monday team, continuing in this service until the closing of the Canteen late in 1919.

MRS. H. A. MEDARIS

With the organization of the Labette County Chapter, Red Cross, was selected as a member of the first Executive Committee, having been an ardent worker for a Red Cross Chapter in Parsons, and continuing to do everything possible to further the work. Having charge of Women's Work and a member of the Conservation Committee which did such fine work in Labette County, and also many other important features of the Red Cross work.

MRS. B. W. GADDIS

Like many other Parsons women did everything possible to add to the comfort of "our boys." Tuesday, the entire day, being set aside for sewing for the Red Cross. When the Canteen was completed was appointed Captain of the Wednesday team and continued in that capacity until the Canteen was closed.

MRS. BELLE EMERY

From the time it was decided to have a Canteen in Parsons, was active in assisting with this branch and when the "Hut" was completed and the "boys" passing through Parsons found an always well supplied and splendidly maintained Canteen, was one of the workers in this department who assisted continuously until the Canteen was closed. At the present is doing visiting, social and general welfare work for the Red Cross.

MISS LAURA ARBEGAST

Always an enthusiastic worker and taking an active part in the organization of the Red Cross workrooms. Being appointed chief assistant in the Surgical Dressing work had charge of purchasing of supplies in this department, and taking part in other branches of Red Cross work during the war.



1—LIEUTENANT HARRY E. GABRIEL
 2—LIEUTENANT AMBA C. MANN
 3—MAJOR E. W. KOONTZ
 4—LIEUTENANT PIERRE M. KIMBALL

5—CAPTAIN R. C. MEEK
 6—WEBSTER W. KIMBALL
 7—CAPTAIN CLARENCE WITT
 8—CAPTAIN CHARLES D. STEELE

LIEUTENANT PIERRE M. KIMBALL

Organized Motor Truck Co. No. 10, which consisted of men from Parsons, Oswego and Chetopa, in July, 1917. In August, 1917, Motor Truck Co. No. 10 was consolidated with and was known as Truck No. 2; a part of the 117th (all Kansas) Ammunition Train, 42nd (Rainbow) Division. With this Division, Lieutenant Kimball was stationed at Camp Mills, Long Island, N. Y., where for three months they were in vigorous training. Sailing from Hoboken, N. J., October 31, 1917, for service in France. During the voyage were attacked by enemy submarines, however, without loss. On the arrival in France was stationed at Camp Coetquidan for more training behind the lines. On February 27, 1918, went into the front lines in the Luneville sector. And from that time on was in active front line service, taking part in the Baccarat sector, Champagne sector, the famous Marne and Chateau-Thierry defensive (where the American boys saved the day), the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives and after the signing of the Armistice went with the regiment to Germany in the Army of Occupation. Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

CAPTAIN RICHARD C. MEEK

Enlisted April 9, 1917. Sent to Officers Training Camp, Fort Riley, May 15, 1917. Commissioned 2d Lieutenant August, 1917. Commissioned 1st Lieutenant July, 1918. Commissioned Captain, August, 1918. With 164th Depot Brigade August, 1917, to August, 1918. Organized and commanded Co. H 69th U. S. Infantry, August, 1918, to October, 1918. Commanded Co. A, 41st U. S. Infantry, October, 1918, to November, 1918. Commanded 15th Battalion, 164th Depot Brigade, November, 1918, to December, 1918. Bayonet instructor 10th Division August, 1918, to October, 1918. Member 89th Division football team 1917. Captain and coach 10th Division football team, 1918. Discharged December 4, 1918. Delegate, Parsons Post No. 56, American Legion, State Convention at Wichita, 1919; Pittsburg, 1920; Hutchinson, 1921. Department Executive Committeeman, 1919; National Executive Committeeman, 1921; Alternate National Executive Committeeman, 1920. Commander Parsons Post No. 56, American Legion, 1921. Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

WEBSTER W. KIMBALL

April, 1917, applied for admission to first Officers Training Camp at Fort Riley, Kansas. August 27, 1917, entered second Officers Training Camp at Fort Sheridan, Ill.; completed course of instruction. December 14, 1917, enlisted in aviation branch of U. S. Naval Reserve Force at Base No. 6, New York City. December 31, 1917, detailed to Pensacola, Florida, for active duty. January, 1918, transferred to naval base at Hampton Roads, Va., for further duty. July, 1918, detached and sent to Naval Aviation Training School at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass., for instruction. November 26, 1919, released from active duty in the U. S. Naval Reserve Force, May, 1920, honorably discharged. Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

CAPTAIN CLARENCE WITT

Enrolled in the first Officers Training Camp at Fort Roots (Little Rock, Arkansas) May 10, 1917. Commissioned Captain of Infantry August 15, 1917. Assigned to duty with the 32nd Division at Waco, Texas. October 30, 1917, transferred to 39th Division at Camp Beauregard (La.) in command of Co. M, 153rd Infantry. Arrived overseas August 18, 1918. After the armistice was assigned to duty at Brest, France, until June 20, 1919. Discharged at Hoboken, N. J., June 29, 1919. Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

CAPTAIN CHARLES D. STEELE

Enlisted July 15, 1917. Commissioned 1st Lieutenant of Artillery July 17, 1917. Assigned to duty with 117th Ammunition Train, 42nd Division (Rainbow). Sailed from New York for France, October 31, 1917. Transferred to Adjutant General Department Base Headquarters, Base Section 1, A. E. F., February 20, 1918. Commissioned Captain A. S. C. February 15th, 1919. Discharged June 14, 1919. Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

MAJOR E. W. KOONTZ

Was with the 314th Ammunition Train, 89th Division. Stationed at Camp Funston (Kansas) pending orders to sail for France. Landed in France June, 1918, and was stationed at Camp de Souge until the Division was ordered into the battle area. Participated in the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives and in the occupation of Germany. Returned to United States with the Division. Still has a commission as Major F. A., U. S. A. Present residence, 2355 Emerson St., Denver, Colo.

LIEUTENANT AMBA C. MANN

Enlisted in Co. F, 14th Infantry, U. S. A., March 28, 1899. Sent to Manila, Phillipine Islands, May 29, 1899. Participated in battles, skirmishes and expeditions during 1899. With China Relief Expedition, 1900. In battle of Pie Tsang, China, August 5, 1900. Battle of Yang Tsun, August 6, 1900. Battle and capture of Peking, China, August 14, 1900. Battle and capture of Gates and Wall, Peking, China (Imperial City) August 15, 1900. Returned to Manila from China, November 14, 1900. Arrived in United States from Manila, August 21, 1901. Visited Nagasaki, Yokohama and Tokio, Japan, Honolulu and Hawaii. Discharged at Fort Snelling (Minn.), March 27, 1902. Commissioned 2nd Lieutenant 54th Engineers, U. S. Army, August 5, 1918. Sailed for France, August 24, 1918. Railroad transportation officer for 34th Division, in France, September 15, to November 30, 1918. Then assigned to 65th Engineers as assistant master mechanic. June 20, 1919, assigned for duty with 52nd T. C. and left France for United States, arriving home July 2, 1919. Discharged at Camp Upton (New York), July 10, 1919. Post Commander Veterans of Foreign Wars. Present address, Parsons, Kansas.



1—CAPTAIN CHESTER R. MILHAM
2—CAPTAIN GEORGE R. WHITE
3—LIEUTENANT RUSSELL F. MILHAM
4—LIEUTENANT ALVA C. WIMMER

5—CAPTAIN GEORGE A. LANDES
6—LIEUTENANT NORMAN B. FALL
7—LIEUTENANT JOHN W. TINDER
8—LIEUTENANT RAYMOND CAMPBELL

LIEUTENANT HARRY E. GABRIEL

Enlisted in the Spanish-American War July 8, 1898. Assigned to the Signal Corps Service and sent to Washington, D. C. Advanced to Corporal, then Sergeant. Served in the Philippines, Porto Rica and Cuba. Discharged when peace was declared and Volunteer Army disbanded in November, 1898.

Enlisted in the Army when the United States entered the World War. Commissioned 1st Lieutenant of Engineers. After a short period of training at Fort Leavenworth (Kansas) was assigned to 21st Engineers, at Camp Grant (Illinois). Sailed from New York with regiment December 26, 1917. Landed in France January 10, 1918. Was severely injured on the trip "over there." Confined to Naval Hospital at Brest, France, until April, 1918; later sent to Paris, France. Joined his regiment at Sorev, Meuse, April 16th, 1918. Participated in first real engagement that night when the Germans attempted to run the men of the 29th Division out of their trenches near Xivery en Marve. The Germans were repulsed with heavy losses. From April 18, 1918, to close of the war participated in the battles at Baccaret, Mandres, Beaumont, Belleville Flirey, Sichprey, and the St. Mihiel offensive, going as far as St. Benoit, Thiacourt, Pannes and Bonillonville. On October 2, 1918, was ordered to accompany the troops of the 1st Army into the Meuse-Argonne and participated in the battles of Montfaucon, Cierges, Romange, Londre, St. George, Avacourt, Esnes, going into the Dun-sur-Meuse, Bruielles and across the Meuse. Returned to the United States June 10, 1919. Discharged July 5, 1919. Present address, 1065 McLemore Ave., Memphis, Tenn.

LIEUTENANT RAYMOND CAMPBELL

Enlisted in first Officers' Training Camp, Fort Riley (Kansas) May 12, 1917. Commissioned 2nd Lieutenant, Field Artillery, U. S. Army, August 15, 1917. Assigned to Battery "C," 340th Field Artillery, 89th Division, Camp Funston (Kansas), September 2, 1917. Sailed for overseas June 12, 1918. Entered School of Fire, Camp de Songe, France, August 15, 1918. Entered St. Mihiel sector September 16, 1918. Participated in the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives. Went with 89th Division in the occupation of Germany. Detailed as instructor in Divisional Agricultural School, Hermeskeil, Germany, February 26, 1919. Returned to United States June 11, 1919. Discharged at Camp Funston (Kansas), June 29, 1919. Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

LIEUTENANT RUSSELL F. MILHAM

Enlisted June 3, 1917, in 1st Kansas Cavalry as Sergeant. Appointed 2nd Lieutenant June, 1917. Graduated from Balloon School (Omaha, Neb.) May 3, 1918. Sailed for overseas May 30, 1918. Battle engagements: Vosges sector, August 23 to September 6, 1918; St. Mihiel sector September 7 to September 12, 1918; Meuse-Argonne September 26 to October 9, 1918; Sommoedeau sector October 12 to 17, 1918. One gold wound chevron authorized. One gold war service chevron authorized.

CAPTAIN CHESTER RICHARD MILHAM

Enlisted in the U. S. Marine Corps August 28, 1917, at St. Louis, Mo. Served in France with the American Expeditionary Force during the World War. Present address, Santa Barbara, California.

LIEUTENANT JOHN W. TINDER

Enlisted in Medical Corps, U. S. Army, July 10, 1917. Sent to Fort Riley (Kansas), August 10, 1917. Then sent to Camp Cody (New Mexico), September 10, 1917, for service in Base Hospital in Division of Head Surgery. February, 1918, was attached to 109th Sanitary Train, with which was sent to Camp Dix (N. J.) August, 1918. Remaining there six weeks preparatory to going overseas. Sailed October 12, 1918, arriving in Liverpool, England, October 24. Landed at La Harve, France, November 2. From La Harve was sent to Nantes, France, to take charge of Convalescent Camp. This camp being abandoned, was sent to Bordeaux, France, remaining there until returning to America, July, 1919. Stationed at Camp Dix (N. J.), for two months examining discharged troops. September, 1919, was sent to Fort D. A. Russell (Cheyenne, Wyo.), in charge of eye, ear, nose and throat work. Later was sent to Camp Bragg (N. Car.), remaining there until discharged from the service, November 30, 1920. Present address, Indianapolis, Indiana.

LIEUTENANT ALVA C. WIMMER

Entered the service September 19, 1917. Sent to Camp Travis (Texas). Assigned to Headquarters Co., 358th Infantry, 90th Division. Promoted to Corporal, then Sergeant, then to 1st Sergeant. Sailed for France June 20, 1918. Promoted to 2nd Lieutenant of Infantry November 11th, 1918. Discharged from the service July 11, 1919, at Camp Pike (Arkansas). Present address, Tulsa, Oklahoma.

CAPTAIN GEORGE A. LANDES

Entered the service and commissioned Captain February 7, 1918. Assigned to Medical Officers Training Camp at Camp Greenleaf, Chickamauga Park (Ga.). After four weeks was transferred to General Hospital No. 14, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., as ophthalmologist. Also did special work on plastic surgery of the head and face. Just one day before the signing of the armistice was ordered to go to Hoboken, N. J., to embark for overseas. These orders were revoked on account of conclusion of the war. Discharged at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., December 20, 1918. Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

LIEUTENANT NORMAN B. FALL

Enlisted in Medical Corps, U. S. Army. Commissioned 1st Lieutenant December 4, 1917. Active service at Fort Riley (Kansas), Jefferson Barracks (Mo.), Del Rio, Texas, Base Hospital at Camp Bowie (Texas) and Fort Sill (Oklahoma). Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

CAPTAIN GEORGE R. WHITE

Entered the service June 30, 1918. Assigned to the Base Hospital at Kelly Field (San Antonio, Texas). Previous to entering the service in the Army was from the beginning of the war active in all branches of "Home Service" work, Red Cross, County Council of Defense, Liberty Bond drives, and any service that would promote greater Americanism and add more comfort to "our boys." Discharged from the service January 13, 1920. Present address, Parsons, Kansas.



1—ROBERT E. MACLEAN
2—CAPTAIN GEORGE KARR
3—CAPTAN PAUL CHRISTMAN
4—CAPTAIN ED. EERO

5—B. T. STONE
6—LIEUTENANT MILLARD KOHLER
7—LIEUTENANT C. N. PETTY
8—CAPTAIN JOHN C. CORNELL

CAPTAIN ED BERO

When the United States entered the World War, having passed the age of military participation, offered his services—time and money—to his country's call. Became an enthusiastic war worker in all branches of home service, especially the Red Cross. Not content to see others accepted and sent overseas, he decided to "go over" at his own expense, that he might be of greater service to those in arms who were struggling in the trenches in the cause of humanity and democracy. On March 30, 1918, he left for France, leaving a good business, his wife and daughter and went at his own expense. His father was a native Belgian and he speaking the French language fluently was doubly welcome by the Red Cross, spreading good cheer and encouraging "the boys" in the hospitals, rest camps, front lines and any place he could do good. He was sleeping in an open field, bunked with George Karr, when a bomb from a German Airmen burst nearby, blowing them out of bed. Fortunately, he was uninjured. His cheerful personality, genial smile and willing hand especially adapted him for this service. Returned home February 24, 1919. Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

CAPTAIN GEORGE KARR

Was from the entrance of the United States in the World War active at all times in war work. When the Red Cross Chapter was organized for Labette County part in its organization, serving as the first secretary (until his departure for France). In the thought that he could be of more service to the country and add more comfort and cheer to the "boys" in the service, decided to go overseas. Sailing for France December 27, 1917, to become a Searcher with the American Red Cross, which took him right up to the front lines, where he was constantly under enemy fire. In July, 1917, while sleeping in an open field was seriously wounded by a bomb dropped from a "Hun's" airplane. After remaining in a hospital a short time returned to the front lines where he did his utmost for the comfort of our boys. He left a comfortable home and a fine business and paid all of his expenses. After being wounded the second time and unable to do further work returned home and was discharged February 19, 1919.

ROBERT E. MACLEAN

Was pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church when he was called overseas as Religious Secretary for work among the Chinese Labor Battalions in France, in the summer of 1918. Having been a missionary in China for eight years he had peculiar qualifications for the work, and was appointed to Calais, France, the largest and most important Chinese camp in the British Army, before leaving Parsons. With hosts of others, there was long delay in procuring the necessary passports, so it was not until December 2, 1918, that he sailed for France, arriving at Calais on Christmas day of that year. The demobilization of the Chinese Labor Battalions having begun in the very early spring of 1919, and the arrival of numbers of workers from the mission fields of China, it was possible for him to return to his church in Parsons, being honorably discharged from the service April 18, 1919.

CAPTAIN JOHN C. CORNELL

Organized Field Hospital No. 2, Kansas, and mustered into State Service May 31, 1917. In command till July 15, 1917; mustered into Federal Service August 5, 1917; detached duty August 6, 1917, to August 22, 1917, Coffeyville, Kansas, Co. A, 3rd Kansas Infantry, and Troop D, 1st Kansas Cavalry. In command Field Hospital No. 140, former Kansas No. 2, from August 23, 1917, to November 10, 1917. Adjutant Field Hospital 140, December 10, 1917, to March 20, 1918. Overseas School Detachment March 20, 1918, enroute to France. Sailed March 29, 1918; arrived Brest April 13, 1918; detailed instruction 42nd Division, April 24, 1918, to May 3, 1918. Detailed for duty with British 3rd Army, 30th Division, 98th Field Ambulance, from May 9, 1918, to June 12, 1918. Rejoined Division June 12, 1918, 140th Field Hospital, until July 8th, transferred Field Hospital 137 and placed in command detachment Field Hospital 139 Ambulance Co. 140. Operated Hospital Le Menel till July 26th. July 26th in charge of detachment 138th Co., 137th Field Hospital, 1 platoon, 115th Eng. till August 24, 1918, at Kruth, Vosges. Returned Field Hospital 137 in St. Mihiel (Reserve) until September 25, 1918. Appointed Assistant Division Surgical Shock Officer. Served in this capacity till October 3, 1918, through Argonne offensive. Promoted to Captain November 14, 1918. Returned to Field Hospital 137 for duty until February 24, 1919. Transferred 110th Field Signal Battalion as Regimental Surgeon. Served as surgeon 110th Field Signal Battalion until May 24, 1919, when mustered out with Division.

LIEUTENANT C. N. PETTY

Commissioned 1st Lieutenant Medical Corps, 15th Division September 24, 1918. Was stationed at Camp Logan (Houston, Texas). Discharged from the service December 10, 1918. Previous to entering the service was active in war work at home where he has resided for twenty-five years. At this time is Post Commander American Legion at Altamont, also Chairman County Committee, American Legion. Present address, Altamont, Kansas.

CAPTAIN PAUL CHRISTMAN

Commissioned Captain Medical Corps, U. S. Army, September 13, 1917. Assigned to Surgical Section, Base Hospital, Fort Riley (Kansas). March 23, 1918, was transferred to Jefferson Barracks (St. Louis, Mo.) in the Surgical Section, Base Hospital. Discharged from service December 11, 1918. Present address, Wichita, Kansas.

LIEUTENANT MILLARD KOHLER

Enlisted July 1, 1917, with Motor Co. No. 10, Kansas Ammunition Train. Second enlistment, reported at Fort Logan (Colo.) Transferred to 115th Cavalry and stationed at Fort D. A. Russell (Cheyenne, Wyo.), then transferred to Officers' Training School at Camp Pike (Ark.). Commissioned 2nd Lieutenant of Infantry October 15, 1918, and stationed at Camp Sherman (Ohio). Present address, Parsons, Kansas.



1—DR. E. W. BOARDMAN
 2—DR. J. M. KERSEY
 3—DR. S. A. MUNNEKE
 4—GEORGE T. HOWSER

5—JOHN F. BARNHILL
 6—J. F. STEELE
 7—WILLIAM T. NELIGH
 8—O. GOSSARD

DR. E. W. BOARDMAN

When the United States entered the World War Dr. Boardman offered his services to the Government in any capacity. The military age limit being a barrier in the combat branch of the service, he went into the war work at home from the start. Doing welfare work, taking part in the Liberty Loan drives, doing civilian relief work, encouraging greater Americanism, cheering the "boys" who were leaving for the service, keeping the spirit of home folk alive, assisting and co-operating with public health officials, and when the Labette County Chapter, American Red Cross, was organized was one of the active workers, being elected the first chairman of the Chapter and continuing in that capacity until 1920, during which time he gave practically all of his time to the Red Cross and other war work, not only being the directing head of practically all the Red Cross work but actively engaged in its execution, especially civilian relief, organizing branches and auxiliaries, conducting the various drives, assisting in the Canteen work, directing the nursing department during the influenza epidemic, conducting memorial services and any other help that would promote the war work in this community.

DR. J. M. KERSEY

When the United States entered the World War Dr. Kersey offered his services to the Government in any capacity that would assist in downing the Kaiser, being especially desirous of entering the service as Chaplain. After weeks of waiting, he went to Fort Riley, Kansas, hoping that through the assistance of Army officer friends, he would succeed in securing the appointment. However, the set rules of the Army regarding age limits for combat service could not be overcome and he was denied the privilege of serving his country in a capacity that he was unusually well qualified to fill. Unsuccessful in his one ambition Dr. Kersey returned to Parsons undaunted and entered actively into the war work at home. Taking part in all drives, assisting in Red Cross activities of all kinds, especially in the Conservation Department where the Labette County Chapter rendered a fine account in gathering clothing for the Belgium destitute, he being county chairman of the committee. The crowning effort of Dr. Kersey was his masterful oration at the first Memorial service for our departed Heroes, held at Oswego, Kansas, September 29, 1918, at which practically the entire population of Labette County attended. With the ending of the war Dr. Kersey continued in active peace time Red Cross work and is chairman of the Labette County Chapter at the present time.

O. GOSSARD

Taking up the war work in Labette County at the very first, Mr. Gossard had a great deal to do in organizing the various branches of home service in the county. Being appointed Chairman of the County Council of Defense he organized not only each town in the county but had live working organizations in every school district. As the war progressed and greater effort on the part of every citizen was necessary Mr. Gossard cheerfully gave up his business to give all of his time to aiding the Government in winning the war, accepting the chairmanship of the Fuel Administration, Food Administration, Liberty Bond and Baby Bond drives, all of which were 100 per cent conducted. In the Liberty and Baby Bond drives Labette County far exceeded its quotas. Under the County Council of Defense Administration the work of creating a greater Americanism, greater savings, more production and less slackerism (there was but little in Labette County) was very successfully executed. Besides being the directing head of these organizations in the county, Mr. Gossard took an active part in the Red Cross work, and is at this time a member of the Executive Board of the Labette County Chapter and doing peace time work in the community. Mr. Gossard resides at Oswego, Kansas.

J. F. BARNHILL

When the Junior Branch of the Labette County Chapter, Red Cross, was organized early in December, 1917, Mr. Barnhill was appointed chairman, and soon had this branch actively engaged in doing war work. They participated in every drive for the Red Cross war funds and Liberty and Baby Bonds, made boxes for the Red Cross, assisted in making garments for the destitute in Belgium and did valuable work in assisting the Conservation Department. Mr. Barnhill, being Superintendent of the Parsons Schools, introduced and directed thrift among the pupils, encouraged conservation and economy with the result the Parsons Schools purchased more Liberty Bonds and Thrift Stamps than in any city its size in the State. Mr. Barnhill was active in every war activity in the community.

J. F. STEELE

Was one of the war workers in this community that was ready at all times to assist in putting Labette County "over the top" 100%. Being in the banking business especially adapted him for work in the Liberty Loan and Red Cross war fund drives of which he rendered valuable assistance.

WILLIAM T. NELIGH

From the entrance of the United States in the World War until its conclusion was actively engaged in doing war work. Assisting the Red Cross, taking part in the Liberty Bond and Red Cross war fund drives and County Council of Defense and other war activities.

REV. STADO A. MUNNEKE, D. D.

Like a great many of our ministers, Dr. Munneke realized early in the war the importance of keeping the morale among our home folks in high spirits as well as among the boys in the service. With this in mind there were few Sundays, in his sermons, during the war that he did not try in some way to put courage and determination in the hearts of the people and a just pride they should feel in having sons serve their country in the great American Army that was fighting for the cause of humanity. Dr. Munneke also spent a great deal of his time in speaking for the Red Cross and Y. M. C. A. and assisted in the work of the Legal Advisory Board in this county.



1—CLAUDE H. ERVIN
 2—C. V. COGGINS
 3—CECIL BURRIS
 4—HOWARD G. CAVE

5—GEORGE F. JEPSON
 6—JOSEPH F. SHAFFER
 7—LEONARD RUDE
 8—ROY BARNETT

GEORGE T. HOWSER

General Secretary Y. M. C. A., Parsons, Kansas, during the war period. Co-operated with all agencies for providing funds for welfare work with soldiers "at home and over there." Aided in all sales of Government bond issues. Member of State Personnel Board of the Y. M. C. A. to aid in securing men for overseas warfare work. Executive of the Board of Directors of the local Y. M. C. A. who tendered the recruits the use of "Y" privileges and building during entire encampment period in Parsons. Was Train Secretary out of Parsons for soldiers enroute to cantonments, north, south and east, traveling several thousand miles. Speaker at "Y" meetings in cantonments in Kansas, Texas and California. Co-operated with Parsons Chapter of Red Cross in Canteen work, especially on trains approaching Parsons, and on depot platforms. Aided also in financial campaigns. Co-operated for one month with "Y" Soldier Transportation Service in New York City, and between Hoboken and Long Island. Was Train Secretary for the "Y" for 500 men from Camp Upton, Long Island, to Camp Funston. While there was neither National nor State Employment Service, directed free "Y" employment service for ex-service men in Southeast Kansas. Following armistice directed "Y" educational work for exservice men in four counties of Southeast Kansas. Directed the distribution of 35,000 pieces of United States Public Health literature in Parsons and Labette County. Co-operated with State Board of Public Health in its work with boys through its health-lecture program. Mr. Howser is at this time, and has been during the past year, serving the interests of ex-service men in eight hospitals of St. Louis, Mo.

C. V. COGGINS

Was not only active in Red Cross work during the war period, but was a leader in his district in all five Liberty Loan drives. Was one of the sixteen petitioners for the Labette County Chapter, Red Cross.

LEONARD RUDE

It was just two weeks after organizing the Labette County Chapter, Red Cross, that the Labette City branch was organized. Mr. Rude being selected chairman, was an active worker for the Red Cross, also taking a leading part in all branches of war work in that community. Is chairman of the Labette City branch at the present time.

GEORGE F. JEPSON

From the beginning of hostilities, Mr. Jepson took an active part in war work in Mound Valley and vicinity and continued until the war was concluded. And since that time has been actively associated with the Red Cross, being Chairman of the Mound Valley branch at this time and Secretary of the Mound Valley branch of the Y. M. C. A.

JOSEPH F. SHAFFER

Entered the service September 9, 1917. In training at Camp Funston (Kansas). Assigned to 353rd Infantry, 89th Division. Sailed for overseas with the Division May, 1918. Served in France in Regimental Intelligence Section, 353rd Infantry, as observer. Was in the Lucey sector, St. Mihiel offensive, Meuse-Argonne drive and the Army of Occupation in Germany. Entitled to wear two gold service chevrons. Discharged at Camp Funston (Kansas). Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

CORPORAL CLAUDE H. ERVIN

Entered the service October 4, 1917. In training at Camp Funston (Kansas). Assigned to Headquarters Co., 353rd Infantry, 89th Division. Sailed for France with the Division via Halifax and England, May, 1918. Landed at La Harve June 22, 1918. Saw service in the Lucey sector, St. Mihiel offensive, Meuse-Argonne offensive and occupation of Germany. Discharged at Camp Funston (Kansas). Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

HOWARD GROVE CAVE

Entered the service September 9, 1917. In training at Camp Funston (Kansas). Assigned to Co. "K" 353rd Infantry, 89th Division. Sailed for overseas from New York June 4, 1918, in U. S. S. Pyrrhus. Landed at Liverpool, England, June 16, 1918, and went immediately to France where was in intensive training behind the lines from June 25, to August 25, 1918. Took part in the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives and the Army of Occupation in Germany. Sailed from Brest, France, for United States May 14, 1919. Landed May 21, 1919. Discharged June 2, 1919. Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

CECIL BURRIS

Enlisted in the U. S. Army April 13, 1917. Was in training at Fort Bliss (Texas), Fort Douglas (Utah) and Fort Riley (Kansas), in the Medical Corps. Later was transferred to Base Hospital at Camp Grant (Illinois) for service. Sailed for overseas May, 1918, and served in France until conclusion of the war. Was discharged at Camp Funston (Kansas) June 24, 1919. Present address, Mound Valley, Kansas.

ROY BARNETT

Entered the service June 22, 1918. Was discharged January 25, 1919. Present address, Altamont, Kansas.



1—ROY F. O'BRIEN
2—C. O. DANIELS
3—MURRAY C. CAMPBELL
4—FLOYD F. FRAME

5—HAROLD J. PROVOST
6—JAMES A. KIKER
7—JOHN S. GRIDLEY
8—ARTHUR R. THOMPSON

LIEUTENANT JAMES A. KIKER

Entered the service September 19, 1917. In training at Camp Funston (Kansas). Assigned to Headquarters Co., 353rd Infantry, 89th Division. Appointed Sergeant December 1, 1917. Sailed overseas June 4, 1918. Trained in 2nd Corps Army Engineers' Training School, Chatteon-Sur-Seine, France. In charge of Pioneer Platoon Headquarters' Co., 353rd Infantry, 89th Division. Participated in occupation of Lucy sector, St. Mihiel offensive, Meuse-Argonne offensive. Detailed to Officers Training School at La Valbonne (Aisne) France. Recommended and passed examination for 2nd Lieutenant in the O. R. C., January 17, 1919. Landed in New York from overseas June 18, 1919. Discharged at Camp Funston (Kansas) June 28, 1919. Present address, Oswego, Kansas.

SERGEANT ROY F. O'BRIEN

From August, 1917, to May, 1918, at Dennis, Kansas, served as Chairman for Osage township, including Dennis, for Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., Liberty Loan, and other patriotic drives. Entered the service at Cherryvale, Kansas, on May 15, 1918, and was sent to the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan for two months course in Radio. Later served in the Signal Corps at Fort Benjamin Harrison (Indiana), Fort Leavenworth (Kansas) and Camp Meade (Maryland). On October 1, 1918, was appointed Sergeant of the Fourth Training Battalion, Signal Corps, at Fort Leavenworth (Kansas), which rank was held at the time of honorable discharge at Camp Funston (Kansas) on January 17, 1919. Present address, Chetopa, Kansas.

MURRAY C. CAMPBELL

Enlisted in the U. S. Navy August 5, 1918, at Joplin, Mo. Passed the required examination given there, going then on August 7th to St. Louis for second and final examination. Leaving for Mare Island (California) to become a rookie "Gob" in Uncle Sam's Navy. Was a seaman while there, remaining until the following January. Then transferred to the "Blackgang" (firemen) being put on a draft for the East Coast, going to Hampton Roads, Va., remaining there for three weeks, then transferred to the U. S. S. Maine where the test was made while sailing for Cuba; cruised in Southern waters for over six weeks, coming back to the States to put in at Philadelphia Navy Yard. Three days later sailed for "somewhere." On April 11th sailed from Hoboken, N. J., for Brest, France, on the U. S. S. George Washington. After arrival at Brest was stationed at Base No. 5 for few weeks. May 5th the U. S. S. Imperator was brought down from Germany to which was assigned and steamed from Brest, France, on May 15th with over 15,000 troops, nurses and officers. Then made continuous trips from Hoboken, N. J., to Brest, France, until August 10, 1919, transporting our men back to the United States. From August 10th until September 25th lay docked at Pier 4, Hoboken, N. J., waiting further orders. Discharged from service on September 26, 1919, at St. Louis, Mo. Present address, Oswego, Kansas.

JOHN S. GRIDLEY

Enlisted in the U. S. Marine Corps at Philadelphia, Pa., June 27, 1917. Served with Co. F, Recruit Depot, Philadelphia, Pa., and Winthrop, Md.; 3rd Co., 1st Regiment, Philadelphia, Pa.; 140th Co., 3rd Replacement Battalion, Quantico, Va.; U. S. S. Henderson; Pontanezen Barracks (Brest, France), and Chatillon, France; 134th Co., 2nd Replacement Battalion, Grand Champ, France; 49th Co. 5th Regiment, Lucy, par Chauteau Thierry; Headquarters, 1st Battalion, Lucy, France; 49th Co. 5th Regiment, Sarcy, France. In hospital at Jouy sur Marn, Coulommiers, Bazoilles and Tille. Replacement Camp, Maron, France. Headquarters 5th Regiment, Manonville, 49th Co., 5th Regiment at Monte le Vignoble and Courtisols, France. Seriously wounded near Somme-Py., France, October 4, 1918. In French Hospital "H. O. E." at de Vetry par Bussy-Lettree. Then to Base Hospitals at Limoges and Bordeaux, France. Returned to United States on U. S. S. Powhatan, U. S. Naval Hospitals at Hampton Roads, Va., and Philadelphia, Pa. Discharged at Philadelphia, Pa., June 25, 1919. Present address, Norfolk, Va.

CORPORAL HAROLD J. PROVOST

Enlisted in U. S. Army April 16, 1917. Assigned to Co. "F," 37th Regiment, C. A. C. Served in France in A. E. F. Now with 2th Infantry at Camp Travis (Texas). Residence, Parsons, Kansas.

FLOYD F. FRAME

Enlisted June 16, 1917. Assigned to Battery "B," 130th Field Artillery. Served in France with the 35th Division, A. E. F. Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

SERGEANT CLARENCE O. DANIELS

Entered the service July 22, 1918. Assigned to Co. "B," 87th Engineers. Served in France with A. E. F. Discharged July 9, 1919. Present address, Kansas City, Kansas.



1—HARRY J. LYND
2—PAYNE H. RATNER
3—ARTHUR PEFFLEY
4—ROBERT PATRICK

5—EARL E. BARKER
6—DAVID N. RANDLE
7—WALTER C. CRAWFORD
8—CHARLES B. MILLER

CHARLES B. MARTIN

Volunteered in the late war as a member of the United States Army Postal Service. Enlisted May 15, 1918; sworn in May 19th at Washington, D. C. Commissioned 1st Lieutenant, sailed from New York May 23, 1918. Landed in Bordeaux, France, June 3, 1918. Was with Captain Knox in A. P. O. 705 where he worked all Kansas mail. Then coming home for about 30 days. Then transferred to Supply Clerk in Paris on August 5. Then transferred to the 92nd Mobile Division at the Front, taking charge of A. P. O. 766, serving 35,000 men. Was with the 2nd Division through the Vosges Mountains, St. Mihiel, Argonne and Metz drives. After the battle of the Argonne this Division took over the Toul sector from Nancy to Mayme, including the towns of Champaigne, Pompai, Marbach, Belleville, Doulevard, St. Genevieve, Pont-a-Mousson and the famous Hill No. 206. This hill was taken and retaken five times during the war. The 92nd Division drove the Germans out of Pont-a-Mousson and from Hill 206 on October 14 and 15, 1918, and was still advancing when the armistice was signed. On the 14th day of October was wounded by a shrapnel from a ten-inch shell: went back to the Division and was gassed at Pont-a-Mousson on the 28th day of October; was in the Division Hospital when the Division came home and was transferred to Base Hospital No. 57. Sailed home as a Casual from LaHarve on the 22nd day of March, 1919, and was sent to the Hospital in Denver, returning home and resuming his duties in the postoffice on September 23, 1919. While in the service, his wife, Mrs. Amelia Martin, was working with the Red Cross at home and oldest son, Raymond W. Martin, was called into service just before the armistice and discharged. Employed in the Parsons, Kansas, postoffice for the past thirty years. Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

WALTER C. CRAWFORD

Entered the service June 24, 1918. Received training at Camp Funston (Kansas). Discharged March 19, 1919. Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

CORPORAL ARTHUR E. PEFLEY

Entered the service August, 1918, assigned to Base Hospital, No. 87. In training at Fort Riley and Camp Funston (Kansas), and Camp MacArthur, (Waco, Texas). Served nine months overseas at Toul, France. Arrived home June, 1919. Discharged at Camp Funston (Kansas) June 25, 1919. Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

EARL E. BARKER, U. S. N. R. F.

Enlisted in the Navy April, 1917. Stationed at Great Lakes Naval Training Station (Chicago, Ill.), Radio Division. Transferred to Athletic Department, detailed to Public Works Department. Then transferred to Aviation Training School. Released from service February 9, 1919. Disenrolled September 30, 1921. Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

HARRY J. LYND

Enlisted in Aviation Section, U. S. Army, March 18, 1918. In training at Kelley Field (Texas) and Madison Barracks (New York). Served overseas with 26th Aero Photographers. Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

PAYNE H. RATNER

Enlisted in the Navy when the United States entered the World War, was sent to first Officers' Training Camp, Fort Riley (Kansas). On account of being under minimum age limit was sent back to school at Washington University, St. Louis, Mo. Made repeated attempts to get into the Navy but was rejected because of being underweight. Finally accepted July 15, 1918, after securing an order from the War Department. Served actively until January 16, 1919. Still a member of Naval Reserves. During training period was stationed at Municipal Pier, Chicago, Ill., and Cleveland, Ohio. Cruised on the Ship Clifford F. Moll. Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

ROBERT H. PATRICK

Enlisted as mechanic in the Naval Service December 17, 1917. Assigned to U. S. S. Torpedo Boat "Dyer." Left Boston, Mass., July 4, 1918, for European waters. The "Dyer" was engaged as a submarine chaser. Made eleven round trips from Marseilles, France, to Gibraltar, convoying troops, and seven trips across the Mediterranean Sea. Was at Smyrna May 15, 1919, while a battle between the Turks and Greeks was in progress, during which 1,500 civilians were killed including many women and children, whom the Turks did not spare. Discharged August, 1919. Rated as Machinist's Mate, 1st Class. Present address, Kansas City, Mo. Mother, Mrs. Rosa Patrick, Parsons, Kansas.

DAVID N. RANDLE

Entered the service March 14, 1918. Stationed and in training at Camp Funston (Kansas). June 1, 1918, went to Camp Mills (New York). Sailed June 13, for France via Liverpool, England. Landed at La Harve, France, July 2, 1918. From there to Bordeaux, France, the following day. Going into camp at St. Helene remained there for thirty days. A short time later went to Toul, France, with the Division (89th) to take position in the St. Mihiel sector. Taking part in the St. Mihiel offensive, was then transferred to the Meuse-Argonne front where they were in the thick of the fighting until the armistice was signed. Went with the Division in the occupation of Germany. Left Brest, France, for America, May, 1919. Discharged from the army June 5, 1919, at Camp Funston (Kansas). Present residence, Parsons, Kansas.



1—SAMUEL A. THOMPSON
2—W. H. SMITH
3—GEORGE W. JONES
4—EMERY LEO HERSH

5—BENJAMIN F. BINKLEY
6—JOSEPH WIELGORECKI
7—HARRY F. HITE
8—ROBERT K. RYBURN

GEORGE W. JONES

Entered the service September 6, 1917. In training at Camp Funston (Kansas). Assigned to Co. "B," 341st Machine Gun Battalion, 89th Division. Sailed for France June, 1918. Took part in the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives and Army of Occupation in Germany. Wounded three times, first, in the St. Mihiel drive; second, on the Argonne front, shell striking a box of cartridges, saving a serious wounding; third, on the Argonne front, being a serious wound was put out of action. Discharged at Camp Funston (Kansas). Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

SAM ALBERT THOMPSON

Entered the service August 25, 1918. Served as Private, 1st Class. Discharged from service at Fort Sam Houston (Texas) June 9, 1919. Present address, Mound Valley, Kansas.

SERGEANT W. H. SMITH

Enlisted in the U. S. Army May 29, 1917. Assigned to Headquarters Co., 72nd Field Artillery, 11th Division at Camp Meade (Md.) Served with the Division overseas in France. Discharged March 3, 1919. Present address, Oswego, Kansas.

HARRY F. HITE

Entered the service October 15, 1918, at Lawrence, Kansas. Assigned to Mechanic Dept., S. A. T. Co., Discharged December 22, 1918. Present address, Mound Valley, Kansas.

BENJAMIN F. BINKLEY

Entered the service July 22, 1918. In training at Camp Funston (Kansas). Assigned to Ammunition Train, 10th Division. Discharged January, 1919. Present address, Mound Valley, Kansas.

ROBERT K. RYBURN

Entered the service April 11, 1917. Assigned to Truck Co. —, 1st Division. Sailed for France, August 7, 1917. Served in the Montdidier, Noyan, Aisne and Marne sectors, St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives. Discharged August 20, 1919. Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

EMERY LEO HERSH

Entered the service September 6, 1918. Stationed and in training at Camp Funston (Kansas). Assigned to Provisional Transport Co. Discharged March 18, 1919. Present address Cherryvale, Kansas.

JOSEPH WIELGORECKI

Entered the service May 28, 1918. In training at Camp Funston (Kansas). Assigned to 17th Co., Depot Brigade. Transferred to Jacksonville, Fla., then to Newport News, Va. Sailed for overseas September 7, 1918, landing at Brest, France. Stationed at La Rochelle, France. Arrived back in U. S. June 28, 1919. Discharged at Camp Funston (Kansas) July 23, 1919. Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

WHEN THE BUGLES BLOW AGAIN

When the bugles blow again,
Across the misty fields—
For silent they long have lain,
Their lips by orders sealed—
I know that all is well with us,
That war and death are o'er
That soon I'll hear a mother's voice,
Sweet, as in the days of yore.

When the bugles blow again,
As clear as Sabbath bells,
I know that fever, cold and pain,
And gas, and mud, and bursting shells
Are memories: that we have won!
That ne'er again shall we go forth
Full battle fledge to fight the Hun,
Though mindful evil's still on earth.

When the bugles blow again—
Revell'y, taps, tattoo—
The notes as sweet as summer rain,

So clearly phrased a-new
Stir in my heart a love of life,
A fierce, long hope, and I
Who laughed at flame and shot and knife,
No longer wish to die.

When the bugles blow again,
The echo comes from you
Across the land, across the plain,
To tell me you are true.
Bugles that erstwhile sounded strife,
Sound with the same notes, home;
Sound with the same notes, life;
Sound with the same notes, home.

—Paul S. Bliss.

Written at Chateau de Chehery, Nov. 28, 1919,
when fatigue call was blown by Sam Cobb. Note:
the bugle was never used near the front line until
after the armistice was signed.



1—E. G. CRANDALL
2—JAY RICHMOND
3—JUNIUS A. GADDIS
4—CECIL E. KEITER

5—WILLIAM E. BRANNAN
6—FRANK G. TAYLOR
7—MILO E. GROSS
8—BENJAMIN N. MILLER

FRANK GLENN TAYLOR

Enlisted at Chicago, Ill., in Co. "B," 13th Ry. Engineers, May 17, 1917. Sailed from New York for overseas June 21, 1917. Landed at La Harve, France, August 17, 1917. Then stationed at Chalons, France, for further training. The 13th Engineers were attached to the French Fourth Army and French Second Army until September 1, 1918, in the Verdun, St. Mihiel and Champagne sectors. After September 1, 1918, with the American Army in the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives. Sailed from Marseilles, France, via Gibraltar, for home April 12, 1919. Discharged at Rockford, Ill., May 14, 1919. Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

JUNIUS ALAN GADDIS

Entered the service September 5, 1917. Assigned to Co. "H," 60th Infantry, 5th Division. Served overseas 15 months. Took part in the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives. Seriously wounded in the Meuse-Argonne battle, October 11, 1918. Returned home August 1, 1919. Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

BENJAMIN N. MILLER

With Truck Co. No. 2, 117th Ammunition Train, 42nd Division. Sailed for overseas October, 1917. Returned to United States May 15, 1919. Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

JAY RICHMOND

Enlisted in the Naval Reserves at Kansas University, October 2, 1918. Released from active duty December 12, 1918. Belong to the Naval Reserves at present time. Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

CECIL E. KEITER

Enlisted in the U. S. Army March 27, 1917. Assigned to 140th Field Hospital Corps, 110th Sanitary Train, 35th Division. Stationed at Camp Doniphan (Oklahoma). Transferred to 103rd Co. 35th Engineers as a machinist. Sailed from Camp Merritt (N. J.) March 27, 1918, for France. Landed at Brest, France, April 14, 1918. From there to Beziers, Herault, France. January, 1919, was transferred to Lumar, France. March 18, 1919, was sent to Aiguville, France. From there to La Rochelle. Later to St. Nazaire, France. Left for United States July 8, 1919. Discharged at Camp Dodge (Iowa) August 5, 1919. Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

MILO E. GROSS

Entered the service May 10, 1918. Sent to Jefferson Barracks (Missouri). Then transferred to the 313th Cavalry. Stationed at Del Rio, Texas, for boarder duty. In August, 1918, was transferred to Battery "C," 69th Field Artillery and stationed at Camp Knox (Kentucky). Took a course in Field Gun Mechanism while there. Discharged at Camp Knox (Ky.) December 20, 1918. Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

ELBERT GORDON CRANDALL

In the Spanish-American War enlisted in the 161th Indiana Volunteer Infantry, June, 1898. Served in Cuba in the 7th Army Corps under General Fitzhugh Lee. Was captured by hostile tribe and held in prison for several weeks, during which time was roughly treated. Appointed Corporal after return to the Regiment. With the 161st Infantry went to Washington, D. C., by invitation of President McKinley.

In 1917 made application for admittance to Officers' Training Camp. Without waiting for appointment enlisted in the Army. Served until September 3, 1918. Recommended for appointment as 1st Lieutenant. Rejected for overseas duty on account of fast heart. Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

WILLIAM EDWIN BRANNAN

Entered the service August 29, 1918. In training at Fort Riley (Kansas). Assigned to Co "E," Provisional Field Hospital, M. O. T. C., September 9, 1918. Transferred to 322nd Sanitary Train, 97th Division, Camp Cody (N. Mexico), September 20, 1918. Transferred to Field Hospital Co. 385, 97th Division, Camp Cody (N. Mexico), October 5, 1918. Transferred to 2nd Co., 1st Battalion, 164th Depot Brigade, Camp Funston (Kansas), December 7, 1918. Discharged Camp Funston (Kansas) December 14, 1918. Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

THE NEW ARMY

Who are those soldiers
Who go marching down?
They're the young fellows
Of your old home town.

The butcher's son, the baker's,
His Honor's lad, too;

The old casual mixture
Of Gentile and Jew.

Don't they march manly!
Ay, they step light;
And soon by the papers
Ye'll see they can fight!

—R. R. Kirk, S. S. U.



1—KARL S. WEISBROD
 2—DAVE WOMBLE
 3—EDMOND A. BEASLEY
 4—WILLARD B. HALL

5—JACK W. MILLER
 6—RALPH W. KENDALL
 7—CARL V. RICKETTS
 8—CHARLES BRITTON

CHARLES A. BRITTON

Enlisted in the U. S. Navy, July 1, 1918. Sent to Great Lakes (Ill.) for training. Assigned to U. S. S. Los Angeles, September 7, 1918, at Philadelphia, Pa. Sailed for overseas from New York, arriving at Brest, France, September 19, 1918. Went overland from Brest to La Harve, France. Crossed the English Channel on a British boat with 900 German prisoners. Later was sent to Queenstown, Ireland. Sailed for home on U. S. S. Manley, December 23, 1918. Released from active duty January 5, 1919. Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

KARL F. WEISBROD

Enlisted in the Coast Artillery. In training at Fort McKinley (Maine), and Fort Williams (Maine). Served in France with the 5th Anti-Aircraft Battalion, 55th Battery, Field Artillery. Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

DAVE WOMBLE

Enlisted with the 66th Engineers, April 26, 1918. Stationed at Camp Laurel (Md.). Sailed from Hoboken, N. J., for overseas, June 29, 1918. Served in France one year. Arrived in U. S. July 5, 1919. Discharged at Camp Dodge (Iowa) July 15, 1919. Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

JACK W. MILLER

Enlisted in the Navy, December 27, 1917. In training at Great Lakes (Ill.) and Harvard College. Assigned to Battleship, U. S. N., as Radio Operator, which did convoy duty and European Coast defense duty. Discharged October 17, 1919. Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

WILLARD B. HALL

Enlisted in the 1st Kansas Infantry, July 26, 1917, as musician. In training at Lawrence, Kansas, until October 17, 1917. Then went to Camp Doniphan (Okla.) Sailed for overseas with 110th Engineers April, 1918. Served in France until conclusion of the war. Discharged May 3, 1919, at Camp Funston (Kansas). Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

CORPORAL EDMOND AUSTIN BEASLEY

Entered the service September 19, 1917. In training at Camp Funston (Kansas), assigned to Co. "K," 353rd Infantry, 89th Division. Went overseas with the Division in June, 1918, and in August, 1918, went into the trenches north of Toul, France. Was in the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives and occupation of Germany. Discharged June 2, 1919. Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

RALPH W. KENDALL

Enlisted in the Navy as S 2 C., U. S. N. R. F., July 26, 1918. In training at Great Lakes (Ill.) and later transferred to U. S. Naval Radio School, Cambridge, Mass. Released from active service, January 29, 1919. Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

CARL V. RICKETTS

Enlisted in the 3rd Missouri Infantry, May 15, 1916. Served on Mexican border from June, 1916, to September, 1916. Recalled for guard duty at Kansas City, March 26, 1917. Stationed at Camp Doniphan (Okla.) in October, 1917, with 140th Infantry. March 1, 1918, transferred to 137th Field Hospital. Served eleven months in France. Was in the Haute Alsace, St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives. Discharged May 7, 1918. Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

HOGGIN' IT

Well, I've eaten food sublime, and I've eaten food
that rotten,
From Alaska's coldest corner to where the land-
scape's cotton;
At times there has been plenty, then there's times
when there'e been none,
And I've kept me upper stiffest, for complainin'
I'm not one.
But it's now that I'm protestin'—oh, I've suffered
silence long—
It's fancy food I'm cravin' for me system's going
wrong.

Oh, it's bacon, bacon, bacon,
Till your belly's fairly ackin'
For some biscuits or some hot cakes that in your
mouth would melt;
There's no German do could dare me,
No fear of death would scare me,
If I only had some chicken a la King beneath my
belt.

Now I read where Mr. Hoover tell the folks to lay
off hoggin',
We'll be needin' lots of grub to put the Fritz on
the toboggan;
And the way that they've responded makes you
feel so awful proud
That you'd like to meet old Bill to take his measure
for a shroud.
Lord, it's plenty that we're gettin', but I'd be
dancin' jigs
If they'd pass an order home to stop a-killin' off
the pigs.

For it's bacon, bacon, bacon,
Till your very soul is shakin'—
If I could pick me eatin', it's a different song I'd
sing:
I'd not miss a raidin' party,
For patrol I'd be quite hearty,
Oh, I'd swap me chance of Heaven for some chicken
a la King.

—Med. Miq.



1—FRANK W. KNIGHT

2—LLOYD L. DYER

3—HORACE B. BARTLETT

4—ALBERT S. BLAKE

5—WILLIAM B. WILKS

6—C. BROWN BARBER

7—WILLIAM R. O'BRYAN

8—FRANCIS A. WILMOTH

SERGEANT WILLIAM R. O'BRYAN

Entered the service February 5, 1918. Served with 39th Engineers. Sailed for France June 7, 1918. Arrived back in U. S. June 9, 1919. Discharged June 21, 1919. Present address, Nevada, Mo.

SERGEANT FRANK W. KNIGHT

Entered the service May 14, 1918, at Jefferson Barracks (Missouri). Assigned to Supply Troop, 313th Cavalry, stationed at Camp Del Rio (Texas). August 23, 1918, transferred to Supply Co., 70th Field Artillery. Sent to Camp Knox (Kentucky). Later transferred to Battery "B," 70th Field Artillery, as line Sergeant. Had charge of training 70th and 72nd Regiments, Field Artillery in Chemical Warfare Service. Discharged at Camp Knox (Ky.) February 3, 1919. Present address, Joplin, Mo.

CORPORAL WILLIAM B. WILKS

Entered the service September 19, 1917. In training at Camp Funston (Kansas). Assigned to Co. "K," 353rd Infantry, 89th Division. Served in France with the 89th Division in the St. Mihiel offensive, Meuse-Argonne offensive. Also with Army of Occupation in Germany. Discharged at Camp Funston (Kansas) June 2, 1919. Present address, Cherryvale, Kansas.

ALBERT S. BLAKE

Enlisted July, 1917. Assigned to Cassion Co. "F," 117th Ammunition Train, 42nd Division. Later transferred to 117th Ry. Engineers. Served with the 42nd Division in France. Discharged May, 1919. Present address, St. Louis, Mo.

CHARLES BROWN BARBER

Enlisted at St. Joseph, Mo., June 8, 1918. Sent to Camp Pike (Arkansas). Transferred July 5, 1918, to 39th Division at Camp Beauregard (Louisiana). Transferred July 16, 1918, to Camp Stewart (Virginia). Sailed for France July 20, 1918. Stationed at Massa, France. Transferred August 22, 1918, to the 32nd Division, Co. "A," 126th Infantry. Participated in the Meuse-Argonne offensive. Marched from the Argonne Forest to the Rhine, Germany, with the Division. A part of the Army of Occupation in Germany until April, 1919. Sailed for U. S. from Brest, France, May 3, 1919. Discharged at New York May 27, 1919. Present address, Denver, Colorado.

CORPORAL LLOYD L. DYER

Enlisted in the Army May 4, 1918. Assigned to Co. "E," 66th Engineers. Went to France June 30, 1918. Returned to U. S. July 9, 1919. Discharged as Camp Dodge (Iowa) July 16, 1919. Present address, Pittsburg, Kansas.

HORACE B. BARTLETT

Enlisted in Marine Corps, August 20, 1918. In training at Paris Island, and Indian Head. Discharged January 24, 1919. Present address, Eagle, Idaho.

FRANCIS A. WILMOTH

Enlisted March 17, 1917. Assigned to 44th Coast Artillery. Sailed for France August 14, 1917. Took part in the following fronts: Willer, Alsace, St. Mihiel offensive and Bonillonville. Accidentally injured May 2, 1918. Gassed October 2, 1918. Arrived back in U. S. February 4, 1919. Discharged June 4, 1920. Present address, Littleneck, Long Island, N. Y.

IF I WERE A COOTIE

If I were a cootie (pro-Ally, of course),
I'd hie me away on a Potsdam-bound horse,
And I'd seek out the Kaiser (the war-maddened
cuss),
And I'd be a bum cootie if I didn't muss
His Imperial hide from his head to his toe!
He might hide from the bombs, but I'd give him no
show!
If I were a cootie, I'd deem it my duty
To thus treat the Kaiser,
Ah, oui!
And after I'd thoroughly covreed Bill's area,

I'd hasten away to the Prince of Bavaria,
And chew him a round or two—under the Linden—
Then pack up my things and set out for old
Hinden—

(Old Hindy's the guy always talking 'bout straf-
fing)—
To think what I'd do to that bird sets me laughin'
If I were a cootie, I'd dem it my duty
To thus treat the Prince and old Hindy,
Ah, oui!

I'd ne'er get fed up on Imperial gore—
I might rest for a while, but I'd go back for more,
I'd spend a few days with that Austrian crew,
And young Carl himself I'd put down for a chew;
They'd be no meatless days for this cootie, I know,
They'd all get one jolly good straffing or so.
For if I were a cootie, I'd deem it my duty
To thus treat their damships,
Ah, oui!

—A. P. Bowen, Sgt., R. T. O.



1—EUGENE B. BEAVER
 2—GRADY B. SAYLOR
 3—CHARLES W. REED
 4—MAXIE M. REECE

5—GEORGE E. KNIGHT
 6—FRANK M. DIETSCH
 7—BENJAMIN ANDERSON
 8—HOMER G. GIBSON

GRADY B. SAYLOR

Enlisted in the Navy June 1, 1918. In training at Great Lakes (Ill.). Sent to Atlantic Coast for service as G. M. V. C. on U. S. S. Western Plain, U. S. S. Main and U. S. S. Mississippi. Made five round trips to France; the Southern cruise of the Grand Fleet to West Indies, South America, Ports of Spain, Trinidad and San Domingo. Also made the Ports of Liverpool and South Hampton, England; Bordeaux, La Havre and Brest, France; Italian ports, Constantinople, and Algiers. Was in Victory Parades with General Pershing at Paris, France, and London, England. Made 58,000 miles during service. Discharged at Philadelphia, September 10, 1919. Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

HOMER GLENN GIBSON

Entered the service September 6, 1918. Stationed and in training at Camp Funston (Kansas), Assigned to 8th Co., 5th Regiment, 164th Depot Brigade. Discharged November 26th, 1919. Present address, Edna, Kansas.

CORPORAL GEORGE EMEY KNIGHT

Entered the service May 14, 1918, at Jefferson Barracks (Missouri). Transferred to Del Rio (Texas), May 19, 1918. Assigned to Troop "A," 313th Cavalry. Transferred August 29, 1918, to Camp Knox (Kentucky), assigned to Battery "A," 69th Field Artillery. Discharged at Camp Knox (Ky.) December 20, 1918. Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

FRANK M. DIETSCHKE

Entered the service October 4, 1917. Was in the service 22 months of which 14 months were overseas. Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

CHARLES W. REED

Entered the service August 26, 1918. In training at Fort Riley (Kansas). Served in France from November 2, 1918, to February, 1919. Discharged at Camp Funston (Kansas), February 26, 1919. Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

MAXIE M. REESE

Entered the service May 15, 1918. Assigned to 313 Cavalry, Del Rio, Texas. Transferred to Supply Battery, 69th Field Artillery, Camp Knox (Ky.) Discharged at Camp Knox, December 21, 1918. Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

BENJAMIN ANDERSON

Enlisted in the U. S. Navy December 13, 1917. In Naval Aviation. In training at Great Lakes (Illinois), Philadelphia, (Pennsylvania). Was stationed at East Leigh, England; Panliac, France; Pelham Bay, N. Y.; Charleston, S. C., and Hampton Roads, Va. Discharged at St. Louis, Mo. Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

EUGENE R. BEAVER

Entered the service May 14, 1918, with the 313th Cavalry, stationed at Jefferson Barracks (Mo.) Sent to Del Rio, Texas, June 18, 1918. Later was transferred to the Bakers' and Cooks School at Camp Travis (Texas) for training. On September 18, 1918, was transferred to 69th Field Artillery, Camp Knox (Ky.). Returned to Camp Travis (Texas), September 28, 1918, as First Class Cook. Discharged March 9, 1919, at Camp Funston (Kansas). Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

I LOVE CORNED BEEF

I LOVE corned beef—I never knew
How good the stuff COULD taste in stew!
I love it WET, I love it DRY,
I love it baked and called MEAT PIE.
I love it camouflaged in HASH—
A hundred buck's I'd give—in CASH
To have a BARREL of such chow
A-standing here before me now.
I say "YUM YUM" when "soupie" blows,
I SNIFF and raise aloft my nose:
CORNED WILLIE! Ha! Oh, BOY, that's FINE!
Can hardly keep my place in LINE.
I kick my heels and wildly yell:
"Old Sherman said that 'WAR IS HELL,'
But GLADLY would I bear the heat
If corned beef I could get to eat!"
I love it HOT—I love it COLD,
Corned Willie never WILL grow old.
I love it—now PAUSE—listen, friend:
When to this war there comes an end
And PEACE upon the earth shall reign,
I'll hop a boat for HOME again.
Then to a RESTAURANT I'll speed—
No dainty MANNERS will I heed—
But to the waiter I will cry:

"Bring me—well, make it corned beef PIE!
And—better bring some corned beef STEW,
And corned beef COLD—I'll take that, too,
And—man, don't think I'm CRAZY,
But could you bring a corned beef CAN?
And—WAIT—I'm not through ORDERING yet—
I want a SIRLOIN STEAK—you BET,
With hash browned SPUDS—now, LISTEN friend,
I've got the CASH, you may depend—
Right HERE it is—let's see, I'll try—
Oh, bring me a piece of hot MINCE PIE
And ALL this stuff that's printed here;
My appetite is HUGE, I fear.
Then, when he's filled my festive board
With all these eats, I'll thank the Lord,
(For that's the PROPER thing to do),
And then I'll take the corned beef STEW,
The corned beef PIE, and corned beef COLD,
The corned beef CAN I'll then take hold
And RAM the whole WORKS into it
And say "NOW, damn you, THERE you'll sit,
You've haunted every DREAM I've had—
You don't know what shame IS, egad!
Now SIT there Bo—See how you FEEL—
And watch me eat a REG'LAR meal!"



1—JAY DALBERT KARAS
 2—DENTON POULSON
 3—HOWARD E. GILL
 4—BYRON H. CARR

5—BOYDIE E. HOKE
 6—JOHN F. CARSON
 7—LESTER D. RICHARDSON
 8—NATHAN R. BICKFORD

SERGEANT DENTON POULSON

Enlisted in the Aviation Service, U. S. Army, December 12, 1917. In training at Kelly Field (Texas), Mechanics Training School (Minneapolis, Minn.), and Selfridge Field (Michigan). Assigned to 829th Aero Squadron. Sailed for France August 31, 1918. Returned to United States September 5, 1919, and discharged September 13, 1919, at Camp Dodge (Iowa). Present address, Welch, Oklahoma.

HOWARD E. GILL

Entered the service August 29, 1918. Stationed and in training at Fort Riley (Kansas), assigned to Group "E4." Transferred on September 7, 1918, to Aviation Field No. 2, Garden City, L. I., New York, and assigned to work in the Port Hospital. Later sent to Cooperstown, N. Y. Some time later was transferred to the M. T. C. as chauffeur. Discharged September 25, 1919. Present address, Cherryvale, Kansas.

BOYDIE E. HOKE

Enlisted April 29, 1917, in U. S. Army. Sent to Jefferson Barracks (Missouri), assigned to Coast Artillery. Transferred to Camp Dade (Florida). Served there seven months as Gunner, 1st Class. Then stationed in Truck Transportation School at Jacksonville, Fla., for two months. Then back to Camp Dade (Florida). Later to Camp Eustis (Virginia). Discharged at Camp Funston (Kansas), December 23, 1919. Present address, Coffeyville, Kansas.

JOHN F. CARSON

Entered the service August 5, 1918. In training at Camp Funston (Kansas). Assigned to Battery "F," 30th Field Artillery, 10th Division. Discharged January 23, 1919. Present address, Wimer, Oklahoma.

JAY D. KARAS

Entered the service September 6, 1918. In training at Camp Funston (Kansas). Assigned to Co. "B," 28th Machine Gun Battalion. Discharged January 21, 1919. Present address, Independence, Kansas.

LESTER DELBERT RICHARDSON

Enlisted in the U. S. Army May 7, 1918. Served with 30th Battalion, Tank Corps, in France eight months. Discharged May 19, 1919. Present address, Salina, Kansas.

NATHAN R. BICKFORD

Enlisted in the U. S. Army February 23, 1917. Assigned to Co. "G" 9th Infantry, 2nd Division. In training at Jefferson Barracks (Missouri). Served in France in the battles at Veaux, Chauteau Thierry, St. Mihiel, Champagne and Meuse-Argonne. Was gassed July 1, 1918, but did not leave the front. Wounded in right arm July 18, 1918, at Soissons, France. While in the thick of the Meuse-Argonne fighting, acting as scout in an advanced position, was badly wounded by machine gun bullet entering right shoulder, breaking three ribs and going through right lung. Arrived back in U. S. January 5, 1919. Discharged at Camp Funston (Kansas) May 20, 1919. Present address, Manhattan, Kansas.

BYRON H. CARR

Enlisted in Field Hospital Corps at Parsons. Assigned to Field Hospital, 110th Sanitary Train, 35th Division. In training at Camp Doniphan (Oklahoma). Sailed for France with the Division and took part in the following battles and engagements: Messerling sector, August 14, 1918; Gerardmes, August 14-September 12, 1918; St. Mihiel offensive September 12-16, 1918; Meuse-Argonne, September 26-October 1, 1918; Verdun sector, October 14-November 6, 1918. Discharged at Camp Funston (Kansas) May 9, 1919. Present address, Angola, Kansas.

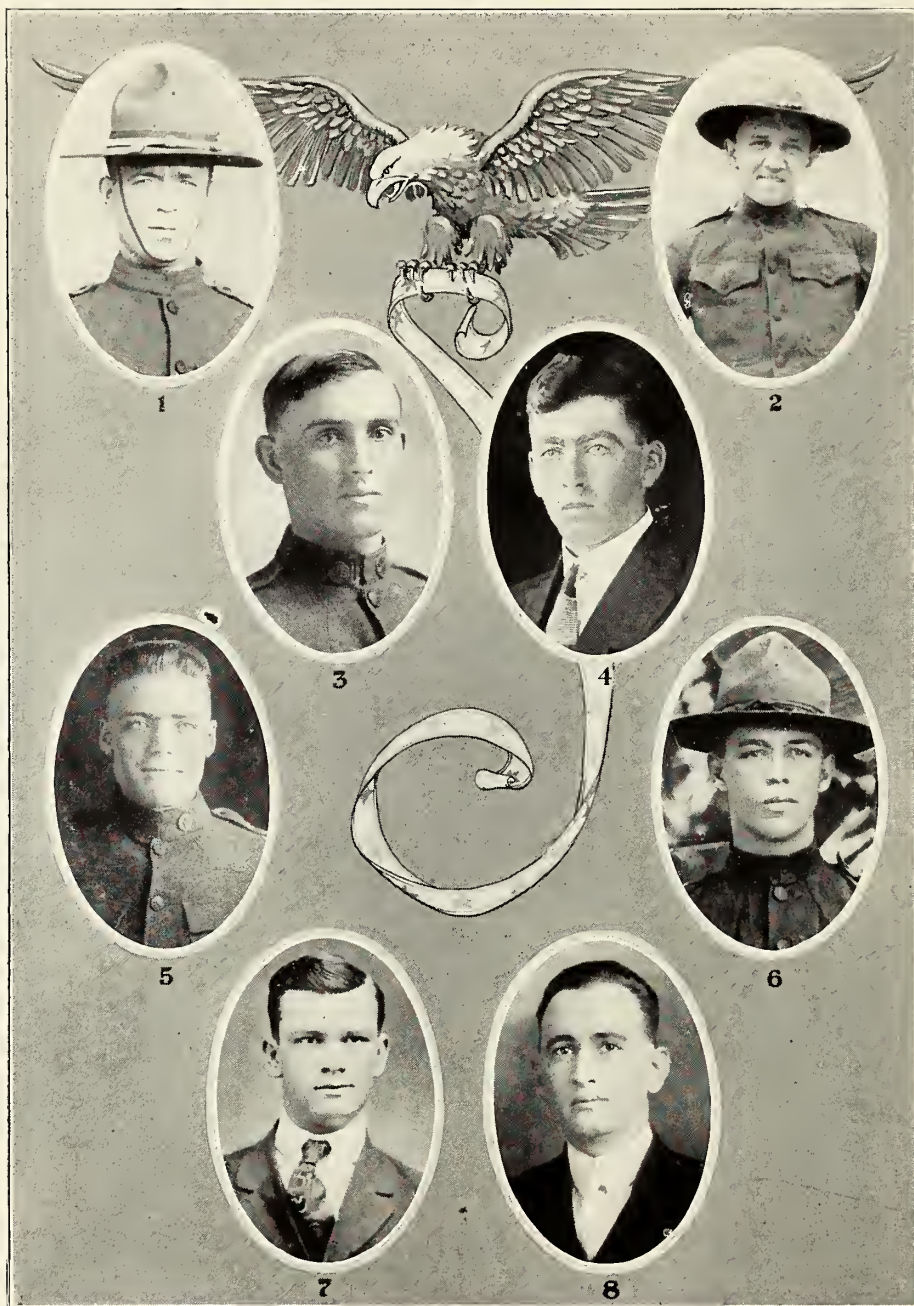
HOME IS WHERE THE PIE IS

"Home is where the heart is"—
Thus the poet sang;
But "home is where the pie is"
For the doughboy sang.
Crullers in the craters,
Pastry in abris—
Our Salvation Army lass
Sure knows how to please!

Watch her roll the pie crust
Mellower than gold;
Watch her place it neatly
Within its ample mold;
Sniff the grand aroma
While it slowly bakes—
Though the whine of Minnie shells
Echoes far awakes.

Tin hat for a halo!
Ah, she wears it well!
Making pies for homesick lads
Sure is "beating hell;"
In a region blasted
By fire and flame and sword,
Our Salvation Army lass
Battles for the Lord!

Call me sacrilegious,
And irreverent, too;
Pies? They link us up with home
As naught else can do!
"Home is where the heart is"—
True, the poet sang;
But, "home is where the pie is"
To the Yankee gang!



1—CLARENCE HENRY RICE
 2—JOHN CARROLL CARPENTER
 3—WM. C. CARSON
 4—HOWARD TRIEBEL

5—ERNEST T. CRAWFORD
 6—MYRON V. GEORGE
 7—FRED ROBERTS
 8—CHARLES B. LANDAKER

CAPTAIN J. C. MISSILDINE

Enlisted in the Medical Corps, 16th Infantry, 1st Division, U. S. A. Was one of the two doctors from Labette County to go overseas in the American Expeditionary Forces.

CAPTAIN M. D. AILES

Commissioned 1st Lieutenant, M. R. C., April, 1917. Ordered to active duty May 29, 1917. Promoted to rank of Captain November, 1917. Honorably discharged May 29, 1919. Joined American Legion at Parsons, Kansas, 1920. Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

JOHN CARL BROWN

(First Labette County "Boy" to Be Killed in Action.)

Enlisted in the U. S. Army in 1915. Was stationed at Douglas, Arizona. Served with General Pershing in American Expeditionary Force in Mexico and on the Mexican border. Went overseas with General Pershing in 1917, and was in the thick of the fray until killed, June 15, 1918, in the battle of the Marne. He was the first boy killed in action from Labette County. At the time of his death was 23 years of age. His parents reside now in California.

SERGEANT JOHN CARROLL CARPENTER

Enlisted March 19, 1918, at Des Moines, Iowa, in Field Artillery, U. S. Army. Was later assigned to the 5th Ammunition Train, 5th Division, and stationed at Camp Logan (Texas). Sailed for overseas with the Division in May, 1918. Took part in the Vosges sector, St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives and the Army of Occupation in Germany. Sailed from France for home as a casual in January, 1919. Present address, Oswego, Kansas.

CHARLES B. LANDAKER

Enlisted with Motor Truck Co. No. 10 at Parsons, Kansas, in July, 1917 (Motor Truck No. 10 being consolidated with Motor Truck Co. No. 2, 117th Ammunition Train, 42nd (Rainbow) Division.) Was in training at Camp Mills, Long Island, N. Y., until October 31, 1917, when the Division sailed for France. Took part in the fighting in the Luneville sector, Baccarat sector, Champagne sector, Marne and Chateau Thierry defenses, the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives and the Army of Occupation in Germany. Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

CORPORAL MYRON V. GEORGE

Enlisted in the 4th Co., Coast Artillery. Stationed at Christobol, Panama, Canal Zone, during the World War. Present address, Altamont, Kansas.

CLARENCE HENRY RICE

Entered the service May 28, 1918. Received first training at Camp Funston (Kansas) and Camp Dodge (Iowa). Assigned to Battery "B" 339th Field Artillery. Embarked at Hoboken, N. J., August 23, 1918, for France, by the way of Liverpool, England. Arrived at La Havre, France, September 12, 1918. Left the following morning for the front and remained in France until hostilities were concluded. Present address, Chetopa, Kansas.

FRED ROBERTS

Entered the service May 28, 1918. Received first training at Camp Funston (Kansas) and Fort Benjamin Harrison (Indiana). Assigned to Co. "F," 34th Engineers. Sailed for France August 16, 1918, via Liverpool, England. Stationed at St. Nazaire, France, greater portion of time overseas. Left Brest, France, for home September, 1919. Present address, Valeda, Kansas.

ERNEST TINDEN CRAWFORD

Entered the service July 22, 1918. Received first training at Camp Funston (Kansas). Assigned to Ambulance Co. 240, 10th Sanitary Train, later was transferred to Co. 239, stationed at Hagerstown, Maryland, when the armistice was signed. Received discharge January 23, 1919. Present address, Labette, Kansas.

HOWARD TRIEBEL

Inducted into the service a few days before the signing of the Armistice, was on the way to Fort Riley (Kansas) when hostilities ceased. Present address, Edna, Kansas.

WILLIAM C. CARSON

Inducted into the service at Camp Funston (Kansas). Assigned to 15th Co., 4th Battalion, 164 D. B. Present address, Mound Valley, Kansas.



1—HOWARD M. LEE
2—CALVIN E. CADE
3—J. A. FARRELL
4—L. A. FARRELL

5—ROY H. BIRT
6—J. B. FARRELL
7—JAMES E. MCGINNIS
8—FRANK J. FARRELL

FRANK J. FARRELL

Enlisted May 1, 1917, as Landsman for Yeoman, U. S. Navy, at Kansas City, Mo. From Kansas City was sent to Great Lakes Training Station, there taught the first principles of the necessities of a "sea-going" Gob. At Great Lakes made the rating of Yeoman 3rd class and was shipped from there to Receiving Ship at Philadelphia; made the rating of Yeoman 2nd class. After a short period of service on the United States Ship Nevada, was transferred to the United States Ship Reina Mercedes, and from there to the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., served as Court Recorder, Ship's Writer and Captain's Writer, making the ratings of Yeoman 1st class and Chief Yeoman. While at the Naval Academy passed the examination for appointment as Assistant Paymaster but never got the opportunity to serve in that capacity due to the signing of the armistice. Received honorable discharge August 10, 1919. Present address, Kansas City, Mo.

CALVIN E. CADE

Entered the service January 24, 1918. In training at Camp Funston (Kansas) in the Infantry Division. On July 20, 1918, was transferred to Medical Department and sent to Fort Crook (Neb.) in charge of the dispensary at the Base Hospital. Transferred to Nitro, W. Va., September 1, 1918. Then transferred to Camp Sherman (Ohio) January 1, 1919, and discharged from the service January 9, 1919. Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

HOWARD M. LEE

Entered the service September 19, 1917. In training at Camp Funston (Kansas). Assigned to 353rd Infantry, 89th Division. Transferred to 35th Engineers, 21st Grand Division, January 7, 1918, and stationed at Camp Grant (Illinois). Sailed for overseas January 28, 1918. Served with the 35th Engineers in France until the end of the war. Returned to United States May, 1919. Discharged at Camp Funston (Kansas). Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

ROY H. BIRT

Enlisted in National Guard May 22, 1917. Went into Federal Service August 5, 1917. Assigned to 140th Field Hospital, 110th Sanitary Train, 35th Division. In training at Camp Doniphan (Okla.) Sailed from New York for overseas May 18, 1918, via England. Landed at La Harve, France. Took part in the following fronts: Vosges sector, St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives. Present address, St. Louis, Mo.

JAMES E. MCGINNIS

Enlisted in the U. S. Army May 26, 1917. Assigned to Battery "A," second Regiment (Missouri), Field Artillery. Discharged August 14, 1917, on account of physical disability. Re-entered the service August 29, 1918. Stationed at Fort Riley (Kansas). Assigned to Base Hospital No. 90, Officers Training Camp. Sailed for overseas November 10, 1918. Returned to U. S. from France July 6, 1919. Was discharged at Camp Funston (Kansas) July 14, 1919. Present address, Parsons, Kansas.



JOHN L. ODELL

Entered the service July, 1918. In training at Camp Funston (Kansas). Assigned to Co. "C," 118th Engineers. Present address, Parsons, Kansas.



1—HOMER BOWMAN
2—ROY G. McLANE
3—JOHN L. MILES
4—BENTON H. ARMES

5—OLIVER W. WARBINGTON
6—ROY S. HANDLEY
7—JAMES F. BLEVINS
8—LEE McCREARY

JOHN L. MILES

Enlisted October 1, 1918, at Manhattan, Kansas, where he was stationed until discharged December 12, 1918. Received appointment as Army Field Clerk, February, 1919. Assigned to duty at Headquarters' Port of Embarkation, Hoboken, N. J. Sailed April 1, 1919, for unassigned duty in France with Army of Occupation. Received assignment for Port of Rotterdam, Holland, Supply Base, April 15, 1919. Transferred to Camp Pontanzen, Brest, France, August, 1919. Returned to U. S. October 28, 1919. Assigned to duty Headquarters Central Department, Chicago, Ill. Discharged December 31, 1919. Present address, Coffeyville, Kansas.

OLIVER W. WARBINGTON

Entered the service September 6, 1918. In training at Camp Funston (Kansas). Assigned to Co. "C," 29th Machine Gun Battalion. Discharged January 24, 1919. Present address, Oswego, Kansas.

JAMES F. BLEVINS

Entered the service July 22, 1918. Sailed for France October 19, 1918. Served in Camp Hospital, Medical Corps, near Swiss border. Sailed for U. S. in July, 1919. Discharged at Camp Funston (Kansas). Present address, Edna, Kansas.

ROY S. HANDLEY

Entered the service July 20, 1918. Stationed at Fort Riley (Kansas). Went overseas September 12, 1918. Landed at Brest; sick in hospital for one month, ordered to front when armistice was signed. Then transferred to A. E. F. Hospital at Baume, France. Sailed for home June 15, 1919. Discharged July 15, 1919. Present address, Oswego, Kansas.

HOMER BOWMAN

Enlisted in the U. S. A. at Wichita Falls, Texas, February 10, 1918. In training at Fort MacArthur (California). Assigned to Co. "A" 55th Ammunition Train, C. A. C., 5th Division. Arrived in France June 14, 1918. Took part in the Somme and Meuse-Argonne offensives. Discharged at Camp Bowie (Texas) March 29, 1919. Present address, Oswego, Kansas.

LEE McCREARY

Enlisted in the U. S. Army December 6, 1917. In training at Charlotte, N. C. Sailed from Hoboken, N. J., May 1918, for France. Landed at Brest, France, Decoration Day. Took part in the following fronts: Chateau-Thierry, St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne, France, and with the Army of Occupation in Germany. Entitled to wear two Gold War Service Chevrons. Discharged at Camp Funston (Kansas) May 12, 1919. Re-enlisted January 27, 1921, assigned to Co. "B," 64th Infantry, 7th Division. Stationed at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y. Residence address, Oswego, Kansas.

ROY G. McLANE

Entered the service May 28, 1918. In training at Camp Funston (Kansas). Served in A. E. F. in France from September 30, 1918, to July 4, 1919. Present address, Oswego, Kansas.

CORPORAL BENTON H. ARMES

Entered the service May 28, 1918. In training at Camp Funston (Kansas) later at Fort Lavenworth (Kansas). Sailed for overseas July 9, 1918. Served with 413th Telegraph Battalion, Signal Corps, Detached Division. Discharged at Camp Funston (Kansas) May 14, 1919. Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

JUST THINKIN'

Standin' up here on the fire-step,
Lookin' ahead in the mist,
With a tin hat over your ivory
With a rifle clutched in your fist;
Waitin' and watchin' and wond'rin'
If the Hun's comin' over tonight—
Say, ain't the thing you think of
Enough to give you a fright?

Things you ain't even thought of
For a couple o' months or more;
Things that 'ull set you laughin',
Things that 'ull make you sore;
Things that you saw in the movies,
Things that you saw on the street,
Things that you're really proud of,
Things that are—not so sweet.

Debts that are past collectin',
Stories you hear and forget,
Ball games and birthday parties,
Hours of drill in the wet;

Headlines, recruitin' posters,
Sunsets, 'way out at sea,
Evenings of pay days—golly,
It's a queer thing, this memory!

Faces of pals in Homeburg,
Voices of women folk,
Verses you learnt in schooldays,
Pop up in the mist and smoke,
As you stand there, grippin' that rifle,
A-starin', and chilled to the bone,
Wonderin' and wonderin' and wonderin',
Just thinkin' there—all alone!

When will the war be over?
When will the gang break through?
What will the U. S. look like?
What will there be to do?
Where will the Boches be then?
Who will have married Nell?
When's that relief a-comin' up?
Gosh! But this thinkin's hell!

—Hudson Hawley, Pvt. M. G. Bn.



1—VERNE L. YOUNG
 2—GLENN U. CALDWELL
 3—FRANCIS T. PROVOST
 4—HERMAN T. MURRY

5—MARION T. BURTON
 6—HARRY T. CAVANAGH
 7—GLENN O. ROSS
 8—IVAN L. DENNIS

SERGEANT CLARENCE E. HABIGER

Enlisted in the U. S. Army September 22, 1917, at Fort Bliss (Texas). Sent to Camp Grant (Ill.) and assigned to 21st Regiment Engineers, Light Railway. Later stationed at Camp Merritt. Sailed for overseas December 26, 1917, on U. S. S. President Grant. Arrived at Brest, France, January 10, 1918. Shortly after arrival in France was sent to front lines. The Headquarters were located at Neuf Etang Junction, in Nauginsard Woods. In July, 1918, was transferred with the Regiment to Relleville near Nancy, and given charge of Light Railways in the Nancy sector, remaining there until the St. Mihiel offensive was concluded then moved to Cheppy in the Argonne, taking over all the Light Railways in that sector, remaining there until armistice was signed, then stationed at Audun-le-Roman. Sailed from Brest, France, for home May 28, 1919. Discharged at Camp Bowie (Texas) June 26, 1919. Present address, Walla Walla, Washington.

GLENN O. ROSS

Entered the service October 4, 1917. In training at Camp Funston (Kansas). Assigned to Headquarters Co., 353rd Infantry, 89th Division. Transferred to Camp Merritt (N. J.) March, 1918, as Company Clerk with Co. "E," 7th Infantry, 3rd Division. Sailed for France April 4, 1918. Stationed at Chaumont, France. First front line action was in the Chauteau Thierry sector, then Belleau Wood. Wounded June 1, 1918, by machine gun bullet; also gassed. After being pronounced dead was left where he fell for two days, then picked up and sent to Base Hospital. Spent seven months in different hospitals. Recovering from wounds arrived in U. S. April 6, 1919. Discharged April 11, 1919. Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

GLENN U. CALDWELL

Enlisted in the U. S. Army July 10, 1916, at St. Louis Mo. Served six months on Mexican border. Sailed for France May, 1917, with 1st Division. Took part in five major operations. Discharged August 30, 1921. Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

SERGEANT HARRY T. CAVANAGH

Entered the service July 15, 1918. Sent to Fort Hayes (Kansas) for training. Assigned to Motor Transport Corps, Fort Sam Houston (Texas) September 16, 1918, and remained there until the conclusion of the war. Discharged at Fort Sam Houston (Texas) April 17, 1919. Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

IVAN L. DENNIS

Enlisted in the service July 19, 1917. Assigned to Co. "B," 117th Ammunition Train, Rainbow Division. Overseas in the service eighteen months, during which time took part in following: Luneville sector, Baccarat sector, Champagne-Marne defensive, Chauteau Thierry front, Toul sector, St. Mihiel offensive, Meuse-Argonne offensive, Army of Occupation in Germany. Discharged May 15, 1919. Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

VERN LEWIS YOUNG

Enlisted in the U. S. Navy at Houston, Texas, May 29, 1917. In training at San Francisco, Calif. Transferred to Mare Island (California) Hospital for duty February 15, 1918, as Hospital Corpsman, 1st Class. Assigned to U. S. S. Mallory April 19, 1918. (The Mallory was in the first convoy that landed troops in France.) Made fourteen round trips across the Atlantic ocean, carrying an average of 2,200 soldiers each trip during the war. After the armistice carried an average of 900 sick and wounded each trip besides quota of returning soldiers. Transferred to Brooklyn Navy Yards September 15, 1919, aboard the U. S. S. Hartford. Discharged at Dallas, Texas, October 6, 1919. Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

FRANCIS T. PROVOST

Enlisted in the Army April 15, 1917. Assigned to Co. "B," 110th Field Signal Battalion, 35th Division. Served in the Vosges sector, St. Mihiel offensive, Meuse-Argonne and Verdun. Earned two service chevrons. Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

MARION T. BURTON

Enlisted in the Kansas National Guard, U. S. A., May 23, 1917, in Field Hospital No. 2. On August 5, 1917, became a part of 140th Field Hospital, 110th Sanitary Train, 35th Division. Going in the front lines of battle in France in June, 1918, took part in the following: Wessening sector June 30-August 14, 1918. Guardman Sector August 14-September 12, 1918. St. Mihiel offensive September 12 to 16, 1918. Meuse-Argonne offensive September 26-October 1, 1918. Verdun sector October 14-November 6, 1918. Discharged at Camp Funston (Kansas) May 9, 1919. Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

HERMAN T. MURRY

Enlisted in the service July 11, 1917, with Co. "B," 117th Ammunition Train, 42nd Division. Went to Camp Mills (N. Y.) August, 1917. Sailed for France October, 1917. First engagement in France was Luneville sector February 27-March 22, 1918. Then Baccarat sector, Champagne-Marne defensive, Aisne-Marne defensive, Fisme, Toul sector, St. Mihiel offensive, Meuse-Argonne offensive, Army of Occupation in Germany. Sailed from Brest, France, for U. S. April 20, 1919. Discharged at Camp Funston (Kansas) May 15, 1919. Present address, Parsons, Kansas.



1—ARTHUR O. PHELPS
2—WAYNE SILCOTT
3—THOMAS E. HORN
4—ALVIN S. BROOKS

5—CECIL D. WALLINGFORD
6—GERALD HAGAN
7—SERGEANT WILLIAM FRED CARDIN
8—JAMES L. BAKER

JAMES L. BAKER

Enlisted in the U. S. A. April 19, 1917. Sent to Jefferson Barracks (Missouri). Then Charleston (South Carolina). Attached to 2nd Co., C. A. C. Left Charleston July 26, 1917, for Newport (R. I.), then to Fort Adams. Sailed from New York City August 24, 1917, for overseas via Halifax, Canada, and Liverpool, England. Landed at La Harve, France, September 11, 1917. On March 21, 1918, went into an active sector and remained in active service at the front until the armistice was signed. Present address, Altamont, Kansas.

SERGEANT WILLIAM FRED CARDIN

After entering the service was assigned to 313th Cavalry and stationed at Del Rio (Texas). Later was transferred to 69th Field Artillery and stationed at Camp Knox (Kentucky). Discharged from the service at Camp Knox (Ky.) December 21, 1918. Present address, Miami, Okla.

WAYNE SILCOTT

Enlisted in the service July 14, 1917. Assigned to Co "B," 117th Ammunition Train. Served overseas as follows: Luneville sector, Baccarat sector, Champagne-Marne defensive, Aisne-Marne offensive, Toul sector, St. Mihiel offensive, Meuse-Argonne offensive, Army of Occupation in Germany. Discharged at Camp Funston (Kansas) May 15, 1919. Present address, Altamont, Kansas.

ARTHUR O. PHELPS

Enlisted in the Navy May 14, 1918. In training at Great Lakes (Ill.) three weeks. Assigned to U. S. S. Arkansas, which was a part of the 6th Battle Squadron of the British Grand Fleet during the war. Present at the surrender of the German fleet November 21, 1918. Later served on the U. S. S. Aeolus, transport, making six round trips from France with returning American soldiers. Discharged at St. Louis September, 1919. Present address, Altamont, Kansas.

CECIL D. WALLINGFORD

Entered the service May 15, 1918, at Jefferson Barracks (Missouri). Assigned to 313th Cavalry and sent to Camp Del Rio (Texas). Later transferred to 69th Field Artillery and stationed at Camp Knox (Kentucky). Present address, Altamont, Kansas.

GERALD HOGAN

Entered the service May 24, 1918. In training at Camp Funston (Kansas) and Camp Dodge (Iowa). Assigned to Co. "I," 349th Infantry, 88th Division. Landed in France September 19, 1918. Left France for U. S. May 19, 1919. Discharged June 12, 1919. Present address, Altamont, Kansas.

ALVIN S. BROOKS

Entered the service September 8, 1918. In training at Camp Funston (Kansas). Assigned to 15th Co., 164th Depot Brigade. October 24, 1918, was transferred to Co. "G," 29th M. G. Bn., 10th Division. Sent to the K. S. A. C. at Manhattan, Kansas, January 6, 1919. Discharged February 5, 1919. Present address, Wichita, Kansas.

THOMAS E. HORN

Entered the service latter part of 1918, stationed at Camp Funston (Kansas). Assigned to 29th Co., 164th Depot Brigade. Present address, Altamont, Kansas.

TOUJOURS LE MEME

No matter how wise or how foolish
The company's cook may be,
When down at the table we're seated,
Two things we all plainly can see;
When we look at the chow
There's the bosom of sow,
And beans—beans—beans.

If quartered in city or country,
The cook never misses his aim;
If messing in swamp or on mountain,
Two things will remain quite the same;
Though it may cause a row,
We get bosom of sow,
And beans—beans—beans.

When tasks for the day are all ended,
And weary are body and brain,
Small matter it makes if we're eating
Indoors, or outside in the rain,
The cook makes his bow
With the bosom of sow,
And beans—beans—beans.

Of all that I've learned in the Army,
This fact I am sure I know well—
And others are certain to tell you—
The soldier's worst picture of hell
Is thrice daily chow
With the bosom of sow,
And beans—beans—beans.

—Vance C. Criss, Corp., Engrs.



1—OMER H. KEPHART
 2—ADAM NICKEL
 3—KEITH T. BELL
 4—ADDISON D. OWENS

5—EARL JOHNSTON
 6—HARRY A. MURPHY
 7—ORAN B. WHITE
 8—CHARLES F. MARSHALL

KEITH T. BELL

Entered the service September 19, 1917. At Camp Funston (Kansas). Assigned to Headquarters Co., 353rd Infantry, 89th Division. Went to Camp Mills (New York) May 25, 1918. Sailed from Hoboken, N. J., with the Division June 4, 1918, for France via Liverpool, England. Landed at La Havre, France, last of June. Going into the trenches in the Limey-Flirey sector August 5, 1918. Was in the battles of St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne sectors. Present address, Chetopa, Kansas.

OMER H. KEPHART

Entered the service August 25, 1918. Served in the Medical Corps at Fort Omaha (Neb.) as Ward Master. Discharged January 15, 1919. Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

ADDISON D. OWENS

Entered the service October 8, 1918, at Pittsburg, Kansas. Discharged December 15, 1918. Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

ORAN B. WHITE

Enlisted July, 1917, in Truck Co. No. 2, 117th Ammunition Train, 42nd Division (Rainbow). Sailed for overseas August, 1917. Was with the Division in France and occupation of Germany. Discharged from service May, 1918. Present address, Faulkner, Kansas.

CHARLES FRED MARSHALL

Enlisted May 7, 1918, with 66th Engineers, Jefferson Barracks (Missouri). Sailed for France June 30, 1918. Served with Transportation Corps in France for one year. Left for U. S. June 30, 1919. Discharged at Camp Dodge (Iowa) July 16, 1920. Present address, New Franklin, Mo.

EARL JOHNSTON

Enlisted May 21, 1917, in 140th Field Hospital Corps, 35th Division. Served with the Division in France. Discharged May 9, 1919. Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

ADAM NICKEL

Entered the service September 19, 1917. In training at Camp Funston (Kansas). Assigned to Co. "K," 353rd Infantry, 89th Division. On March 25, 1918, was transferred to Co. "L," 140th Infantry, 35th Division. Sailed for France, April 25, 1918. Took part in the following battles: Vosges, July 16-September 1, 1918; Meuse-Argonne, September 26-October 1, 1918; Tavannas sector, October 14 until signing of armistice. Discharged May 13, 1919, at Camp Funston (Kansas). Present address, Chetopa, Kansas.

CORPORAL HARRY A. MURPHY

In training at Camp Kearney (California). Assigned to Co. "K," 30th Regiment Infantry, 3rd Division. Was with Division in the Aisne-Marne defensive July 22-27, 1918. In the St. Mihiel offensive and in the Vesle sector. Gassed in the Meuse-Argonne offensive October 10, 1918. Present address, Chetopa, Kansas.

THE TANK

Oh, she's nothin' sweet to look at an' no symphony
to hear;

She ain't no pome of beauty, that's a cinch—
She howls like Holy Jumpin' when a fellow shifts
a gear,

But she's sure a lovey-dovey in a pinch.
Just head her straight for Berlin and no matter
what the road,

Or whether it's just trenches, trees and mud,
And I'll guarantee she'll get there with her precious
human load

And her treads a-drippin' red with German blood.

Oh, you tank! tank! tank!

She's a pippin, she's a daisy, she's a
dream!

Where the star-shells are a-lightin' up the thickest
thickest of the fightin',

She'll be sailin' like a demon through the
gleam.

If the way is rough and stony and the vantage
point is far,

Just slip her into high and hang on tight,
Shove your food down on the throttle and to hell
with all the jar—

She'll take you clean from here to out of sight.
'Course you've got to clean and scrub her same as
any piece of tin

That's worth the smoke to blow her up the flue;
But just whisper to her gently, pat her back and

yell "Giddap!"

And there ain't a thing she wouldn't do for you.

Oh, you tank! tank! tank!

She's a Lulu, she's a cuckoo!

She's the goods!

When the Boches see you comin', they will set the
air to hummin'

A-wavin' of their legs to reach the woods.

When the last great rush is over and the last grim
trench is past,

She will roll in high right through old Berlin
town,

Her grim old sides a-shakin' and her innerds raisin'
hob,

Intent on runnin' Kaiser William down.

Then she'll find him and we'll bind him to her
grindin', tearin' treads,

And we'll start her rollin' on the road to hell.

Shove her into high and leave her, tie her bloomin'
throttle down—

We'll say she's lived her life and lived it well.

Oh, you tank! tank! tank!

She's a devil! She's a dandy!

She's sublime!

When her grimy hide goes hurlin' through the
dirty streets of Berlin,

Watch the goose step change to

Yankee double time!

—Richard C. Colburn, Sgt., Tank Corps.



1—SERGEANT JOHN L. RICKETTS

2—LYMAN A. WISE

3—CLARENCE W. COX

4—ALVA F. HUCKE

5—JACK L. WOLVERTON

6—FRED H. HUCKE

7—WILLIAM L. MARTIN

8—OWEN HOHN

WILLIAM LEONARD MARTIN

Entered the service April 29, 1918, with 66th Engineers. Stationed and in training at Camp Laurel (Md.). Sailed for France June 30, 1918. Landed at Brest. A few hours after landing was run over by a truck and confined to the Base Hospital at Brest for two months. Joining the 66th Engineers again at Montarge, France. Later volunteered for service in Northern Russia, being stationed at Murmansk and Sorka, Russia. Left Northern Russia July 27, 1919, for U. S. via Brest, France. Discharged August 29, 1919, at Camp Taylor (Ky.). Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

SERGEANT JOHN L. RICKETTS

Entered the service March 28, 1918. Stationed and in training at Camp Funston (Kansas). Assigned to duty at Base Hospital. Sailed for France November, 1918, and served at the Base Hospital at Brest, France. Discharged September 28, 1919. Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

JACK L. WOLVERTON

Enlisted May 23, 1917, in 140th Field Hospital. In training at Camp Doniphan (Oklahoma). Sailed in May, 1918, for France. Served in France in the 140th Field Hospital, 110th Sanitary Train, 35th Division. Discharged at Camp Funston (Kansas) May 10, 1919. Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

CORPORAL OWEN HOHN

Entered the service June 24, 1918. Stationed and in training at Camp Funston (Kansas). Assigned to Co. "M," 70th Regiment, Infantry. Discharged January 28, 1919. Present address, Mound Valley, Kansas.

LYMAN A. WISE

Entered the service September 6, 1918. In training at Camp Funston (Kansas). Assigned to 14th Co., 164th Depot Brigade. Six weeks later transferred to Co. "H," 41st Infantry. Discharged June 21, 1919. Present address, Mound Valley, Kansas.

CLARENCE W. COX

Entered the service August 8, 1918. In training at Camp Funston (Kansas) and Camp Logan (Texas). Sailed for France via Liverpool, England, September 1, 1918. Assigned to Base Hospital Corps, stationed at Mevs, and Boulzes, France. Paralyzed while in the service in France. Sailed for U. S. as a casual May 14, 1919. Discharged July 21, 1919. Present address, Mound Valley, Kansas.

FRED H. HUCKE

Entered the service September 19, 1917, at Camp Funston (Kansas). Assigned to Co. "K," 353rd Infantry, 89th Division. Transferred May 3, 1918, to 52nd Co., 164th Depot Brigade. Discharged July 6, 1918. Present address, Mound Valley, Kansas.

ALVA FRANK HUCKE

Enlisted in the service October 3, 1917. In training at Camp Funston (Kansas), until sailing for overseas February, 1918, from Hoboken, N. J. Reached St. Nazaire, France, March 11, 1918. Sent to the front lines in April. Wounded by a machine gun bullet July 20, 1918, in the fighting at Ballou Wood. Taken to a Field Hospital, then to a Base Hospital in France and was returned to U. S. November 7, 1918. Discharged at Camp Funston (Kansas) April 4, 1919. Present address, Mound Valley, Kansas.

TRENCH MUD

We have heard of Texas gumbo
And the mud in the Phillipines,
Where, if we had legs like Jumbo,
The mud would cover our jeans.
But never did we get a chance
To feel real mud till we hit France.

Our shoes are deep in it,
We often sleep in it,
We almost weep in it—
It everywhere;
We have to fight in it,
And vent our spite in in.
We look a sight in it,
But we don't care!

The mud that lies in No Man's Land
Is as thick on the other side,
And where the Germans Make their stand
Is where we'll make them slide,
For our hob-nailed shoes will force a way,
And we'll knock them cold—for the U. S. A.

Though we must eat in it,
Wash our feet in it,
Try to look neat in it,
This mud and slime;
Though we get sore in it,
Grumble and roar in it,
We'll win the war in it
In our good time!

—John J. Curtin, Sgt. Inf.



1—ROY B. HOOBLER
 2—HOBERT HUFF
 3—RALPH E. TRASTER
 4—F. M. STALLARD

5—JAMES LUTHER HORN
 6—EARL D. REYNOLDS
 7—ISAAC M. HOUSE
 8—HENRY R. WILSON

EARL DOUGLAS REYNOLDS

Enlisted in the U. S. Army at Kansas City, Mo., February, 1918. Was sent to Fort Myer (Va.) Transferred to Washington Barracks. Assigned to Co. No. 1, S. A. R. D. Engineers. Joined the A. E. F. in France August, 1918. Was in England and Ireland on special duty. Returned to the United States July, 1919. Mustered out of the service at Camp Taylor (Ky.) Present address, Houston, Texas.

RALPH E. TRASTER

Entered the service September 21, 1917. In training at Camp Funston (Kansas). Assigned to Headquarters Co., 353rd Infantry, 89th Division. Sailed for overseas with the Division and participated in the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives, and in the Army of Occupation in Germany. Present address, Edna, Kansas.

ROBERT HUFF

Enlisted in the U. S. Army. Served with the 66th Engineers in France eleven months. Returned to United States July 15, 1919. Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

JAMES LUTHER HORN

Entered the service October 6, 1918. In training at Camp Funston (Kansas). Present address, Present address Houston, Texas.

ROLLIE B. HOOBLE

Enlisted in U. S. Army from Iowa. Served overseas one year. Present address, Coffeyville, Kansas.

MRS. PAUL CHRISTMAN

When the Labette County Chapter, Red Cross, was organized Mrs. Christman became one of the active workers, especially in the Surgical Dressing Department, being one of the sixty workers of this department to earn the right to wear the Red Cross on their headdress. Mrs. Christman was chosen as a member on the first committee of the Nursing Department and rendered valuable assistance in this branch of the Red Cross work. Present address is Wichita, Kansas.



LIEUTENANT ARTHUR G. McKNIGHT

Enlisted in the Tank Service, U. S. Army, April 18, 1918. In training at U. S. Tank Training Station, Camp Colt, Gettysburg, Pa. Commissioned Lieutenant in September, 1918, and assigned to Recruiting duty at Philadelphia, Pa., for the Tank Service. Received his discharge at Camp Dix (N. J.) December, 1918. Present address, Kansas City, Mo. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. McKnight, reside in Parsons, Kansas.



1—CHESTER L. BURKE
 2—CLAIR F. HAVERFIELD
 3—CLARENCE H. KESSLER
 4—R. V. WASHABAUGH

5—ANSON C. CARSON
 6—LOYAL D. BOON
 7—LLOYD E. MATHIS
 8—OSCAR F. STURM

CAPTAIN RALPH E. BAKER

Enlisted in Troop B 1st Cavalry, January 20, 1914. On duty Mexican border, New Mexico and Arizona. Assisted in rounding up the Appache Kid and his band of renegade Indians. Changed station to Fort Sill, Okla., 1896, to guard Geronimo and his band at that station. Participated in the Cuban campaign of Spanish-American War, 1898. Stormed San Juan Hill with Roosevelt's Rough Riders. Returning to U. S. A., and in 1900 sailed for the Phillipine Islands, served there for two years, returning to U. S. A., stationed at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. In 1907 returned to the Phillipine Islands for two year detail. Discharged, February 13, 1910. Came to Parsons, March, 1910. Entered the Kansas National Guard 1916 as 2nd Lieutenant of Cavalry. Served with Troop A, Kansas Cavalry on Mexican border, being mustered out of Federal service March 8, 1917. Detailed on recruiting duty April 15, 1917, by Adjutant General Chas. I. Martin, K. N. G. Enlisted Field Hospital Corps in Parsons, also Motor Transportation Corps, Parsons, Kansas. Organized Troop C, 1st Kansas Cavalry, Dodge City, Kansas. Promoted to 1st Lieutenant June 20, 1917, and to Captain July 30, 1917. Entered Federal service August 5, 1917, in command of Troop A, 1st Kansas Cavalry, which troop was appointed Headquarters Troop, 35th Division. Camp Doniphan, Okla. February 1, 1918, transferred to 303rd Cavalry, Camp Stanley, Texas. August 15, 1918, 303rd Cavalry was transferred to the 52nd and 53rd Field Artillery. Remained with the 52nd F. A. as Regimental Supply Officer. Attended the School of Artillery Fire at Fort Still, Okla., and Cavalry Officers Training School at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, at close of which was assigned to the 4th U. S. Cavalry, Camp Sam Fordyce, Texas. Ordered to Camp Travis, Texas, for honorable discharge, September 16, 1919. Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

CHESTER L. BURKE

Enlisted in U. S. Army June 4, 1917. In training at Camp Doniphan (Oklahoma). Assigned to Co. "B," 110th Engineers, 35th Division. Sailed from Hoboken, N. J., May 2, 1918, for overseas. Landed at Brest, France, May 10, 1918. Saw service with the British Army in the American sector 27-June 6, 1918. Was in the following sectors: Alsace, July 1 to August 31, 1918. St. Mihiel offensive, September 12 to September 16, 1918. Meuse-Argonne, September 26 to October 1, 1918. Verdun sector, October 15 to November 6, 1918. Sailed from Brest, France, for U. S. April 10, 1919. Discharged at Camp Funston (Kansas) May 3, 1919. Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

ANSON C. CARSON

Entered the service February 13, 1917. In training at Camp Funston. Assigned to Co. "F," 32nd Engineers. Served in France with the 32nd Engineers. Present address, Dennis, Kansas.

LLOYD E. MATHIS

Enlisted September 6, 1918. Stationed and in training at Camp Funston (Kansas). Assigned to Co. "H," 41st Infantry, 10th Division. Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

LOYAL DANLEY BOON

Enlisted in the U. S. Army June 27, 1917, at Akron, Ohio. Assigned to Medical Corps. Served during the World War. Discharged June 27, 1919. Present address, Chetopa, Kansas.

CLAIR F. HAVERFIELD

Entered the service September 6, 1918. In training at Camp Funston (Kansas) Assigned to 29th Field Artillery Band as 1st Class Musician. Discharged January 29, 1919. Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

VIRGIL R. WASHBAUGH

Entered the service September 19, 1917. In training at Camp Doniphan (Oklahoma). Assigned to 140th Infantry, 35th Division. Served with 35th Division in France. Discharged May 13, 1919. Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

OSCAR FREDERICK STURM

Entered the service May 6, 1918, at Jefferson Barracks (Missouri). Assigned to Co. "E," 66th Engineers. Served one year in France. Discharged at Camp Dodge (Iowa). Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

CLARENCE H. KESSLER

Enlisted in Coast Artillery, U. S. A., April 24, 1917. Assigned to 41st, C. A. C. and stationed at Fort Monroe (Virginia). Left Newport News (Va.) July 17, 1918. Landed in France July 31, 1918. Assigned to 61st C. A. C. Stationed at St. Nazaire, France. From there was assigned to the First Army Corps as a reserve. Discharged at Camp Funston (Kansas) March 24, 1919. Present address, Altamont, Kansas.



1—SERGEANT JAMES W. WRIGHT
 2—EUGENE P. FULTON
 3—SERGEANT LOIS LOWE
 4—HARRY H. NEWMAN

5—JOHNNIE DODD
 6—LON JOE HOLMES
 7—HENRY LYDLE
 8—CLAUDE W. LEWIS

SERGEANT LOIS LOWE

Entered the service October 27, 1917. In training at Camp Funston (Kansas). Assigned to Machine Gun Co., then transferred to Co. "E," 317th Ammunition Train, 92nd Division. This Company had charge of the Ammunition Dump of 167th Field Artillery, Fort de Facq, France, for 53 days. For 21 days during that time were under heavy bombardment, and during that time handled 61,000 rounds of artillery projectors, 19,317 charges of powder, 62,620 fuses, 89,760 primers, a total of 1,789,280 pounds of ammunition. Honorably discharged at Camp Funston (Kansas) March 19, 1919. Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

JOHNNIE DODD

Entered the service July 17, 1918. In training at Camp Funston (Kansas). Assigned to Headquarters Co., 805th Pioneer Infantry. Sent to Camp Upton (New York) August 27, 1918. Sailing from New York for France September 2, 1918. Landed at La Havre, France, September 19, 1918. Immediately going to Reclampont, Haute Marne; after ten days there was sent to the front lines, being stationed at Clermont-en-Argonne. On October 21, 1918 the Company received its "Baptism of Fire" from German Airmen dropping bombs. Returned to U. S. A., June 27, 1919. Discharged July 7, 1919. Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

HENRY LYDLE

Entered the service June 20, 1918. In training at Camp Funston (Kansas). Sailed for overseas August 29, 1918. While in France served with 5th Depot Brigade. Served in France eleven months. Discharged at Camp Dodge (Iowa) July 26, 1919. Present address, Chetopa, Kansas.

LON JOE HOLMES

Entered the service October 1, 1918, at Lawrence, Kansas. Assigned to Co. "E" Infantry, U. S. A. Discharged November 26, 1918. Present address, Chetopa, Kansas.

CLAUDE W. LEWIS

Entered the service July 16, 1918. Assigned to Co. 11, Depot Brigade. Discharged September 2, 1919. Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

HARRY H. NEWMAN

Entered the service October 27, 1917. In training at Camp Funston (Kansas). Assigned to Co. "E," 317th Ammunition Train, 92nd Division. Served in France until conclusion of the war. Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

SERGEANT JAMES W. WRIGHT

Entered the service June 15, 1918. In training at Quindaro, Kansas. Then transferred to Camp Crant (Illinois). Assigned to Headquarters Co. 803rd Pioneer Infantry. Sailed from New York for France, September 17, 1918. Took part in the Meuse-Argonne offensive. Arrived back in U. S. A., July 18, 1919. Discharged at Camp Dodge (Iowa) July 26, 1919. Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

EUGENE P. FULTON

Entered the service July 30, 1918. In training at Camp Travis (Texas). Transferred to Camp Taylor (Kentucky) August 21, 1918. Assigned to the 801st Infantry. Sent to Camp Merritt (New Jersey) September 1, 1918. Sailed from New York for France September 8, 1918. Arriving at Brest, France, was sent into the Verdun sector, remaining there until November 24, 1918. Left Brest, France, May 3, 1919, for U. S. A. Discharged at Camp Travis (Texas) June 17, 1919. Present address, Parsons, Kansas.

CORP'RAL'S CHEVRONS

Oh, the General with his shiny stars, leading a
parade,
The Colonel and the Adjutant a-sportin' of their
braid,
The Major and the Skipper—none of 'em look so
fine
As a newly minted corp'ral comin' down the line!

Oh, the Bishop in his mitre, pacin' up the aisle,
The Governor, frock-coated, with a votes-for-women
smile,
The Congressman, the Mayor, aren't in it, I opine,
With a newly minted corp'ral comin' down the
line!



"Reading Their Shirts." Getting rid of cooties in the absence of steam disinfectors. Left to right: Pvt. John Heldenmenger, Pvt. John H. Meeham, Pvt. 1st Cl., S. J. Peters and Pvt. James Merwick, all of the 132nd Ambulance Co., 108th Sanitary Train, reading their shirts and boiling their clothes on the southeastern slope of Hill No. 373. Shells were coming over their heads into the valley below when this photograph was taken. Near Les Eparges, Meuse, France, October 30, 1918.



German prisoners, 35th Division Hdqrs., France, near Boureuilles, Meuse, France, Sept. 26, 1918.

General Roster of Labetie County Participants in World War

Abell, Roy Francis
Ackerson, John
Adair, Russell K.
Adams, Arthur
Adams, Clarence Cecil
Adams, Elza Louis
Adams, J. Harry
Adams, Richard
Adamson, Truby H.
Adler, Harry
Agnew, Frank Thomas
Agostina, Gilbert
Ailes, M. D.
Albrecht, Edward
Alexander, Clyde
Alexander, Hosea L.
Alexander, William Tate
Alfred, Burton Otis
Allen, Clifford James
Allen, Jesse
Allison, Clarence Earl
Allison, Franklin
Allison, Robert E.
Alloway, Clifford Lee
Alvis, Ralph R.
Anderson, Alvin
Anderson, Benjamin
Anderson, C. B.
Anderson, Carl L.
Anderson, Chester
Anderson, George A.
Anderson, H. F.
Anderson, Irvin
Anderson, Lawrence Baxter
Andrews, Oren
Anthon, Edmund Howard
Armes, Benton Harlan
Armstrong, Omar
Armstrong, William Burge
Arnett, Herbert
Arnold, Nathan Bobby

Arnold, William T.
Asbell, Frank
Asbell, Harold P.
Atchley, Howard
Atkins, Charles Seth
Atkinson, Charles
Au Buchon, Cletus W.
Auvinge, August Raymond
Auvinge, John G.
Avers, Maurice
Ayers, Lester C.
Ayers, Maurice F.
Babb, Herman
Babcock, Charles William
Babcock, Dewey Z.
Bacchus, Leslie J.
Bailey, Frank John
Bailey, George Franklin
Bailey, Homer Franklin
Bailey, Owen W.
Baird, Dow Kay
Baird, Harry
Baker, Herbert
Baker, James L.
Baker, Milton L.
Baker, R. Hallie
Baker, Ralph E.
Baker, T. J.
Balling, John T.
Ballough, Ray Allen
Ballough, Thomas
Banzet, Albert William
Banzet, Ernest
Barber, Charles Brown
Barber, Silas Earl
Barcus, Lawrence
Barker, Earl E.
Barnes, Frank
Barnes, George S.
Barnes, Harold H.
Barnes, J. Vernon

Barnett, Roy
 Barnett, Clayburn
 Barron, Lawrence
 Bartlett, Horace Baylor
 Bartlett, Oren
 Bartlett, William H.
 Barton, Andy Edward
 Barton, John Henry
 Bass, Emmett Courtney
 Bates, C. W.
 Bates, Otis Cook
 Bates, Raymond Dyke
 Baty, Lee
 Baugher, James Wallace
 Baxter, William Carl
 Beach, David
 Peach, Ross Homer
 Beamer, Layton George
 Beamer, Samuel Ray
 Beard, Arley Elton
 Beasley, Edmond Austin
 Beasley, Henry Walter
 Beasley, James Newton
 Beaver, Eugene R.
 Beaver, J. A.
 Beaver, S. Ray
 Becker, Elmer
 Beckman, Clifford C.
 Beethan, Herbert Howard
 Beiderwell, Earl Reed
 Belknap, William
 Bell, Alexander R. Jr.
 Bell, Gussie Chalmer
 Bell, Keith T.
 Bell, Lambert
 Bell, Robert A.
 Beller, Audrey
 Beller, Clarence Elmer
 Beller, Edward
 Beller, Melvin Edgar
 Beller, William Audra
 Benis, Earl
 Bender, Harve L.
 Bender, Vere William
 Benefield, Otis
 Bendure, Harve Leonard
 Bennett, Charles F.
 Bennett, M. Robert
 Bennett, Oscar Nelson
 Berentz, Bryan Arthur
 Berg, Joseph
 Berlin, W. B.
 Bernard, Bugh

Berry, Oscar Roland
 Best, O. W.
 Bickford, Erroll
 Bickford, Nathan R.
 Bickle, Ellis T.
 Bicknell, Edgar S.
 Bicknell, John R.
 Billelo, Frank H.
 Billings, George Edward
 Billingsley, George Franklin
 Binkley, Benjamin F.
 Bird, Charles
 Bird, George Thaddius
 Birt, Roy H.
 Bishop, Clarence Wayne
 Bishop, Raymond Parris
 Bisnett, John
 Bitsko, Joseph
 Bitsko, Michael K.
 Blanchwell, Emmett K.
 Blackwell, Garnett Albert
 Blaich, Fred William
 Blair, Roy Thomas
 Blake, Albert S.
 Blake, Charles Andrew
 Blake, James
 Blaker, Clarence E.
 Blaker, Linn D.
 Blayton, St. Joseph
 Blemens, Lyman
 Blevins, James F.
 Blevins, Otis
 Blish, George L.
 Bocker, Robert Francis
 Boelens, Cornelius Andrew
 Bohn, Ernest C.
 Bolds, Van
 Boles, Charles Lee
 Bolinger, Elwyn F.
 Bonar, Bayard B.
 Bonhoffer, Carl
 Bonne, Earl
 Bonne, Ewing
 Bonner, B. Thomas
 Bonner, Enmon
 Bonner, Griffith
 Booker, Morton
 Boon, Loyal Danley
 Bordine, Walter
 Bossi, John F.
 Eoston, Van
 Bour, Fred John

Bourquin, Roy
 Bowman, Glenn T.
 Bowman, Harold B.
 Bowman, Harry Floyd
 Bowman, Homer
 Bowser, Arthur A.
 Bowser, Ellis Ellsworth
 Boyd, Kirk
 Boyd, Ralph
 Bradley, George Washington
 Brady, W. R.
 Bragg, Aidna
 Bramlett, Harvey W.
 Bramwell, George M.
 Brandon, W. L.
 Brannan, William Edwin
 Braucht, Clarence
 Braucht, Glen B.
 Braugh, Oliver Audley
 Braunsdorf, Harry F.
 Bray, John
 Bredine, Lester F.
 Brehm, Arthur
 Brehm, William
 Brennan, W. E.
 Brewer, J. L.
 Brewster, Raymond B.
 Brewster, Roger B.
 Brickey, Herbert
 Bride, John F.
 Bridges, Joseph Lee
 Briggs, Cleve S.
 Briggs, Eugene
 Briggs, Joseph Earl
 Britton, Charles Alonzo
 Britton, Donald
 Britton, Paul
 Brock, Joe Nelson
 Brooks, Alvin Stanley
 Brooks, James L.
 Brown, A. G.
 Brown, Clarence Leonard
 Brown, Earl Vernon
 Brown, Edwin Lloyd
 Brown, John Burson
 Brown, John Carl
 Brown, Karl
 Brown, R. S.
 Brown, Seth Grant
 Brown, W. E.
 Broyles, Jesse R.
 Bruce, Bert
 Bryan, William S.

Bryant, Ode
 Bryant, Harold William
 Bryant, Roy Davis
 Bryner, Ralph
 Buckley, Charles Bernard
 Buffin, William H.
 Bunce, William Russell
 Buntin, Daniel J.
 Buntin, J. C.
 Burg, Arthur Mason
 Burge, Stanley T.
 Burgess, J. E.
 Burke, Chester L.
 Burkhardt, William Henry
 Burks, Presley Berl
 Burmaster, William Carl
 Burner, Read B.
 Burnette, Edgar Neal
 Burnette, Wayne Eugene
 Burns, Basil Levi
 Burns, Harvey L.
 Burns, Joseph Patrick
 Burr, Walter
 Burrel, Herbert
 Burris, Carl
 Burris, Cecil
 Burris, Curtis E.
 Burris, Iennie
 Burris, Raymond
 Barris, Wiley Adam
 Burton, Bert
 Burton, Marion F.
 Burton, Rollie C.
 Busby, Paul
 Busby, William Sion
 Buser, Frederick Newton
 Bush, Charles D.
 Bush, Ray
 Bushong, Ezram L.
 Buvinger, Floyd H.
 Byers, G. C.
 Byrum, Dow L.
 Cade, Calvin E.
 Cadmus, Walter Gordon
 Caldwell, Charles Dayton
 Caldwell, Dalton L.
 Caldwell, Earl W.
 Caldwell, George Myer
 Caldwell, Glenn U.
 Caldwell, Kenneth W.
 Calhoun, Thomas
 Caller, Fred W.
 Calloway, ———

Campbell, Alfred
 Campbell, Arthur C.
 Campbell, Charles C.
 Campbell, Courtney
 Campbell, Lloyd
 Campbell, Louis
 Campbell, Murray C.
 Campbell, Ralph
 Campbell, Raymond
 Campbell, Winfield Clark
 Canfield, Alba
 Canfield, Edward
 Canfield, Marion
 Canfield, Willard I.
 Cannady, Fred
 Canney, Elmer
 Cannon, Alfred Joseph
 Cantrell, Albert Logan
 Cardin, William Fred
 Cardwell, Harry L.
 Carey, Franklin R.
 Carey, Tim
 Carey, Walter R.
 Carl, Melvin
 Carl, Roy
 Carlton, John Harold
 Carpenter, Alfred Baker
 Carpenter, Edmund Sinnett
 Carpenter, John Carroll
 Carr, Byron H.
 Carr, Nolan W.
 Carroll, Charles
 Carson, Anson Clark
 Carson, Clyde F.
 Carson, John F.
 Carson, William Clarence
 Carter, Clyde
 Carter, Francis Edward
 Carter, Walter E.
 Carter, Walter F.
 Cartwright, Elisha B.
 Cartwright, John C.
 Cartwright, Randle
 Cary, Walter E.
 Cashman, Kenneth
 Cassity, Guy
 Cavanagh, Harry T.
 Cave, Howard Grove
 Cavitte, Robert
 Caywood, William
 Cecil, Calvin Ray
 Cecil, Herbert
 Cecil, Neal

Chambley, Louis E.
 Chandler, Harold
 Chaney, Emmett Davis
 Chaney, James K.
 Chaney, William Ray
 Chansler, Arthur J.
 Chansler, Clarence W.
 Chansler, Lawrence W.
 Chapman, John W.
 Chapman, Robert A.
 Chase, Frank A.
 Cheney, Albert
 Childress, Charles M.
 Chowning, James Roy
 Christie, Roy
 Christman, Paul
 Christy, A. L.
 Christy, Ernest P.
 Christy, Raymond A.
 Cisco, Harry L.
 Clark, Clifford
 Clark, Harvey Ray
 Clark, Kenneth
 Clark, Wilmoth N.
 Clarke, A. F.
 Clarke, Edward
 Clarke, Orville P.
 Clarke, Roy Basil
 Claxton, Clarence Clayton
 Clayworth, Paul M.
 Clemens, L. B.
 Clinger, Raymond C.
 Cloughley, Earl
 Coad, William Roy
 Cobb, Louis Earl
 Cobb, Louis L.
 Cobb, Oren Clyde
 Coffin, W. D.
 Colburn, Harry O.
 Cole, Frank Lester
 Condon, Clifford
 Condy, George R.
 Connor, Jean
 Conway, Ralph Jack
 Cook, Carson
 Cook, Derrick
 Cook, Harvey D.
 Cook, Hester
 Cook, James B. Jr.
 Cook, Louis Elliott
 Cook, Preston M.
 Cooper, Delbert
 Cooper, George Otis

Cooper, Luther A.
 Cooper, Roy Benjamin
 Cooper, Thomas Earl
 Cooper, Virgil
 Cope, Byron Ellsworth
 Corbett, Ralph A.
 Corbett, Thomas Aloysius
 Cordry, Peter B.
 Corey, Ben L.
 Cornelius, Louis
 Cornell, John C.
 Cornell, Stephen Andrew
 Corns, Harry
 Cory, Charles Henry
 Cory, Franklin Robert
 Cotton, Clyde Walter
 Cottonjin, Humphrey Hubert
 Cottonjin, Jasper
 Couch, Walter Owen
 Coulter, Fred Ernest
 Coulter, William Seth
 Courtney, George W.
 Courtney, John W.
 Cox, Charles
 Cox, Charles J.
 Cox, Clarence William
 Cox, Fred H.
 Cox, John Devereaux
 Cox, Samuel
 Cozine, Stephen Otis
 Crabtree, Tyne
 Crabtree, Wayne
 Cragg, Leo F.
 Crain, Obed Lorain
 Cramer, Oscar
 Crandall, Elbert Gordon
 Crane, Cleo
 Crane, Wilfred W.
 Cranford, Charles W.
 Crawford, Albert F.
 Crawford, Ernest Tinder
 Crawford, Walter C.
 Crayhon, Charles
 Crispell, Thomas P.
 Crockett, Andrew C.
 Crockett, Clyde
 Crockett, Everett
 Crockett, Ralph B.
 Crowder, James B.
 Cruse, John Edward
 Cruse, Vern
 Cummings, Dewey V.
 Cunningham, Clyde T.

Curnutte, Claude Robert
 Curry, Lewis Arthur
 Dahl, Gust
 Daigh, Raymond
 Dairs, Roscoe
 Daniel, Horace Swetson
 Daniels, Clarence O.
 Danielson, David
 Darby, Clarence R.
 Darling, Charles Kimball
 Darling, Lee Claire
 Darling, Ray
 Daul, John F.
 Daviager, Floyd Berre
 David, Lester
 David, Orla G.
 David, William
 Davidson, Harry
 Davis, Bert Lester
 Davis, Byron
 Davis, Carl
 Davis, Carl Leo
 Davis, Eldred
 Davis, Ezra Thomas
 Davis, Fred
 Davis, Harry B.
 Davis, James Walter
 Davis, Otto
 Davis, Paul R.
 Davis, Ray
 Davis, Samuel M.
 Davis, Theodore P.
 Dawson, Abe
 Dawson, Jeff
 Dean, Jay H.
 Dean, Robert Ogden
 DeBolt, William Henry
 Decker, John H.
 Decker, Leo
 Deckerman, A. H.
 Decocq, Sherman Leopold
 Dedrich, John
 Dee, Paul
 DeJarnette, Reven Sims
 Delaney, Edward K.
 Dellasega, Joseph A.
 Dennis, Ivan L.
 Densmore, Henry J.
 Dent, Edward Clark
 Dent, Raleigh J.
 Deragowski, August
 Deragowski, John Leo
 DeWolf, Jay

Dick, Frank Nelson
 Dickerson, Wynne
 Dickman, Alfred H.
 Dickson, Douglas
 Dickson, Jeff
 Dietsche, Frank Marion
 Ditzler, Luther Herbert
 Dixon, Douglas J.
 Dixon, Otto
 Dobbs, Henry Allen
 Dodd, Clement L.
 Dodd, Courtney C.
 Dodd, Johnnie
 Dodd, Loren, Arlie
 Dodge, Herbert Clay
 Donaldson, Edwin
 Donaldson, Harry Leroy
 Donaldson, Ivan Joseph
 Donnellan, Robert E.
 Donnelly, Karl
 Doolittle, Benjamin F.
 Doolittle, Frank
 Dorcas, Alfred
 Dorcas, Peter
 Dotson, Earl Floyd
 Doty John Gates
 Dougherty, William P.
 Doughman, Claude S.
 Doughman, Lyle Leighton
 Dow, Byrum
 Downs, Carl
 Downs, Harry B.
 Doyle, Harvey
 Drake, Morland W.
 Drake, Thomas E.
 Dramis, Alfred
 Draper, Albert V.
 Dreher, Charles
 Dreher, Colon
 Drescher, Jesse J.
 Dresser, Ella W.
 Drybread, Prentis
 Dudley, Bernard M.
 Dugan, Cuba J.
 Dugan, Delbert
 Duke, James E.
 Dunham, John W.
 Dunning, Barton
 Duree, James Ernest
 Duvall, Leo Frederick
 Duvall, Paul Alexander
 Dwyer, Patrick Bird
 Dwyer, Patrick

Dwyer, Paul
 Dye, James Edwin
 Dyer, Lester Ernest
 Dyer, Lloyd L.
 Dykeman, Ivan
 Edelen, Joseph Hubert
 Edison, Charles
 Edwards, Cedric Errol
 Eggleston, James Hiram
 Eisenbrandt, H. Lloyd
 Elder, A. James
 Elder, Clarence
 Elder, Wilbur J.
 Elledge, Charles
 Elledge, Charles J.
 Eller, Leslie
 Eller, Shannon Ernest
 Elloit, Jake Chester
 Elliott Lewis
 Ellis, Floyd C.
 Ellis, Paul O.
 Elmore, Fred Lee
 Elwyn, Charles Bert
 Elwyn, Russell H.
 Emerson, Joseph Cowan
 Emert, Herbert G.
 Emery, Will
 Englund, Carl Philip
 Epting, L. R.
 Ervin, Claude H.
 Ervin, P. J.
 Evans, George Henry
 Evans, Horace
 Evans, Leonard
 Ewell, E. Robert
 Ewery, Benjamin F.
 Ewing, Hollis Edgar
 Fairchild, Elza O.
 Fairchild, John W.
 Falconer, David Wilford
 Falconer, H.
 Fall, Norman B.
 Farmer, Ray
 Farran, James Robert
 Farrell, J. A.
 Farrell, James B.
 Farrell, Frank J.
 Farrell, Lawrence A.
 Farren, Walter L.
 Fasseller, James
 Faulkner, Frank J.
 Faulkner, James
 Faygans, Robert

Fennell, Leonard
 Fenny, Walter E.
 Fette, George
 Fields, George
 Fields, Roscoe
 Fike, Fred
 Finch, Harold
 Finley, Clifford Aaron
 Finley, Walter J.
 Fisher, J. E.
 Fisher, Leslie Paul
 Fisher, Lester
 Fisher, Willard
 Fitzgibbon, J. F.
 Fitzgibbon, Thomas T.
 Flowers, Lewis
 Flynn, John Joseph
 Forbes, Harvey
 Ford, Frank
 Ford, Robert Earl
 Fordyce, F. H.
 Forman, William Luther
 Forsythe, Newton J.
 Fortune, L. M.
 Foster, Burl Preston
 Foster, Dwight Harrison
 Foster, Lester
 Foster, Ray M.
 Foster, True E.
 Fouts, David
 Fouts, Lorenz Monroe
 Fowler, Harry
 Fowler, John William
 Fowler, Merle
 Fox, Arthur Burl
 Foxworthy, Carl
 Foyle, Frank
 Foyle, John
 Frame, Frank
 Frame, Floyd F.
 Frame, Jake
 Frankeburger, Frank
 Franklin, Neil
 Free, Carl L.
 Free, John Noble
 Freed, L. G.
 Freeman, Edward Barnabas
 Freeman, Joseph R.
 Freeto, Frank
 Frey, G. Robert
 Freyermuth, Knox C.
 Frye, Ed
 Fugate, Paul

Fuller, Earl Clifton
 Fulton, Eugene P.
 Funk, Arthur C.
 Furgesen, Wade M.
 Futer, Fred
 Gabriel, Harry E.
 Gaddis, Junius A.
 Gaffey, Jonas
 Gail, Charles
 Gail, Walter A.
 Gale, A. C.
 Gallagher, A. E.
 Gallion, Frank N.
 Galton, Sidney M.
 Gamble, Chauncey
 Gannon, E. Earl
 Gardner, Clyde D.
 Gardner, R. R.
 Garland, Calvin
 Garrett, Claude C.
 Garrison, A. R.
 Garvin, Thomas Everett
 Gary, Gordon
 Gates, Bryan
 Gates, William J.
 Galton, Sidney M.
 Garrison, A. R.
 Gebhart, Bert Alvin
 Gebhart, Leslie Ernest
 Gedney, Edgar T.
 Geissmann, Karl
 Gelsenhoner, Walter
 Gemmell, Harry A.
 George, Myron V.
 Gerard, Harold
 Gerard, Joseph
 Giager, Fred
 Gibney, E. H.
 Gibson, Homer Glenn
 Gill, Howard Ellis
 Gillette, Wayne
 Gillum, Earl H.
 Glenn, David
 Glidden, Leo Orville
 Gobble, Clyva
 Godfrey, Edgar D.
 Going, Gordon Wilbur
 Goldsmith, Arthur Byron
 Goltra, Albert Jennings
 Goltra, Ora Robert
 Good, David Frank
 Goodlow, Clarence
 Goodrich, Roy C.

Goodwin, Arthur W.
 Goodwin, John Will
 Gordon, Neal J.
 Gould, Ralph L.
 Grady, George E.
 Grady, James Wayne
 Graham, Clifford
 Graham, John Sterling
 Grant, John Edward
 Grant, Thomas Hale
 Grass, Wilfred W.
 Graves, Walter
 Gray, Gordon
 Gray, Irvin
 Gray, Walter Strange
 Green, Charles Henry
 Green, John D.
 Green, William Lewis
 Greening, John Neal
 Greenstreet, John
 Greenwood, Robert
 Gregg, Edward Shaw
 Gregg, W. W.
 Gridley, John S.
 Griffin, George Washington
 Griggs, Marten Robert
 Grillot, R. A.
 Grizzell, Ray
 Gross, Milo E.
 Groves, William Thomas
 Grunden, Hershel E.
 Guild, Albert L.
 Guinn, Charles Ellis
 Gunter, Scott
 Gutshall, C. G.
 Gwinn, W. P.
 Haase, Eric
 Habiger, C. E.
 Hacker, Charles L.
 Hackleman, Fred Earl
 Hackler, Lloyd
 Hagan, Gerald
 Haggard, Samuel Arthur
 Haines, Paul
 Haite, Everett Moore
 Hale, Ray
 Haley, Fred Dwight
 Haley, John Joseph
 Hall, Albert
 Hall, Alfred
 Hall, Charles Wayne
 Hall, Joseph William
 Hall, Willard B.

Haman, Frank McKinley
 Hamil, L. A.
 Hamilton, Earl
 Hamilton, Harry
 Hamilton, Ralph William
 Hammack, Clyde W.
 Hammaek, Paul
 Hammel, Lee Arthur
 Hammar, Frank M.
 Hammer, Fred
 Hamsher, Chester Lee
 Hand, Frederick Olin
 Handley, Harold
 Handley, Roy S.
 Handy, James Ernest
 Hanes, Clyde
 Hankins, E. P.
 Hankins, Harry R.
 Hanks, Oliver
 Hanna, John Berry
 Hannigan, Seth
 Hansen, Philip C.
 Hansen, Wm. McKinley
 Harlin, Walter E.
 Harlow, James Harold
 Harlow, Mack
 Harrington, David Riddle
 Harrington, Leon
 Harris, Charles Austin
 Harris, Charles Miles
 Harris, Edson
 Harris, Ernest L.
 Harris, Herndon
 Harris, Richard I.
 Harris, Russell
 Harshfield, Earl
 Harshfield, William E.
 Hart, Horace Alpha
 Hart, James C.
 Hart, Robert
 Hart, Walter L.
 Harvey, Frank H.
 Harvey, Robert Ray
 Harvey, Walker Hugh
 Harvey, William
 Haskett, John
 Hasler, John
 Hassell, J. H.
 Hathaway, Elmer L.
 Hatzfield, Edgar
 Haverfield, Clare F.
 Hawkins, Edward
 Hawkins, R.

Hawksley, Wm. Fred
 Hawman, Rollie E.
 Hayden, Samuel Adrion
 Hayes, Alfred Leslie
 Hayes, Robin
 Haynes, Joseph E.
 Hazel, Eugene Wilson
 Hazelton, Lee Lum
 Hazen, Willard Glass
 Heater, William Sanford
 Heinbaugh, Earl C.
 Heit, John Jacob
 Helton, George William
 Henaman, Frank
 Henderson, Fred
 Henderson, Lewis S.
 Hendricks, A. G.
 Hendrickson, John Homer
 Henry, Fay
 Henry, Otho Dale
 Hersh, Emery Leo
 Hewitt, Jack
 Hiatt, Lee
 Hiatt, Lloyd
 Higginson, Arthur L.
 Hight, Angus Samuel
 Hightower, Overton
 Hill, Daniel
 Hill, J.
 Hill, Warren Webster
 Hillegos, Clifford A.
 Hindenach, Raymond P.
 Hinman, Thomas Wilson
 Hite, Cecil
 Hite, Harry Francis
 Hite, Orville
 Hobson, James Arthur
 Hodge, Charles
 Hodge, Francis Leonard
 Hodge, Lester D.
 Hodge, Thomas Lawrence
 Hoefling, George F.
 Hoff, Joseph
 Hoffman, Alfonso Frank
 Hogan, Thomas Leo
 Hogelin, Ira Earl
 Hohn, Owen
 Hoisington, James W.
 Hoke, Boydie
 Holden, Ira
 Holden, Marion
 Hollar, Harold Raymond
 Hollar, Henry Floyd

Holley, Harold James
 Holley, Maurice G.
 Holman, Orrin O.
 Holmes, Lawrence B.
 Holmes, Lon Joe
 Holmes, Walter Francis
 Holsom, Ersa Barron
 Holzer, Oscar H.
 Hoobler, Rollie B.
 Hook, Emil
 Hookey, Fred
 Hookey, John
 Hoover, John M.
 Hoover, Martin R.
 Hopkins, James
 Hopkins, James H.
 Hopkins, John
 Hopkins, Joseph Henry
 Hopkins, Nobert
 Hoppock, Freeman G.
 Horn, James Luther
 Horn, Thomas Eldred
 Hornback, Joseph Edward
 Horstmeier, Alva William
 Horton, Floyd F.
 Horton, Lindsey L.
 Houghton, Charles E.
 House, Isaac M.
 Howard, W. W.
 Howard, Will
 Howe, Richard
 Howell, Herman Oscar
 Howell, John
 Hubbell, Lee
 Hucke, Alva F.
 Hucke, Fred Herman
 Hucke, John Frederick
 Hudgins, Richard Thomas
 Hues, Harold
 Huff, Robert
 Hughey, Grant
 Hulett, Harry Benjamin
 Hull, L. J.
 Hume, Frank P.
 Hume, Robert F.
 Humphrey, Claude M.
 Humphrey, Orville S.
 Hunt, Earl Hugh
 Hunt, W. Ellsworth
 Hunt, Ezra O.
 Hunt, Ross Jacob
 Hunt, Walter W.
 Hunter, Edward

Hunter, Fred
Hurlbut, Earl
Hurlbut, Fred
Huss, Asa
Hutchison, H. Ross
Hyde, Charles W. Jr.
Ice, Thew J.
Ingram, Arthur W.
Ingram, Clifford Howard
Ingram, Thomas E.
Irick, Earl William
Irvin, George Percy
Isbell, Maurice Thorlan
Isenbrandt, H. L.
Jackson, N.
Jackson, Stonewall
Jacobs, Harold
Jaggar, Buel William
Jamerson, William Campbell
James, Walter Herbert
Jarboe, John Anthony
Jarboe, Will
Jardine, Raymond
Jeffery, Richard C.
Jenkins, Grover Cleveland
Jennings, Charles
Jennings, Fred
Johnson, Carl R.
Johnson, Charles Arthur
Johnson, Earl W.
Johnson, Ernest
Johnson, John
Johnson, Lee
Johnson, Leonard
Johnson, Orville L.
Johnson, Robert Albert
Johnson, Roscoe Conklin
Johnston, Earl William
Joiner, Oscar
Jones, Alf L.
Jones, Arnold
Jones, Clifford
Jones, DeWitt T.
Jones, George Wesley
Jones, George William
Jones, Harry Nichols
Jones, Hershel William
Jones, Hobart McKinley
Jones, Horace Alexander
Jones, James Hamilton
Jones, Joseph Bernard
Jones, Lloyd Ross
Jones, McKinley

Jones, Newell
Jones, Oceay
Jones, Paul H.
Jones, Pearl Stephen
Jones, Perry Lewis
Jones, Ralph
Jones, Will
Jordon, Melville
Joslin, Orlando L.
Joyce, C. I.
Joyce, W. G.
Justice, Robert
Kale, Roy
Kane, Harry E.
Karas, Jay Delbert
Kastler, David Lewis
Keck, Alfred Andrew
Keck, Frank E.
Keck, John Joseph
Keefe, Paul Leo
Keene, Arthur Wilbur
Keene, Walter Mitchell
Keener, Alva Leroy
Keifer, Cecil E.
Kelley, Benjamin Harrison
Kelley, Claude Oliver
Kelley, Herbert
Kelley, Jack
Kelley, Sidney
Kemper, Gleefon E.
Kencel, Leslie Loy
Kemper, Peter
Kendall, Ralph William
Kendall, Walter Ezra
Kendrick, Lew Elden
Kennedy, Clyde
Kennedy, Earl Floyd
Kennedy, Maurice Joe
Kennelberger, Walter R.
Kenney, George E.
Kenney, Raymond M.
Kenney, Walter E.
Kent, James E.
Kephart, Omer H.
Kern, Jerome
Kerschner, W.P.
Kesler, Frank
Kessler, Clarence H.
Kessler, Vernice A.
Ketchum, Marvin
Kiblinger, Sankey
Kidney, Leonard
Kiker, James Arthur

Kilgore, H. E.
 Kimball, Charles W.
 Kimball, J.
 Kimball, Pierre M.
 Kimball, Ray Lester
 Kimball, Webster W.
 Kimmel, Prentice Harper
 Kimmey, Virgil Adrion
 Kinckeloe, W. D.
 Kindall, R. W.
 Kingore, Howard Egvert
 Kingsbury, Roscoe R.
 Kinney, Walter
 Kinzie, Claude Edward
 Kious, Fred
 Kirk, Henry Hayden
 Kirkpatrick, Alfred Emerson
 Kirkpatrick, W. A.
 Kleister, Fritz
 Knight, Eddie Lee
 Knight, Frank W.
 Knight, Fred W.
 Knight, George E.
 Knox, Clarence Albert
 Koch, Dick
 Koch, Emil
 Koch, Frank Charles
 Kohler, Millard
 Koonitz, E. W.
 Kouen, E. J.
 Kunzert, Charles
 La Borde, Everett
 Lackey, John E. Jr.
 Lamb, Edward J.
 Lamb, John
 Lambert, Leroy P.
 Lambert, Ray
 Lamm, Charles Lewis
 Lancaster, James Henry
 Landaker, Charles B.
 Landes, George A.
 Landis, Wilbur
 Landreth, Elmer H.
 Landreth, Frank
 Laney, Clyde
 Lanham, Frank
 Lansdowne, Hiram A.
 Large, Fred
 Larue, Allie
 Lawler, William Lee
 Lawrence, Irving Horace
 Layton, Byron

Layton, Roy
 Lear, Harry P.
 Leaverton, Albert M.
 Lee, Albert
 Lee, Howard Marion
 Lee, Owen
 Lee, Robert Earl
 Lee, Thomas Franklin
 Leflingwell, Ray F.
 Leftwich, Percy
 Leightner, O. N.
 Leitnaker, Cherry Frank
 Lenox, Bert E.
 Leonard, Clarence A.
 Lersch, Albert
 Leslie, Kenka Loy
 Lett, Cecil P.
 Lewinsohn, James G.
 Lewinsohn, Milton Mart
 Lewis, Claude Willis
 Lewis, D. W.
 Lewis, Thomas Hayward
 Lewis, Willie Samuel
 Leibfarth, M. C.
 Lietsche, Gus
 Liggett, Herbert H.
 Liggett, William
 Liggett, William E.
 Lillibridge, Glenn
 Lincoln, Lewis
 Lindsey, Paul W.
 Lindsey, R. Otto
 Lindstrom, Walter Ray
 Liston, Otis
 Little, David
 Little, Theodore Peroy
 Livingston, Anderson I
 Livingston, Charles R.
 Locke, Herbert
 Lockhart, Lee
 Lodge, Edmund A.
 Loe, Thomas Franklin
 Lollar, Lionel L.
 Lollar, Thomas Claude
 Lombard, Ernest Alvin
 Lombe, James
 Lombe, Robert G.
 Lombe, Warner
 Long, Melvin
 Long, William E.
 Lonnecker, Virgil
 Looney, Cecil A.
 Lortz, Elmer J.

Love, Albert G.
 Lovelady, George
 Lovell, Clarence
 Lowe, Henry
 Lowe, Lewis
 Lowe, Lois
 Lozier, Thomas Lloyd
 Lubbers, Eike R. Jr.
 Luman, Arthur Brooke
 Lumbeck, Walter Joseph
 Lummi, Earl
 Lush, Jay
 Lush, Robert Henry
 Luther, George Monroe
 Lux, Lester A.
 Lydle, Henry
 Lynch, Willard Trollis
 Lynd, Harry John
 Lynd, Lloyd A.
 Lyons, Malcolm
 Lyons, Melvin
 Lyons, Milton Frederick
 McAleer, Clyde B.
 McAleer, Ralph William
 McBride, Bion
 McCaffrey, Cleve
 McCain, Paul T.
 McCall, David
 McCarey, Lacy
 McCarthy, Justin G.
 McCartney, Thurston L.
 McCarty, Ira
 McClain, David W.
 McClain, Frank
 McClain, H. C.
 McClain, James Talmage
 McClain, Robert Lee
 McClain, W. J.
 McClane, Edwin
 McClannahan, Harvey
 McClarey, Case Vernon
 McClatchey, Eugene
 McClaughlin, Calvin P.
 McComas, John Franklin
 McConnell, Paul Kepke
 McCorkle, Charles Leo
 McCormick, Ed Joseph
 McCormick, George Dillon
 McCormick, Richard D.
 McCormick, Thomas J.
 McCormick, William E.
 McCowan, Earl W.
 McCreary, Edmund

McCreary, Lee
 McCullough, A.
 McCune, Clifford L.
 McCutcheon, Wilton M.
 McDaniel, James A.
 McDaniel, Samuel E.
 McDole, Oscar
 McDonald, Donald
 McDonald, Edwin N.
 McDonald, Horace
 McDonald, Irvin Thomas
 McDonald, Lawrence Dewey
 McElhane, James J.
 McFarland, Lee H.
 McFarland, Lynn
 McGee, Charles Adam
 McGee, Claude Anthony
 McGinnes, Claude St. Clair
 McGinnis, James E.
 McGinty, Martin B.
 McKinnon, W.
 McKnight, Arthur Glenn
 McLane, Roy Gates
 McMellon, Lee
 McMurry, Ellis Ray
 McMurry, Eugene Earl
 McMurry, Otis H.
 McMurry, Robert Uriah
 Mackintosh, Robert O.
 Maclean, Robert N.
 Maddox, William Banty
 Maginnity, Martin Berry
 Maher, Robert
 Mahon, ———
 Mails, Mark
 Mallory, George
 Mallory, Robert
 Maloney, Robert I.
 Malsed, J. Arthur
 Mann, Amba C.
 Manners, Charles E.
 Marion, Morrison Clyde
 Marion, Henry
 Marker, Charles Frank
 Markley, Raymond
 Marshall, Arthur Ray
 Marshall, Charles Fred
 Martin, Charles B.
 Martin, Edward Lewis
 Martin, Harry
 Martin, Maxwell M.
 Martin, Raymond W.
 Martin, William Leonard

Martin, William S.
 Mason, Samuel J. E.
 Mason, William Stanley
 Massa, William Harrison
 Matheny, Arthur
 Mather, Irvin Emerson
 Mather, John
 Mathis, Lloyd Edman
 Mathis, Malcolm
 Matson, Marshall A.
 Matthews, Clinton Dee
 Mattingly, Clovis
 Maxwell, Charles T.
 May, George Washington
 May, Ralph E.
 Mayo, Thomas D.
 Meek, Richard C.
 Mellon, Mack Lee
 Merrill, Beecher
 Merry, Oscar Daniel
 Merwarth, Charles H.
 Merwarth, George W.
 Merwarth, Russell Raymond
 Metcalf, Fred
 Middleton, Raymond
 Miles, Clarence W.
 Miles, John Lawton
 Milham, Chester Richard
 Milham, Russell F.
 Miller, Benjamin N.
 Miller, Charles B.
 Miller, Clarence W.
 Miller, Cliff Darwin
 Miller, Ernest
 Miller, G. R.
 Miller, Harry
 Miller, Jack W.
 Miller, Joseph
 Miller, Lawrence
 Miller, Oscar
 Millican, Earl Crockett
 Milliken, Charles E.
 Milliken, Earl
 Mills, David G.
 Mills, Jack
 Minniefield, Roy
 Minton, Ernest
 Missildine, John G.
 Modlin, Albert Ray
 Modlin, Fred
 Mollenhour, George Earl
 Moore, Borgis
 Moore, Dewey R.

Moore, Ernest Ray
 Moore, Everett
 Moore, Floyd Cornelius
 Moore, Hugh Allen
 Moore, Lewis S.
 Moore, Ray James
 Moore, Victor Rhodes
 Moore, William W.
 Moran, Charles P.
 Morgan, Evert Clarence
 Morgan, John Earl
 Morgan, Oscar A.
 Morgan, Paul Harold
 Morgan, Ross Conklin
 Moritzky, Arley
 Morris, Albert Wesley
 Morrison, Stell Joseph
 Morrow, John Elijah
 Morrow, N. C.
 Morton, Percy
 Morton, Robert Henry
 Mosely, Charles L.
 Mosher, Hoyt
 Mosher, S. J.
 Moslander, Chauncey
 Moslander, Harmon
 Mosler, Clyde Davis
 Moss, John Lewis
 Moss, Walter Oscar
 Moudy, Levi
 Mountain, _____
 Mullins, Roy O.
 Murphy, David E.
 Murphy, Ellis Walter
 Murphy, Everett Clarence
 Murphy, Harry A.
 Murphy, Hiram
 Murphy, James
 Murphy, James Patrick
 Murphy, Joseph W.
 Murphy, William E.
 Murry, Herman T.
 Muxworthy, Ferris Thomas
 Myers, Charles Finley
 Myers, Vasser
 Myers, William C.
 Nafus, Nelfie
 Nash, A. R.
 Neale, W. G.
 Neffziger, W. D.
 Neighbors, Cecil Paul
 Neil, David
 Needman, Benjamin

Nelson, Carl Ambrose
Nelson, Earl R.
Nelson, Lester Paul
Nesbit, J. P.
Neuman, Lewis Frank
Neville, Leslie Ira
Newby, Bertie
Newcomb, Verne
Newland, Emmett
Newman, Harry H.
Newton, Charles Pascal
Newton, Emmett
Newton, Manfred S.
Newton, Silas Arthur
Newton, William
Nichols, John N.
Nickel, Adam
Nickel, Charles Christian
Nickel, George Henry
Noble, Richard
Noll, David
Noll, John Joseph
Nolty, Frank Henry
Norman, Jeff
Norris, Frank R.
Norris, Willard
Norton, Dorsey
Nugent, William
Nutt, Lewis
Nutt, William Henry
Nuzum, Alonzo J.
Oakleaf, Cecil Hale
Oberwortman, Nugent Robert
O'Brien, Albert
O'Brien, Edgar Robert
O'Brien, Joseph
O'Brien, Roy F.
O'Bryan, William R.
O'Connell, Mark
O'Connell, Paul
O'Connor, John P.
O'Connor, John Jr.
O'Connor, S. M.
Odell, Guy
Odell, John Luther
O'Farrell, Jimmie
Oglesby, Thomas A.
O'Hara, William
O'Herin, J. J.
O'Herin, William
Olinger, R. F.
Oliphant, Charles W.
Olson, Everett A.

Olson, Harry
Olson, Otis
O'Reagan, Michael E.
Osborn, W. F.
Ott, Archie Lee
Otterslatter, J.
Owens, Addison Dimmitt
Owens, Harry V.
Packard, Grant L.
Palluch, Peter
Palmer, Harry J.
Pargen, John Joseph
Pargen, Owen Michael
Parker, Glen M.
Parker, John W.
Parker, Nay Jr.
Parker, Roy
Parks, Ray
Parrish, Willard
Pate, William Burl
Patilla, Charles
Patrick, Charles
Patrick, Robert
Patton, Jeffrey
Patton, Robert W.
Payne, Albert
Payne, Charles Delbert
Payne, James
Payne, Joseph Henry
Payne, Will
Pea, Charles
Peace, George W.
Peak, Toney A.
Pearce, Milton
Pearson, Arthur J.
Pearson, John T.
Peebles, Fred Elbert
Pefley, Arthur Edwin
Pendarvis, Earl
Perfactor, George Klein
Perkins, Clinton Allen
Perry, Harry Edward
Perry, Isaac Laddie
Peterson, Doak
Peterson, Edward C.
Peterson, Edward J.
Petty, C. N.
Peyton, Jesse
Phelps, Arthur O.
Phillips, A. C.
Phillips, Albert R.
Phillips, Harry E.
Phillips, Seigel C.

Phillipy, John Ernest
 Pickering, Walter R.
 Pierce, Darius Bynum
 Pierson, R. S.
 Piggott, Wayne F.
 Pilkington, John A.
 Pilkington, Oscar Albert
 Pinkston, Elmer Edward
 Pinson, Bernard W.
 Pitts, P. C.
 Pittser, Arthur
 Pittser, Ollie F.
 Plumb, Henry C.
 Plummer, Ralph
 Poage, George Washington
 Portrum, Lloyd Ellis
 Potter, Edward C.
 Potter, Lieborn A.
 Poulson, Denton
 Powell, Warren Osborn
 Powell, William
 Powell, William Robert
 Pownall, Willie A.
 Prall, Jack D.
 Pratt, Manny
 Preston, Benjamin
 Preston, Raymond C.
 Price, Fitz L.
 Price, Jack
 Price, Ralph Waldo
 Pritchard, James M.
 Proctor, Willard
 Provost, Francis T.
 Provost, Harold J.
 Pruitt, Raymond Ralph
 Puffinbarger, Earl
 Pulcher, Frederick W.
 Pulcher, Walter R.
 Pyatt, Charles Alfred
 Qualls, D. L.
 Quarles, G. L.
 Quatham, John G.
 Quick, Harry E.
 Quinlin, Frank L.
 Quinn, Edward J.
 Quinn, Martin
 Rafferty, Virgil John
 Ragland, Claude
 Railsback, Tyrrell J.
 Randle, David N.
 Randle, Frank
 Ranson, Curtis W.
 Ratliff, Charles C.

Ratner, Payne H.
 Ray, James R.
 Rayburn, Glen
 Rayless, Avery Alphas
 Raymond, Carl Augustus
 Rea, James G.
 Read, Charles Madison
 Ream, Leland L.
 Reater, William Sanford
 Reed, Berry F.
 Reed, Charles William
 Reed, Roy J.
 Reed, Robert
 Reeder, Carl B.
 Reedy, Harry A.
 Reedy, Raymond
 Reedy, Robert
 Reese, Bellson
 Reese, Maxie M.
 Reeves, Allen Evert
 Reeves, W. L.
 Regan, Martin Joseph
 Reibow, Homer
 Reilly, Leo M.
 Reinhart, James
 Reinhart, Louis Edward
 Remington, Merle Vernon
 Reno, M. A.
 Rettig, Fred
 Reynolds, Earl D.
 Reynolds, Lehman T.
 Reynolds, Lewis R.
 Reynolds, William L.
 Rhodes, Harry Rexford
 Rice, Carl V.
 Rice, Clarence Henry
 Rich, Raymond
 Richardson, Henry C.
 Richardson, John Franklin
 Richardson, John W.
 Richardson, L. T.
 Richardson, Lester Delbert
 Richardson, O. C.
 Richardson, Oard
 Richmond, Jay
 Rickart, Russell Richard
 Ricketts, Carl V.
 Ricketts, John Leslie
 Riddle, C. E.
 Riddle, Earl A.
 Riddler, Burl
 Rieske, William Otto
 Riggs, Herbert

Riley, Everett
 Roach, Owen C.
 Roach, Thomas R.
 Robbins, Samuel Fanning
 Roberts, Ed Winton
 Roberts, Fred B.
 Roberts, Hugh
 Roberts, R. D.
 Robertson, Harry H.
 Robinett, Clyde
 Robinson, Arden
 Robinson, Arthur Ward
 Robinson, Charles
 Robinson, Ernest Lee
 Robinson, Harvey Alfred
 Robinson, Lincoln
 Robinson, Maurice
 Robinson, Preston
 Robinson, Roy
 Robinson, W. A.
 Rockhold, Charles
 Rochs, Philip P.
 Rodeman, Clarence R.
 Rodenburger, Cecil
 Roesler, Edward Harry
 Roesler, John Carl
 Rooney, Tom Francis
 Rorschach, Arthur Lee
 Rorschach, Herbert
 Rorschach, Hubert H.
 Ross, Claude Orville
 Ross, Glen O.
 Ross, John Daniel
 Ross, Orville Claude
 Ross, Milton W.
 Rosser, Russell
 Rotter, C. C.
 Rouse, Clyde Spaulding
 Rouse, Spencer Kinley
 Ruble, Roland O.
 Rule, Herbert B.
 Rule, Herbert Eugene
 Rumbeck, Dick Vernon
 Rush, Leonard Jonas
 Rushton, Charles
 Russell, Daniel Bailly
 Russell, J. J.
 Rutegen, Carl H.
 Rutherford, Arthur
 Rutledge, Paul Albert
 Ryan, Alexander
 Ryan, Asa
 Ryan, Claude

Ryan, Floyd
 Ryburn, Robert K.
 Sadler, Wesley
 Sage, Devon
 Sage, William Howard
 Sage, Lawrence Elmore
 Sales, Floyd
 Salisbury, George W.
 Salisbury, Henry T.
 Saloman, Solly
 Sammis, C. Frank
 Sand, Henry C.
 Sandbickler, Emil
 Sanders, D. A.
 Sanders, George Porter
 Sanders, Harry
 Sanford, Willis
 Sanger, Jack
 Sargent, Roy Lawrence
 Sarrison, C.
 Satterfield, William
 Sauter, Edward Adolph
 Savage, Willis
 Sawtell, Emmett
 Sawtell, Hobart
 Sawtell, John W.
 Sawtell, Leroy
 Sayer, H. A.
 Saylor, Grady Bryan
 Scalletty, Frank E.
 Schaller, Frank
 Schlicher, John L.
 Schmidt, Donald
 Schreck, Quinton P
 Schuetz, Louis
 Scott, Charles H.
 Scott, Fred Paul
 Scott, Glenn W.
 Scott, Harry Alex
 Scott, Howard
 Scott, Ira S.
 Scott, James W.
 Scott, John Earl
 Scott, Leonard
 Scott, Preston
 Scott, Thomas
 Scott, Ward
 Scully, Charles Pat
 Searles, Clifford B.
 Sebring, John Easter
 Sedgewick, Fred S.
 Sehrt, Albert
 Sehrt, Robert

Seiler, R. C.
 Selanders, Martin
 Self, Asbury A.
 Selfridge, Frank Ford
 Setters, Pearl William
 Severt, Daniel Edward
 Shaffer, Charles
 Shaffer, Joseph Frank
 Shailer, James E.
 Shaner, William
 Shannon, James M.
 Shannon, William J.
 Sharp, Howard B.
 Sharshel, Rudolph J.
 Sharshel, William M.
 Shaughnessey, Ralph Edward
 Shaughnessey, William J.
 Shaw, Thomas David
 Shay, Maurice A.
 Shea, Joseph C.
 Shea, Robert
 Shearhart, Everett
 Shearhart, John E.
 Sheddy, C. H.
 Sheehan, Arthur T.
 Sheets, Albert R.
 Sheets, George W.
 Shelhamer, Walter H.
 Shelton, John Fay
 Sheppard, Ernest Albert
 Sherman, Everett
 Sherwood, Earl A.
 Shields, George S.
 Shields, Onis
 Shields, Roy
 Shifflet, Uell
 Shinn, Clarence A.
 Short, Clyde
 Short, Harry G.
 Shouse, Dwight L.
 Shreck, Lewis McKinley
 Shreck, Quinton P.
 Shrewsberry, Charles
 Shultz, Leslie
 Shumaid, George Grant
 Shy, John
 Shy, Lee
 Shy, William W.
 Silcott, Claude
 Silcott, Wayne
 Silkey, Carl E.
 Simmons, A. R.
 Simmons, Joseph R.

Simmons, Leroy S.
 Simmons, Ralph
 Simon, Lawrence Keith
 Singer, Frank
 Skaggs, Jesse Frank
 Slanders, Scribe
 Slane, Lefonse
 Slane, Rufus A.
 Slattery, Michael W.
 Slonaker, Harry R.
 Smart, James Walter
 Smay, Earl
 Smith, Albert
 Smith, Alex
 Smith, C. R.
 Smith, Calvin
 Smith, Charles Elmer
 Smith, Charles L.
 Smith, Donovan Wise
 Smith, Edwin F.
 Smith, Ernest
 Smith, George G.
 Smith, George M.
 Smith, Glenn E.
 Smith, Harley
 Smith, Harry P.
 Smith, Hubert P.
 Smith, Irvin E.
 Smith, John B.
 Smith, John George
 Smith, John Walter
 Smith, J. Lester
 Smith, Otis
 Smith, Peter
 Smith, Russell Alfred
 Smith, Terry L.
 Smith, Ulysses J.
 Smith, Walter
 Smith, Walter R.
 Smith, Wayne H.
 Smith, William Herman
 Smoot, Clarence Oscar
 Smoot, John Roger
 Snell, Dale George
 Snowberger, Tulley A.
 Snyder, Lester E.
 Snyder, Martin Luther
 Snyder, Ray
 Sodeman, Frederick L.
 Soloman, Sol
 Sourbeer, Sidney Keith
 Southerland, Martin
 Spain, Herbert B.

Sparks, Albert Roy
 Spear, Alfred
 Speegle, A. Gaynes
 Speer, Raymond Lee
 Spellman, Curtis
 Spencer, Ruben Knight
 Spendiff, W. W.
 Sphere, Alfred
 Splitt, Leon Joseph
 Spooner, Charles E.
 Spooner, Edward
 Staber, Robert
 Stadel, G. H.
 Stafford, Gus A.
 Stafford, Porter
 Stainbrook, Bert
 Stallard, Frederick M.
 Stallard, Robert
 Stanley, _____
 Starkweather, R.
 Startz, Clarence Joseph
 Steeby, Carl Henry
 Steeby, John Sherman
 Steele, Charles David
 Stemple, Earl Max
 Stemple, William Clark
 Stephens, Milo Emmett
 Stephens, Ray
 Stephenson, Alva
 Stephenson, Dewey W.
 Stephenson, J. C.
 Steuber, Otto Engle
 Stevens, Frank W.
 Stevens, Lee Roy
 Stevens, Roy Lee
 Stevens, William R.
 Stevenson, Clifford C.
 Stevenson, Wilbur W.
 Stewart, David R.
 Stewart, Eugene Regnier
 Stewart, Harold
 Stewart, Herbert
 Stewart, Lewis M.
 Stewart, Shafter
 Stewart, W. S.
 Stewart, William
 Stice, Harry F.
 Stierwalt, Earl E.
 Stinson, Clarence W.
 Stinson, Cleo
 Stinson, Gilbert Lee
 Stinson, Charles Edward
 Stinson, Verne

Stites, Arthur A.
 Stites, Charles E.
 Stites, Edward
 Stockton, J.
 Stone, Arthur R.
 Stone, George Fenton
 Stobler, Rollic B.
 Storey, Edward M.
 Stout, W. W.
 Strickland, Joseph L.
 Sturm, Oscar Frederick
 Studebaker, H. S.
 Sullivan, Paul Wilbur
 Summers, Chester
 Sutton, Clarence A.
 Sutton, Paul
 Sutton, Richard
 Swarthout, Andrew Eugene
 Sweet, Ralph A.
 Swisher, Frank H.
 Swisher, Ziba
 Tackett, James L.
 Talbot, William P.
 Tallman, Benjamin
 Tanner, Homer Andrew
 Tanner, James Loren
 Taylor, Edward Everett
 Taylor, Frank G.
 Taylor, Holland
 Taylor, Howard S.
 Taylor, John
 Taylor, Manning
 Teat, Lee R.
 Teepin, Herman A.
 Templeton, Fred
 Temps, George Henry
 Terhune, Walter
 Terrell, Frank
 Terry, J. L.
 Teter, Carl F.
 Tharp, Ray S.
 Thoman, Joseph Frank
 Thomas, Andrew
 Thomas, Charles Alfred
 Thomas, Earl
 Thomas, Ellsworth
 Thomas, Herbert Oscar
 Thomas, Pixley John
 Thomas, Steve
 Thompson, Arthur Ross
 Thompson, Carl
 Thompson, F. M.
 Thompson, Fred

Thompson, George R.
 Thompson, Harry H.
 Thompson, John
 Thompson, Sam Albert
 Thompson, William Raines
 Thompson, William Roland
 Thornburg, Hardin B.
 Thorp, Lewis N.
 Tierney, Eugene F.
 Tierney, John
 Tifft, Cranston
 Tillman, James E.
 Tilton, William Henry
 Tinder, John W.
 Tinder, James Alford
 Tinder, Loyal F.
 Todd, Alvin Lewis
 Todd, Earl Everett
 Todd, Glenn W.
 Toole, Ned
 Towery, Fred Joseph
 Townsend, Eden L.
 Townsend, James G.
 Tracy, Charles
 Trafford, J. E.
 Tramberger, George B.
 Trammell, Jesse Elmer
 Traster, Bert James
 Traster, Ralph E.
 Tratchel, Rex V.
 Traughber, Alva C.
 Traughber, Leland E.
 Travis, Howard
 Triplett, Oren Allen
 Triplett, Orville Anderson
 Triplett, Samuel
 Tripp, George Enoch
 Troester, William Lawrence
 Trout, Leonard E.
 Tucker, Frank
 Tucker, Harry B.
 Tungent, Clyde Bryan
 Turner, Coleman
 Turner, Earl F.
 Turner, James Edwin
 Turner, James Richard
 Turpin, Ilo J.
 Tuthill, Ernest
 Tutor, Edward
 Tweedy, Roy L.
 Umphenour, Chester G.
 Underwood, Albert
 Underwood, Byron Weston

Utely, Claude Jacob
 Utely, Lloyd Ashford
 Vandervert, Earl J.
 Van Dyne, Will A.
 Van Flack, Thomas
 Van Horn, Ralph
 Van Huse, Samuel
 Van Meter, Abraham R.
 Van Meter, I. D.
 Van Zant, Raymond
 Vaughn, Lemon
 Vice, Keet
 Vickers, John L.
 Von Buhn, Harmon
 Von Treba, Albert E.
 Voss, George R.
 Wackerlee, Harold E.
 Wade, Mark W.
 Wade, William Cornell
 Wadsack, Ray
 Waggoner, Denver Ward
 Wagner, Charles Jacob
 Wagner, Harold Leonard
 Walker, Jesse B.
 Walker, C.
 Walker, Emery F.
 Walker, Harrison
 Walker, Samuel T.
 Wallace, I.
 Wallace, Percy
 Wallace, Richard
 Wallen, James Elisha
 Wallingford, Cecil D.
 Wallingford, George S.
 Wallingford, James
 Walls, Clyde
 Walters, Alva
 Walters, Hal
 Walters, William Richard
 Waltrip, Roy
 Warbington, Oliver Ward
 Ward Denver
 Ward, E. Harvey
 Ward, John T.
 Ward, R. H.
 Ward, Sam B.
 Warwick, R. A.
 Washabaugh, Virgil R.
 Waters, Frank
 Watson, Charles Hill
 Watson, Felix
 Watson, Grover C.
 Watson, Herbert

Watson, Hubert
Watson, Jack
Weathers, Delbert
Weaver, James H.
Webb, George Edgar
Webb, Merle H.
Webb, Nathan P.
Weeks, Charles Oscar
Weeks, Erwin
Weisbrod, Karl F.
Weissmann, Karl
Welch, Chester Ward
Welch, Clarence V.
Welch, Everett V.
Welch, Raymond Lester
Welch, Ross Conklin
Wellington, Hugh
Wells, Ivan Allen
Wells, James
Wells, Walter James
Wendell, John Phillips
West, Arley Ray
Westley, William
Weyland L.
Wharton, J. Frank
Whealan, Bert Frederick
Whealan, Ross
Wheat, Lewis H.
Wheat Volney D.
Wheeler, Edward Aloysius
Wheeler, John Martin
Whetstone, John
Whipple, Jack
White, Charlse R.
White, Claude Forest
White, Edward
White, Frederick T.
White, George R.
White, Guy
White, Ira Emerson
White, James Lewis
White, Oren B.
Whitney, Arthur Guy
Whitsell, S. R.
Widmer, Earl E.
Widmer, Henry C.
Wielgorecki, Joseph
Wiggins, Edgar
Wiggins, Edward J.
Wiggins, Forest William
Wiggins, Fred Andrew
Wiggins, James Bernard
Wiley, Max R.

Wilkerson, George Charles
Wilks, William Burton
Willahan, Arthur Edward
Willard, Donald Murray
Williams, Albert
Williams, Allen
Williams, Daniel Edward
Williams, Fred Vernon
Williams, Glen
Williams, Henry Warren
Williams, James Andrew
Williams, James Orla
Williams, John
Williams, Lloyd
Williams, Robert
Williams, Russell
Williams, W. C.
Williams, Warren
Williamson, Arthur
Williamson, John Martin
Willihan, Arthur Edward
Willis, George
Willis, Nat M.
Willis, Wilbur R.
Willis, William A.
Willison, Warren H.
Wills, Lawrence J.
Wilmoth, Francis A.
Wilmoth, Jesse B.
Wilson, Asa Theodore
Wilson, Charles R.
Wilson, Clinton O.
Wilson, Delbert
Wilson, Elbert
Wilson, Elmer
Wilson, Eugene
Wilson, Henry Rollin
Wilson, John
Wilson, Murray
Wilson, Roscoe Richard
Wilson, Roy E.
Wilson, Ulysses Elbert
Wilson, William H.
Wilson, William Robert
Wimmer, Alva C.
Wimmer, Gordon Thomas
Windbigler, John Leslie
Wine, John Robert
Wingfield, Ray
Wingfield, Ross R.
Winkle, W.
Wischer, Alva Lewis

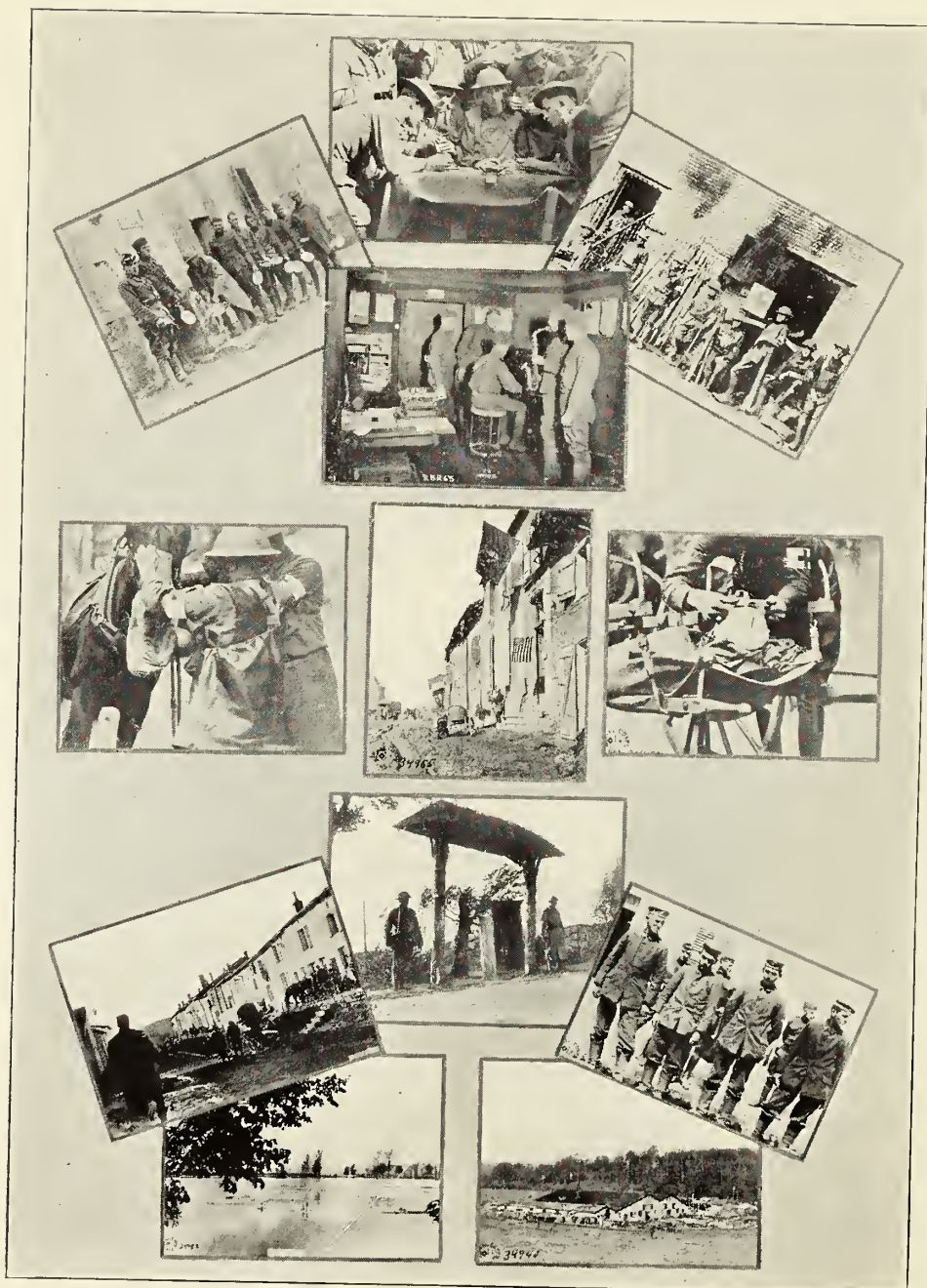
Wise, Lyman A.
 Wise, V. Lloyd
 Witt, Clarence
 Wolfe, Charles W.
 Wolfe, Daniel Harsche
 Wolford, Harvey
 Wolverton, Jack Leon
 Womble, Dave
 Wood, Charles Tremain
 Woodman, Bruce Sylvester
 Woodman, Clarence George
 Woods, Lee Albert
 Woods, Leo
 Woods, Otto P.
 Woods, Roy Amos
 Woodward, C. L.
 Woody, B. H.
 Woolfolk, Wilford C.
 Workman, Charles F.
 Workman, David W.
 Workman, George B.
 Workman, Grover

Wright, Albert E.
 Wright, George Daniel
 Wright, James Pierce
 Wright, James R.
 Wright, James Wilbur
 Yarbrough, Charles A.
 Yeackle, Jack Oswald
 Yinder, J. W.
 Yoakum, Joseph E.
 York, Solomon E.
 Young, Edwin F.
 Young, Hobart
 Young, Lee
 Young, Peter Ray
 Young, Verne Louis
 Younger, Eugene
 Younger, James Glenwood
 Zimmerman, Charlse C.
 Zimmerman, Nelson Luther
 Zook, Harry
 Zuck, Ernest Glenn
 Zuck, Harry Edwin

These were entrained but returned without service.

Alberts, Leslie
 Aurentz, Vincent Joseph
 Bennett, Francis Wesley
 Booten, William B.
 Carey, Ralph
 Cooney, Bernard Ralph
 Cooper, Willard Bruce
 Cramer, John Walter
 Crawford, William Washington
 Dishman, Clyde Dewey
 Foster, Lloyd Lester
 Fouts, Twin Francis
 Goldsmith, Charles R.
 Harbin, George Hampton

Hockler, William Lester
 Livesay, Thomas Virgil
 McChenning, Floyd Calvin
 Neer, Arlie
 Parsons, Clifford Merle
 Peters, John Wesley
 Peters, Will Louis
 Reece, Harold Everett
 Reedy, Elmer Ellsworth
 Ross, John Everett
 Slusher, Otis
 Spaulding, Benedict Joseph
 Triebel, Howard
 Triebel, William Harrison



Some scenes taken in France, by the "boys."

A General Roster of the Active War Workers In LaBette County

(Gathered from public and private records.)

Abell, R. F.
Abby, Mrs. J. L.
Adams, Mrs. Ira
Adams, Mrs. J. D.
Alexander, Mrs. Emma A.
Alloway, Mrs. Jay
Anderson, H. F.
Anderson, Mrs. R. A.
Arbegast, Mrs. A. D.
Arbegast, Miss Anna
Arbegast, Miss Laura
Arnett, Miss Ada
Arnett, Creta
Arnett, E. A.
Arnett, Miss Ida
Arnett, M. A.
Arnold, Mrs. A. A.
Arnold, Mrs. Fannie
Athey, Mrs. J. W.
Atkinson, W. D.
Ayers, Mrs. F. J.
Bailey, Mrs. Myrtle
Baker, Mrs. Cyrus
Baker, Mrs. J. E.
Baker, L. S.
Baker, Mrs. Ralph E.
Baldwin, Mrs. Harry
Ballinger, Mrs. W. D.
Bane, Mrs. G. E.
Barnes, J. W.
Barnes, Mrs. John
Barnhart, Mrs. Stella
Barnhill, J. F.
Barrick, Mrs. N. E.
Barton, Miss Emily
Barton, Kirby
Barton, Mrs. Kirby
Bates, Mrs. George W.
Baty, Jennie M.

Beam, Mrs. Phoebe
Beamer, E.
Beck, Mrs. Harry
Bedwell, Mrs. Charles
Bedwell, Mrs. Minnie
Behm, Dessa
Bender, Mrs. H. L.
Bendure, Mrs. C. S.
Bendure, Miss Gertrude
Benjamin, Rev. E. S.
Bennett, Mrs. J. P.
Bennett, Mrs. J. W.
Benz, J. J.
Berglund, Mrs. G. A.
Bernard, J. O.
Bernardine, E. P.
Bero, Ed
Bertsch, Bertha
Bertsch, J. C.
Bever, Mrs. Eugene
Bever, Mrs. Frank
Bever, Miss Mamie
Bever, Miss, Mildred
Bierman, H.
Birt, J. M.
Birt, Mrs. Lydia J.
Blackman, Viola
Blackmore, Mrs. Mary
Blair, Mrs. B. K.
Blair, Hazel
Blair, Mrs. S. L.
Blair, Mrs. Stella
Blair, W. A.
Blake, Mrs. P. W.
Blake, Rolla A.
Blake, Miss Ruth
Blaker, Mrs. Mary
Blasdel, Dr. T. D.
Blasdel, Mrs. T. D.

Boardman, Dr. E. W.
Boardman, Mrs. Dr. E. W.
Boardman, Mrs. S. G.
Bobb, Mrs. S. C.
Boecker, A.
Bonbrake, Mrs. Ben
Bonebrake, R.
Boner, Mrs. Phil
Bond, O. H.
Boone, Mrs. Martha J.
Bowman, Henry
Bowman, Mrs. Henry
Bowman, Mrs. W. M.
Boyd, Beth
Boyd, Nellie
Boyd, R. L.
Bradbury, Miss C.
Bradley, Veronica
Brandenburg, Rev. W. H.
Bray, John
Bridger, Eulah
Briggs, Mrs. Henry
Briggs, Mrs. H. F.
Briggs, Mrs. H. S.
Britton, Mrs. Gilbert
Britton, S. G.
Brooks, Miss Amber
Brookshire, Mrs. T.M.
Broomhall, E. F.
Brown, Mrs. A. O.
Brown, Mrs. F. C.
Brown, Mrs. Frank
Brown, Mrs. H. H.
Brown, Mrs. Lou
Brown, W. W.
Bryant, H. A.
Bryant, Mrs. H. A.
Buckley, Alice
Buel, Walter
Buel, Mrs. Walter
Burkhart, Mrs. Effie
Burnett, B. E.
Burnette, Mabel
Burnette, Miss Myrtle
Burton, Mrs. L. C.
Bush, Mrs. C. W.
Bush, Mrs. George P.
Bushnell, Mrs. M. E.
Busley, Ruth
Butler, Mrs. Ed
Butner, E. P.
Buvinger, C. B.
Cadmus, Mrs. Belle

Cadmus, W. C.
Call, Guy
Caluber, Mrs. M. M.
Campbell, Floy
Campbell, Mrs. J. M.
Cardwell, Mrs. W. C.
Carlisle, Mrs. J. K.
Carlton, C. S.
Carpenter, Alfred B.
Carpenter, Sam
Carr, Mrs. Harriet B.
Carr, Joseph
Carter, Mrs. E. M.
Cary, Mrs. Will
Case, Mrs. Nelson
Castineau, Mrs. Nettie
Cellars, Margaret J.
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Chaffee, F.
Chambers, Rev. Grant
Chaney, Ethel
Chaney, Mrs. John
Chansler, Mrs. Minnie
Chapman, Mrs. Coma
Chapman, William
Chappel, Mrs. Fannie
Chappel, Mrs. T. H.
Chatham, J. L.
Chatham, Mrs. J. L.
Chatham, Miss Marguerite
Chellis, Mrs. A. M.
Chellis, Mrs. Jennie
Chesley, Mrs. Vivian
Chiple, L. B.
Christman, Mrs. Lillian
Christman, Paul
Christman, Mrs. Paul
Christman, Mrs. S. R.
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Clark, Mrs. Blanche
Clark, Mrs. C.
Clark, G. H.
Clark, Howard
Clark, Laura
Clark, R. E.
Clark, Mrs. Sadie
Clinekenbeard, Mrs. Will
Cockrell, T. M.
Coggins, C. V.
Coggins, Mrs. C. V.
Cohoon, U. G.
Colopy, Mrs. M. E.
Comstock, Mrs. Harriet

Condon, Mrs. Hilda
 Condon, W. H.
 Conneway, Mrs. W. L.
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 Cook, Mrs. Mary
 Coon, R. W.
 Coon, Ralph
 Cooper, Mrs. Eva
 Cooper, Mrs. J. H.
 Cooper, Mrs. W. W.
 Copes, Mrs. J. E.
 Coppers, Mrs. H. L.
 Cordry, Miss Ida
 Cordry, Mrs. Sheffield
 Cordry, Mrs. T. A.
 Corbett, Mrs. A. B.
 Corbett, Mrs. Neota
 Corbett, Miss Sadie
 Corlett, Mrs. Mary B.
 Corns, Mrs.
 Cortelyou, L.
 Cottingham, Mrs. Laura
 Cowles, Grandma
 Cox, F. F.
 Craft, O. L.
 Craig, Mrs. Rose
 Crane, H. D.
 Crane, Mrs. L. D.
 Cravens, Mrs. Clara
 Cravens, Miss L.
 Crawford, Mrs. Agnes B.
 Creel, Dr. J. C.
 Creel, Mrs. J. C.
 Cunningham, Mrs. Mildred
 Cunningham, Mrs. Clyde
 Curry, Mrs. Belle
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 Dale, Mrs. Charles
 Dalton, B. J.
 Danforth, Mrs. G. L.
 Daniels, H. H.
 Dannenbaum, Max
 Dannenbaum, Mrs. Max
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 Davis, I. N.
 Davis, Mrs. Maurice
 Davis, Dr. Otis M.
 Davis, Mrs. Otis M.
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 De Laney, John
 Delay, Florence
 Deming, Robert, Sr.

Deming, Robert, Jr.
 Dent, Charles
 Denton, Mrs. E. E.
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 Dick, Mrs. S. M.
 Dienst, Dave
 Dienst, Frank
 Disch, W. A.
 Dixon, Byron
 Dixon, Mrs.
 Dobson, Mrs. Dr.
 Dobson, Miss Lenore
 Doherty, J. J.
 Donnellan, T. E.
 Donnellan, Mrs. T. E.
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 Doughman, Milt
 Doughman, Mrs. Harriet
 Douglas, Mrs. Lizzie
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 Dryden, J. W.
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 Dyer, J. M.
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 Eagan, Mrs. W. A.
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 Edmondson, Mrs. R. B.
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 Elswick, Lois
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 Ervin, C. E.
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 Evans, O. L.
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 Feess, Otto
 Fenn, H. L.

Ferch, Mrs. Anna
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Fitch, Charles
Fitzsimmons, J.
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Flynn, T. M.
Flynn, Mrs. T. M.
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Fordyce, Mrs. Clara
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Foresman, Frank
Fouler, Ralph
Fox, Fred
Fox, George
Francisco, Mrs. Charles
Francisco, Winifred
Frerichs, Mrs. Hannah
Frick, Phil
Froman, Miss Nellie
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Funston, Mrs. Aldo
Funston, Mrs. Maude
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Gaston, Mrs. S. A.
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George, Frank
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Gibson, Mrs. I. G.
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Gillett, Mrs. Rose
Glauber, Mrs. Cora
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Goodin, Hilma

Goodwin, Miss Susie
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Gore, Clarence
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Gossard, O.
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Grinstead, Mrs. Mary
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Hacker, Nora
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Hall, Mrs.
Hallock, Naoma
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Hancock, Mrs.
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Haner, Mrs. A. E.
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Hanson, Miss Grace
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Hayden, G. A.
Haynes, Jake
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Heath, Mrs. A. L.
Hedges, Mrs.
Henderson, Mrs. W. L.
Henson, Dr. J. H.

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 Holmes, Virgil
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 Hooper, Mrs. Glen
 Hooper, Harry
 Horton, Mrs.
 Houn, Mrs. Ernest
 Howe, Mrs. Effie
 Howell, Miss Donna
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 Howser, G. T.
 Huckle, Lila
 Hudgen, W. L.
 Hudgen, Mrs. W. L.
 Hughes, Miss Lillie
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 Hume, Grant
 Humphner, R.
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 Humphrey, Mrs. W. E.
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 Isett, Mrs. Hal
 Jackson, L. W.
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 Jamison, S. J.

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 Johns, William
 Johnson, F. V.
 Johnson, Fred
 Johnson, Mrs. Fred
 Johnson, Mrs. Mabel
 Johnson, Miss Ruth
 Johnson, Mrs. W. A.
 Johnston, C. O.
 Johnitz, Mrs. Harry
 Johnitz, Mrs. Pearl Maser
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 Jones, Mrs. Emma
 Jones, Mrs. Paul
 Jones, W. W.
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 Kelley, Arthur
 Kellond, Mrs. W. A.
 Kendall, Mrs. Charles L.
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 Kenney, Mrs. M. J.
 Kersey, Mrs. Anna
 Kersey, Dr. J. M.
 Kersey, Mrs. J. M.
 Kesler, Miss Bessie
 Kesler, Miss Lara
 Kesler, Mrs. W. L.
 Keys, Mrs. W. B.
 Kiblinger, Mrs.
 Kiestler, Mrs. J. R.
 Kightlinger, Mrs. W. R.
 Kimball, Paul
 King, Mrs. Mabel Steele
 King, Mrs. Gertrude
 Kinnick, Mrs. George
 Kintz, Mrs. L. W.
 Kirk, Ephrasia
 Kleinbane, R. M.
 Kleinbans, R. M.
 Kleinbans, Mrs. R. M.
 Kleiser, Dr. F. J.
 Knapp, Mrs. R. C.
 Knaur, L. M.
 Knight, Mrs. Clifford
 Knight, Mrs. Julia
 Knight, Mrs. W. C.
 Knowles, T. G.
 Knowles, Mrs. T. G.
 Koch, W. F.
 Koger, Mrs. Belle
 Kohler, Millard

Kriete, Mrs. A. J.
 Kuder, Gene
 Lain, Mrs. Ed
 Laisure, M. O.
 Lamb, C. A.
 Lamm, Mrs. F. M.
 Lancaster, Mrs. Sam
 Lane, Charles
 Larey, Frank
 Larey, Fred
 Lawrence, Mrs. Hattie
 Lay, W. H.
 Lay, William
 Layton, Mrs. Erma
 Lee, Mrs. O. O.
 Lee, Fred
 Leinbach, C. K.
 Leitnaker, E. H.
 Leitnaker, Mrs. E. H.
 Lemley, Mrs. Lizzie A.
 Lenberger, Katherine
 Lenington, Eva M.
 Leonard, Mrs. A. L.
 Lewinsohn, M.
 Lewis, Mrs. Beth B.
 Lewis, Mrs. Charles
 Lewis, Mrs. D. S.
 Lewis, Mrs. Josephine
 Liggett, Dr. E. E.
 Lindsay, C. R.
 Lindsay, Mrs. C. R.
 Lindsay, Roy
 Lockwood, Miss Eva
 Lonberger, Miss Kittie
 Long, Miss Lorena
 Long, Miss Matilda
 Long, R. E.
 Long, Ray
 Lonnecker, Mrs. M. M.
 Loper, Mrs. Ola
 Lovell, Mrs. J. A.
 Lucas, Dr. A. D.
 Lucas, Mrs. A. D.
 Lugenbeal, A. L.
 Lugenbeal, Mrs. Mamie
 Lynd, Miss Lena
 Lyons, Mrs. George D.
 Lyons, George D.
 McAleer, W. F.
 McAleer, W. H.
 McBride, Mrs. Nancy
 McBride, Mrs. Walter
 McBride, Mrs. Sr.

McCaffrey, Mrs. J. B.
 McCarthy, Loretta
 McCarty, A. H.
 McCarty, Mrs. A. H.
 McConnell, Mrs. Mayme
 McCormick, Mrs. Adelbert
 McCray, C. S.
 McCreary, F. C.
 McCullough, Father
 McDole, Mary
 McDonald, Mrs. N.
 McDowell, Mrs. Nellie
 McElwee, Mrs. M. S.
 McGee, J. C.
 McGee, Mrs. Ruby
 McGregor, Mrs. Kate S.
 McKee, Mrs. W. C.
 McKee, Will
 McKiernan, Rev. Father B. J.
 McKnight, A. S.
 McKnight, M. J.
 McKnight, Mrs. M. J.
 McKnight, Mrs. Sarah
 McLoud, Donald
 Maclean, Mrs. E. Potter
 Maclean, Rev. R. E.
 Maclean, Mrs. R. E.
 Madden, Mabel
 Maddock, Mrs. W. H.
 Mann, L. S.
 Marburger, Mrs. Eva
 Marley, Miss Ida
 Marshall, Miss Cora M.
 Martin, C. B.
 Martin, Mrs. C. B.
 Martin, Mrs. E. H.
 Martin, Mrs. Isabel
 Martin, John
 Martin, Miss Mary
 Martin, W. H.
 Martin, Mrs. W. H.
 Maser, Mrs. G. W.
 Maser, George
 Maser, Mrs. George
 Maser, Mrs. John
 Massey, Mrs. G. R.
 May, H. B.
 May, F. W.
 May, Mrs. F. W.
 Mayberry, C. R.
 Meador, Mrs. Rose
 Medaris, Mrs. H. A.

Medcalf, Mrs. Bertha
 Meeks, Mrs. M.
 Meir, George
 Merrill, Gray
 Miller, C. M.
 Miller, C. N.
 Miller, Mrs. Ed.
 Miller, Miss Grace
 Miller, Mrs. Maud
 Miller, Miss Nora
 Miller, Prof. Oral
 Miller, Mrs. W. E.
 Miller, Mrs. Sr.
 Mills, Miss Hazel
 Missildine, Mrs. Helen
 Missildine, Dr. J. G.
 Missildine, Mrs. J. G.
 Moake, Mrs. Fred. H.
 Modlin, Miss Mabel
 Moffatt, John
 Mollenhour, Miss Retha B.
 Monohan, E. A.
 Montgomery, Mrs. F. W.
 Montgomery, R. H.
 Moore, Miss Dorothy
 Moore, Mrs. F. H.
 Moore, Mrs. J. A.
 Moore, Mrs. J. O.
 Moore, Mrs. James
 Moore, Miss Mattie
 Moore, Miss Mina
 Moore, Mrs. Niles
 Morgan, Mrs. J. M.
 Moriarty, C. H.
 Morley, J. W.
 Morning, Mrs. W. J.
 Morris, Clara
 Morris, H. W.
 Morris, Mrs. H. W.
 Mortimer, Mrs. Ida
 Mortimer, Mrs. W. S.
 Mosher, Will
 Mullen, Miss Zenith
 Munn, H. D.
 Munneke, Dr. S. A.
 Munneke, Mrs. S. A.
 Murphy, Mrs. Ed.
 Murphy, Jimmie
 Murphy, Miss
 Murray, Mrs. T. A.
 Musser, Mrs. Martha B.
 Myers, Mrs. E. D.
 Nading, Mrs. George

Nading, Mrs. Sr.
 Nafus, Mrs. Anna
 Nagle, Mrs. P. J.
 Nance, E. S.
 Neal, Mrs. Charles S.
 Neal, Mrs. O. H.
 Needs, Mrs. J. A.
 Neely, Isabel
 Neely, Mildred Worth
 Neligh, W. T.
 Nelson, F. W.
 Nevins, Mrs.
 Newton, Mrs. S. B.
 Noble, P. M.
 Norfleet, Dott
 Noyes, Mrs. A.
 Noyes, Mrs. A. H.
 O'Brien, J. F.
 O'Brien, Roy F.
 O'Brien, Mrs. T.
 O'Brien, Miss Theresa
 O'Bryan, H. L.
 O'Connell, Dan
 O'Connor, J. P.
 O'Herin, E. F.
 O'Herin, Edward
 Olson, J. C.
 Olson, Minnie
 Olson, Mrs. Shirley
 Orchard, Mrs. Ida Dunn
 Orchard, Mrs. R. T.
 Orme, Mrs. Carrie
 Osgood, Miss Clara
 Osgood, Helen
 Owens, Ben
 Owens, Mrs. Bertha
 Owens, Grant
 Owens, Mrs. Mary
 Parker, Mrs. A. L.
 Parker, Mrs. Nellie
 Parks, Mrs. Ella
 Parks, Mrs. Nellie
 Parnell, Mrs. Carrie
 Parnell, Henry
 Patrick, Mrs. Rosa
 Patterson, Mrs. S. E.
 Peak, Mrs. O. H.
 Peck, Evelyn
 Peckham, Mrs. M. C.
 Pefley, Miss Rachel
 Pendarvis, Mrs. G. F.
 Perkins, Mrs. C. A.
 Perkins, C. S.

Perkins, Fred
 Perkins, Mrs. Fred
 Perry, Bertha
 Perry, Miss Loura Dale
 Perry M. L.
 Peters, Mrs. Charles
 Peters, Mrs. E. H.
 Peters, Mrs. Ida
 Pever, Mrs. J. H.
 Pever, Miss Kittie
 Pfaff, George
 Pfeiffer, Frank A.
 Phillipy, Alex
 Pierson, J. J.
 Pierson, Lola
 Pile, C. E.
 Pile, Clair
 Pilkington, Mrs. M. E.
 Piper, Miss Helen
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 Poole, Mrs. Homer
 Poole, Mrs. Katherine
 Potter, Mrs. T. B.
 Pratt, Mrs. George W.
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 Preston, Mrs. Kate
 Price, M. M.
 Pritchard, Mrs. Nellie
 Proctor, Frank
 Queree, Mrs. Dorcas
 Quirk, Mrs. Albert
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 Ranlow, Mrs. R. C.
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 Reed, Esther
 Reed, J. W.
 Reed, Miss Mildred
 Reeves, Dr. F. C.
 Reeves, Mrs. T. B.
 Reid, H. F.
 Reid, Mrs. H. F.
 Reid, Mrs. James
 Reid, Miss Mildred
 Reily, Mrs. Anna C.
 Reily, Miss Frances
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 Reily, J. F.
 Resboro, Mrs. Eda

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 Reynolds, Miss Olive
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 Rhodes, Mrs. John
 Rhodes, Miss Velma
 Richmond, B.
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 Richcreek, Mrs. J. C.
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 Riley, Norman
 Riley, Miss Norman
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 Rockhold, J. R.
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 Romine, Mrs. Hi
 Rosell, Mrs. A. M.
 Rotter, Mrs. Julian
 Rowland, Helen
 Rowland, Zaida
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 Rude, Miss Hallie
 Rude, Leonard
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 Rust, J. H.
 Rust, Ralph
 Rutegen, Mrs. Anna
 Ruvane, M. C.
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 Sauter, Miss Ruth
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 Saylor, Mrs. Mabel
 Saylor, Opaline
 Saylor, Velma
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 Scott, Mrs. J. D.
 Scott, Leta M.
 Scott, Miss Mary
 Scott, Mrs. T. R.
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 See, Mrs. B. J.
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 Shone, Miss Mamie
 Shone, Miss Nellie
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 Smith, Mrs. Albert
 Smith, Asa
 Smith, Mrs. Carrie
 Smith, Miss Cora
 Smith, J. S.
 Smith, Mrs. Laura B.
 Smith, Miss Vesta
 Smith, W. S.
 Snook, Mrs. J. M.
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 Southwick, Mrs. Pearl
 Southwick, Will
 Spangle, Mrs. George H.
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 Sparrow, Mrs. Mel
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 Spooner, Mrs. C. E.
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 Sprague, T. A.
 Staige, Miss Geraldine
 Staige, Mrs. W. E.
 Stallings, Ralph
 Staveley, Rev. J. A.
 St Clair, Mrs. Britus
 Steele, Charles
 Steele, Emily
 Steele, Emma
 Steele, J. F.
 Steele, Mrs. Mabel
 Steele, Mell
 Stevens, Mrs. F. C.
 Stevens, Mrs. Frank
 Stephens, F. T.
 Stephens, Mrs. Martha
 Stevens, E. R.
 Stevenson, Mrs. Clifford
 Stice, George F.

Stocker, Mrs. Fred P.
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 Swanwick, A. D.
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 Taft, Mrs. B. L.
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 Taylor, Mrs. H. C.
 Taylor, Mrs. Mary
 Taylor, Mrs. Ray
 Taylor, Scott
 Taylor, Mrs. Scott
 Taylor, W. G.
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 Townsend, Allen
 Townsend, Dr. P. A.
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 Vance, Miss Phyllis
 Vance, Mrs. Sylvia
 Vandermark, Mrs. Jo

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Van Meter, Will J.
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Webb, Mrs. J. O.
Weeks, Mrs. W. H.
Weeks, W. R.
Weeks, Mrs. W. R.
Weisbrod, Mrs. Theo
Wells, Ed.
Wells, Mrs. W. E.
Westhoff, W. H.
Wharton, Mrs. Ceola
Whealand, Maud
Wheat, May
Wheat, Naoma
Wheeler, F. E.
Wheeler, Mrs.
Wherry, Mrs. Ira
Whitby, C. G.
White, Ethel M.
White, Dr. George R.
White, Mrs. George

White, J. C.
Widmer, Mrs. Eliza A.
Widmer, Mrs. William
Wiggins, Mrs. Chloe
Willey, C. E.
Willey, Mrs. L. L.
Williams, Jack
Williams, Mrs. Mary
Williams, Mrs. Wanda
Williamson, Dr. J. A.
Willis, H. P.
Willis, Marie Frances
Wilson, A. B.
Wilson, Mrs. J. O.
Wilson, Mrs. J. W.
Wilson, Mrs. Press
Wilson, Mrs. Sallie
Wilson, Mrs.
Wimmer, Mrs. Fred
Wimmer, Mrs. Lizzie
Wimmer, Miss Ruth
Wirt, Katherine
Wirt, W. J.
Wise, Verna
Wiseman, Rev.
Witt, P. B.
Woodruff, Bert
Woodruff, G. A.
Woodruff, Mrs. G. A.
Woods, Mrs. J. W.
Woods, Mrs. Amanda
Woods, Mrs. Margaret E.
Woods, O. E.
Woods, Mrs. O. E.
Woods, Mrs. Ola
Woolover, Charles
Workman, Mrs. A. C.
Works, Mrs. Marion
Wright, C. L.
Wright, Mrs. G. T.
Wright, Mrs. Olive
Young, Mrs. George
Young, Mrs. Hattie
Young, Mrs. James



Pvt. A. L. Bogen, Co. A, 140th Regt. Inf., formerly the 3d and 6th Regt. Inf. Mo. N. G., and Pvt. F. G. Price, Co. A, 140th Regt. Inf., both wounded but still able to feed Paul Sacker, a German prisoner. Cheppy, Meuse, Varennes, France, Sept. 29, 1918.



Four Good Looking Girls Unmasked, a convincing proof that beauty is only skin deep. Left to right: Eric Krebs, Eddie Crawford, William Pauly and Daniel Burns, 27th Division. Oudozele, France, August 4, 1918.

The Huns

(The Provocation.)

Believing theirs a race of super-men,
For forty years ambitious, vicious Huns
Looked forward to that lurid morning when
They'd use their subtle subs, their gas and guns.

Believing they held grace in God's own sight,
That "will to power" is truly ultimate,
That trick and might, forsooth, make all means
right,
They thought the world was theirs to confiscate.

June 8th, 1919.

The Serbian signal set the fatal hour
And flashed the fire into the fuse of war,
Which spread with light'ning speed from power to
power,
Till all the world was in a wild uproar.

August, 1914.

At once with wanton cruelty, on they came
Thru helpless Belgium into dauntless France
Despoiling same. With gas and liquid flame
And bomb and shell their hellish hoards advance.

Sept. 6-10, 1914. Jan.-Feb., 1915.

But at the Marne the sons of France hold fast,
And for a time the tide of war they turn;
Reserves are called for and reinforcements vast
The Huns receive. Then for revenge they burn!

April 22, 1915.

To them all rules of war are but "a scrap
Of paper." So, helpless victims writhe in pain
At Yvre's trap,—the gas! At this ghoul hap
Whole reg'ments fall and die, like sickled grain.

April, 1915.

The Prussian monster, sure to conquer France
And then bring haughty England to her knees
Gave reign to ruthlessness and arrogance
And visioned vassal states across the seas.

May, 1915.

He now believes he'll vanquish all that floats
And thinks WE might as well be in the fray;
We have, he notes, no army, guns or boats,
And whether in or not, we'll be his prey.

May 7th, 1915.

A warning note brings us assurance, then
The Lusitania sinks beneath the waves,
And "super-men" but smile as neutrals (men,
Women and children), to to wat'ry graves.

April, 1916.

At this the Yankee nerves are over-wrought,
Their patience lost, and few now hope for peace;
Good Wilson's haughty notes availeth naught
But promiscs, while sinkings do not cease.

July 9th, Nov. 1st 1916. Oct. 7, 1916.

Audacious, wily, foolish Huns twice sent
The Deutschland submarine unto our shore;
That we might know full well the threat this meant
There came the U-53 all armed for war.

October 8th, 1916.

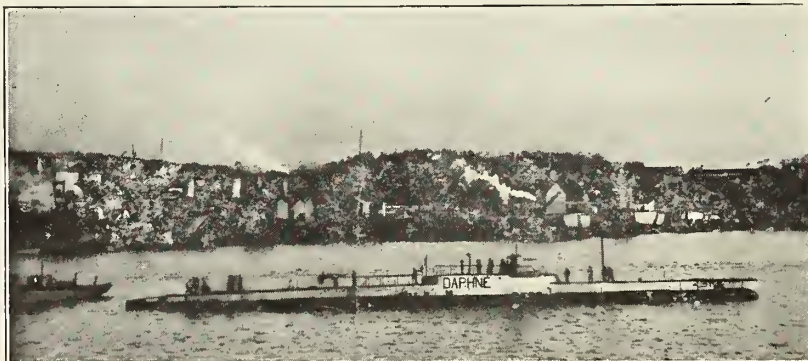
Just off our coast (to more impress this power),
It sank five ships, whose passengers and crews
Were left to cower adrift, till saved by our
Good ships, which dare not give the U's their dues.

January 31st, 1917.

At last they boldly say, the submarine
Will do its work in spite of all our roar.
Then, April sixth in nineteen seventeen,
Our Congressmen declare "We Are at War."

At three a. m. the fateful vote was cast;
The words were flashed o'er ever wire before
The night had passed. The Extras cried, "At last
The dreaded day has come, We Are at War."

—M. D. Ailes



A captured German Submarine— at Brest, France

Summary of Facts of American Participation in the World War 1917-1918

(Compiled by War Department.)

FIGURES OF AMERICAN PARTICIPATION IN THE WAR.

Total armed forces, including Army, Navy, Marine Corps, etc.....	4,800,000
Total men in the Army.....	4,000,000
Men who went overseas.....	2,086,000
Men who fought in France.....	1,390,000
Greatest number sent in one month.....	306,000
Greatest number returning in one month.....	333,000
Tons of supplies shipped from America to France.....	7,500,000
Total registered in draft.....	24,234,021
Total draft inductions.....	2,810,296
Greatest number inducted in one month.....	400,000
Graduate of Line Officers' Training Schools.....	80,568
Cost of war to April 30, 1919.....	\$21,850,000,000
Cost of Army to April 30, 1919.....	\$13,930,000,000
Battles fought by American troops.....	13
Months of American participation in the war.....	19
Days of battle.....	200
Days of duration of Meuse-Argonne battle.....	47
Americans in Meuse-Argonne battle.....	1,200,000
American casualties in Meuse-Argonne battle.....	120,000
American battle deaths in war.....	50,000
American wounded in war.....	206,000
American deaths from disease.....	57,500
Total deaths in the Army.....	115,500

THE SELECTIVE SERVICE.

The willingness with which the American people accepted the universal draft was the most remarkable feature in the history of our preparation for war.

It is a noteworthy evidence of the enthusiastic support given by the country to the war program that, despite previous hostility to the principle of universal liability for military service, a few months after the selective service law was passed, the standing of the drafted soldier was fully as honorable in the estimation of his companions and of the country in general as was that of the man who enlisted

voluntarily. Moreover, the record of desertions from the army shows that the total was smaller than in previous wars and a smaller percentage occurred among drafted men than among those who volunteered. The selective service law was passed on May 19, 1917, and as subsequently amended it mobilized all the man power of the Nation from the ages of 18 to 45, inclusive. Under this act, 24,234,021 men were registered and slightly more than 2,800,000 were inducted into the military service. All this was accomplished in a manner that was fair to the men, supplied the army with soldiers as rapidly as they could be equipped and trained, and resulted in a minimum of disturbance to the industrial and economic life of the Nation.

The first registration, June 5, 1917, covered the ages from 21 to 31. The second registration, one year later (June 5, 1918, and Aug. 24, 1918), included those who had become 21 years old since the first registration. The third registration (Sept. 12, 1918), extended the age limits downward to 18 and upward to 45. The total number registered with the proportion who were actually inducted in the service is shown below:

Men Registered and Inducted.

Registration	Age Limit	Registered	Inducted	Per Cent Inducted
First and second	21 to 31	10 679,814	2 666,867	25
Third	18 to 20	13,228,762	120,157	1
Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico.....	18 to 45 }	325,445	23,272	7
Total	18 to 45 }	24,234,021	2,810,296	12

FOUR MILLION MEN

The number of men serving in the armed forces of the Nation during the war was 4,800,000, of whom 4,000,000 served in the army.

In the war with Germany the United States raised twice as many men as did the Northern States in the Civil War, but only half as many in proportion to the population.

The British sent more men to France in their first year of war than we did in our first year, but it took England three years to reach a strength of 2,000,000 men in France, and the United States accomplished it in one-half of that time.

Of every 100 men who served, 10 were National Guardsmen, 13 were Regulars, and 77 were in the National Army (or would have been if the services had not been consolidated.)

Of the 54,000,000 males in the population, 26,000,000 were registered in the draft or were already in service.

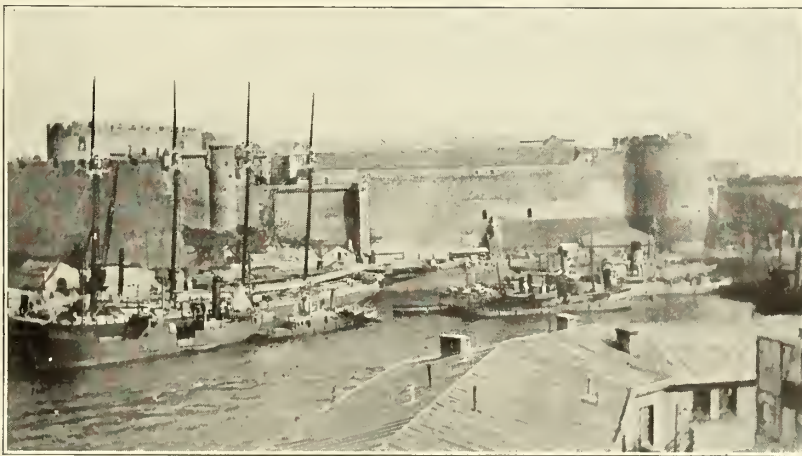
In this war twice as many men were recruited as in the Civil War and at native born better than foreign born.

In this war twice as many men were recruited as in the Civil War and at one-twentieth of the recruiting cost.

There were 200,000 army officers. Of every six officers, one had previous military training with troops, three were graduates of officers' training camps, and two came directly from civil life.

SOLDIERS FURNISHED BY EACH STATE.

New York	367,865	Maryland	47,054
Pennsylvania	297,891	Washington	45,154
Illionis	251,074	Montana	36,293
Ohio	200,293	Colorado	34,393
Texas	161,065	Florida	33,331
Michigan	135,485	Oregon	30,116
Massachusetts	132,610	South Dakota	29,686
Missouri	128,544	North Dakota	25,803
California	112,514	Maine	24,252
Indiana	106,581	Idaho	19,016
New Jersey	105,207	Utah	17,361
Minnesota	99,116	Rhode Island	16,861
Iowa	98,781	Porto Rico	16,538
Wisconsin	98,211	District of Columbia	15,930
Georgia	85,506	New Hampshire	14,374
Oklahoma	80,169	New Mexico	12,439
Tennessee	75,825	Wyoming	11,393
Kentucky	75,043	Arizona	10,492
Alabama	74,678	Vermont	9,338
Virginia	73,062	Delaware	7,484
North Carolina	73,003	Hawaii	5,644
Louisiana	65,988	Nevada	5,105
Kansas	63,428	Alaska	2,102
Arkansas	61,027	A. E. F.	1,499
West Virginia	55,777	Not allocated	1,308
Mississippi	54,295	Philippines	255
South Carolina	53,482		
Connecticut	50,069		
Nebraska	47,805		
		Total	3,757,624



Napolcan Chatcau at St. Nazaire, France

PLACE OF ORGANIZATION OF DIVISIONS AND SOURCES BY STATES

Division	Camp	States from which drawn.
Regulars:		
1st.....	France.....	Regulars.
2nd.....	France.....	Regulars.
3rd.....	Greene, N. C.....	Regulars.
4th.....	Greene, N. C.....	Regulars.
5th.....	Logan, Texas.....	Regulars.
6th.....	McClellan, Ala.....	Regulars.
7th.....	MacArthur, Tex.....	Regulars.
8th.....	Fremont, Calif.....	Regulars.
9th.....	Sheridan, Ala.....	Regulars.
10th.....	Fuston, Kans.....	Regulars.
11th.....	Meade, Md.....	Regulars.
12th.....	Devens, Mass.....	Regulars.
13th.....	Lewis, Wash.....	Regulars.
14th.....	Custer, Mich.....	Regulars.
15th.....	Logan, Texas.....	Regulars.
16th.....	Kearny, Calif.....	Regulars.
17th.....	Beauregard, La.....	Regulars.
18th.....	Travis, Texas.....	Regulars.
19th.....	Dodge, Iowa.....	Regulars.
20th.....	Sevier, S. C.....	Regulars.
National Guard:		
26th.....	Devens, Mass.....	New England.
27th.....	Wadsworth, S. C.....	New York.
28th.....	Hancock, Ga.....	Pennsylvania.
29th.....	McClellan, Ala.....	New Jersey, Virginia, Maryland, District of Columbia.
30th.....	Sevier, S. C.....	Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina.
31st.....	Wheeler, Ga.....	Georgia, Alabama, Florida.
32nd.....	MacArthur, Texas.....	Michigan, Wisconsin.
33rd.....	Logan, Texas.....	Illinois.
34th.....	Cody, N. Mexico.....	Nebraska, Iowa, S. Dakota, Minnesota, N. Dakota.
35th.....	Doniphan, Okla.....	Missouri, Kansas.
36th.....	Bowie, Texas.....	Texas, Oklahoma.
37th.....	Sheridan, Ohio.....	Ohio.
38th.....	Shelby, Miss.....	Indiana, Kentucky, West Virginia.
39th.....	Beauregard, La.....	Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana.
40th.....	Kearny, Calif.....	California, Colorado, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico.
41st.....	Fremont, Calif.....	Various States.
42nd.....	Mills, N.Y.....	Various States.
National Army:		
76th.....	Devens, Mass.....	New England, New York.
77th.....	Upton, N. Y.....	New York City.
78th.....	Dix, N. J.....	Western New York, New Jersey, Delaware.
79th.....	Meade, Md.....	Northeastern Pennsylvania, Maryland, District of Columbia.
80th.....	Lee, Va.....	Virginia, West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania.
81st.....	Jackson, S. C.....	North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Porto Rico.
82nd.....	Gordon, Ga.....	Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee.
83rd.....	Sherman, Ohio.....	Ohio, Western Pennsylvania.
84th.....	Zachary Taylor, Ky.....	Kentucky, Indiana, Southern Illinois.
85th.....	Custer, Mich.....	Michigan, Eastern Wisconsin.
86th.....	Grant, Ill.....	Chicago, Northern Illinois.
87th.....	Pike, Ark.....	Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Southern Alabama.
88th.....	Dodge, Iowa.....	North Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, Western Illinois.
89th.....	Funston, Kans.....	Kansas, Missouri, South Dakota, Nebraska.
90th.....	Travis, Texas.....	Texas, Oklahoma.
91st.....	Lewis, Wash.....	Alaska, Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Nebraska, Montana, Wyoming, Utah.
92nd.....	Funston, Kans.....	Colored, various State.
93rd.....	Stuart, Va.....	Colored, various State.

SIX MONTHS OF TRAINING

The average American soldier who fought in France had six months of training here, two months overseas before entering the line, and one month in a quiet sector before going into battle.

Most soldiers received their training in infantry divisions which are our typical combat units and consist of about 1,000 officers and 27,000 men.

Forty-two divisions were sent to France.

More than two-thirds of our line officers were graduates of the officers' training camps.

France and England sent to the United States nearly 800 specially skilled officers and noncommissioned officers who rendered most important aid as instructors in our training camps.

TRANSPORTING 10,000 MEN A DAY

During our nineteen months of war more than 2,000,000 American soldiers were carried to France. Half a million of these went over in the first thirteen months and a million and a half in the last six months.

The highest troop-carrying records are those of July, 1918, when 306,000 soldiers were carried to Europe, and June, 1919, when 364,000 were brought home to America.

Most of the troops who sailed for France left from New York. Half of them landed in England and the other half landed in France.

Among every 100 Americans who went over 49 went in British ships, 45 in American ships, 3 in Italian, 2 in French, and 1 in Russian shipping under English control.

Our cargo ships averaged one complete trip every 70 days and our troop ships one complete trip every 35 days.

The cargo fleet was almost exclusively American. It reached the size of 2,700,000 deadweight tons and carried to Europe about 7,500,000 tons of cargo.

The greatest troop-carrier among all the ships has been the "Leviathan," which landed 12,000 men, or the equivalent of a German division, in France every month.

The fastest transports have been the "Great Northern" and the "Northern Pacific," which have made complete turnarounds, taken on new troops, and started back again in nineteen days.

47,000 TELEGRAMS A DAY

In order to operate the transportation of supplies in France, a new system of communication had to be set up; so the Signal Corps strung its wires over nearly every part of France.

Trunk lines led from all the principal ports to Paris, to Tours, and to general headquarters back of the American battle areas. The lines running to Coblenz for the army of occupation were taken over from the Germans. At the time of the signing of the armistice the Signal Corps was operating 282 telephone exchanges

and 133 complete telegraph stations. The telephone lines numbered 14,956, reaching 8,959 stations. More than 100,000 miles of wire had been strung. The peak load of operation reached was 47,555 telegrams a day, averaging 60 words each.

FOOD, CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT

The problems of feeding and clothing the Army were difficult because of the immense quantities involved rather than because of the difficulty of manufacturing the articles needed.

Requirements for some kinds of clothing for the Army were more than twice as great as the prewar total American production of the same articles.

To secure the articles needed for the Army the Government had to commandeer all the wool and some other staple articles in the United States and control production through all its stages.

The distribution of supplies in the expeditionary forces required the creation of an organization called the Services of Supply, to which one-fourth of all the troops who went overseas were assigned.

American Engineers built in France seventeen new ship berths, 1,000 miles of standard-gauge track, and 125 miles of narrow-gauge track.

The Signal Corps strung in France 100,000 miles of telephone and telegraph wire.

Prior to the armistice 40,000 trucks were shipped to the forces in France.

Construction projects in the United States cost twice as much as the Panama canal, and construction overseas was on nearly as large a scale.

The Army in France always had enough food and clothing.

SPRINGFIELDS, ENFIELDS AND BROWNING

When war was declared the Army had on hand nearly 600,000 Springfield rifles. Their manufacture was continued, and the American Engfield designed and put into production.

The total production of Springfield and Engfield rifles up to the signing of the armistice was over 2,500,000.

The use of machine guns on a large scale is a development of the European war. In the American Army the allowance in 1912 was four machine guns per regiment. In 1919 the new Army plans provided for an equipment of 336 guns per regiment, or eighty-four times as many.

The entire number of American machine guns produced to the end of 1918 was 227,000.

During the war the Browning automatic rifle and the Browning machine gun were developed, put into quantity production, and used in large numbers in the final battles in France.

The Browning machine guns are believed to be more effective than the corresponding weapons used in any other army.

American production of small arms ammunition amounted to approximately 3,500,000,000 rounds, of which 1,800,000,000 were shipped overseas.

TWO THOUSAND GUNS ON THE FIRING LINE

When war was declared the United States had sufficient light artillery to equip an army of 500,000 men, and shortly found itself with the problem of preparing to equip 5,000,000 men.

To meet the situation it was decided in June, 1917, to allot our guns to training purposes and to equip our forces in France with artillery conforming to the French and British standard calibers.

It was arranged that we should purchase from the French and British the artillery needed for our first divisions and ship them in return equivalent amounts of steel, copper, and other raw materials so that they could either manufacture guns for us in their own factories or give us guns out of their stocks and replace them by new ones made from our materials.

Up to the end of April, 1919, the number of complete artillery units produced in American plants was more than 3,000, or equal to all those purchased from the French and British during the war.

The number of rounds of complete artillery ammunition produced in American plants was in excess of 20,000,000 as compared with 10,000,000 rounds secured from the French and British.

In the first 20 months after the declaration of war by each country the British did better than we did in the production of light artillery, and we excelled them in producing heavy artillery and both light and heavy shells.

So far as the Allies were concerned, the European war was in large measure fought with American powder and high explosives.

At the end of the war American production of smokeless powder was 45 per cent greater than the French and British production combined.

At the end of the war the American production of high explosives was 40 per cent greater than Great Britain's and nearly double that of France.

During the war America produced 10,000 tons of gas, much of which was sold to the French and British.

Out of every hundred days that our combat divisions were in line in France they were supported by their own artillery for 75 days, by British artillery for 5 days, and by French for 1½ days. Of the remaining 18½ days that they were in line without artillery, 18 days were in quiet sectors, and only one-half of 1 day in each hundred was in active sectors.

In round numbers, we had in France 3,500 pieces of artillery, of which nearly 500 were made in America, and we used on the firing line 2,250 pieces, of which over 100 were made in America.

AIRPLANES, MOTORS AND BALLOONS

On the declaration of war the United States had 55 training airplanes, of which 51 were classed as obsolete and the other four as obsolescent.

When we entered the war the Allies made the designs of their planes available to us and before the end of hostilities furnished us from their own manufacture 3,800 service planes.

Aviation training schools in the United States graduated 8,602 men from elementary courses and 4,028 from advanced courses. More than 5,000 pilots and observers were sent overseas.

The total personnel of the Air Service, officers, students, and enlisted men, increased from 1,200 at the outbreak of the war to nearly 200,000 at its close.

There were produced in the United States to November 30, 1918, more than 8,000 training planes and more than 16,000 training engines.

The De Havilland-4 observation and day bombing plane was the only plane the United States put into quantity production. Before the signing of the armistice 3,227 had been completed and 1,885 shipped overseas. The plane was successfully used at the front for three months.

The production of the 12-cylinder Liberty engine was America's chief contribution to aviation. Before the armistice 13,572 had been completed, 4,435 shipped to the expeditionary forces, and 1,025 delivered to the Allies.

The first flyers in action wearing the American uniform were members of the Lafayette Escadrille, who were transferred to the American service in December, 1917.

The American air force at the front grew from three squadrons in April to 45 in November, 1918. On November 11 the 45 squadrons had an equipment of 740 planes.

Of 2,698 planes sent to the zone of the advance for American aviators 667, or nearly one-fourth, were of American manufacture.

American air squadrons played important roles in the battles of Chateau-Thierry, St. Mihiel, and the Meuse-Argonne. They brought down in combat 755 enemy planes, while their own losses of planes numbered only 357.

THIRTEEN MAJOR OPERATIONS IN WHICH AMERICANS PARTICIPATED

Operation.	Approximate number of Americans engaged
West front—Campaign of 1917:	
Cambrai, Nov. 20 to Dec. 4.....	2,500
West front—Campaign of 1918:	
German offensives, March 21 to July 28—	
Somme, March 21 to April 6.....	2,200
Lys, April 9 to 27.....	500
Aisne, May 27 to June 5.....	27,500
Noyon-Montdidier, June 9 to 15.....	27,000
Champagne-Marne, July 15 to 18.....	85,000
Allied offensives, July 18 to Nov. 11—	
Aisne-Marne, July 18 to Aug. 6.....	270,000
Somme, August 8 to November 11.....	54,000
Oise-Aisne, August 18 to November 11.....	85,000
Ypres-Lys, August 19 to November 11.....	108,000
St. Mihiel, September 12 to 16.....	550,000
Meuse-Argonne, September 20 to November 11.....	1,200,000
Italian front—Campaign of 1918:	
Vittorio-Veneto, October 24 to November 4.....	1,200

TWO HUNDRED DAYS OF BATTLE

Two out of every three American soldiers who reached France took part in battle. The number who reached France was 2,084,000, and of these 1,390,000 saw active service at the front.

Of the 42 divisions that reached France 29 took part in active combat service. Seven of them were Regular Army divisions, 11 were organized from the National Guard, and 11 were made up of National Army troops.

American divisions were in battle for 200 days and engaged in 13 major operations.

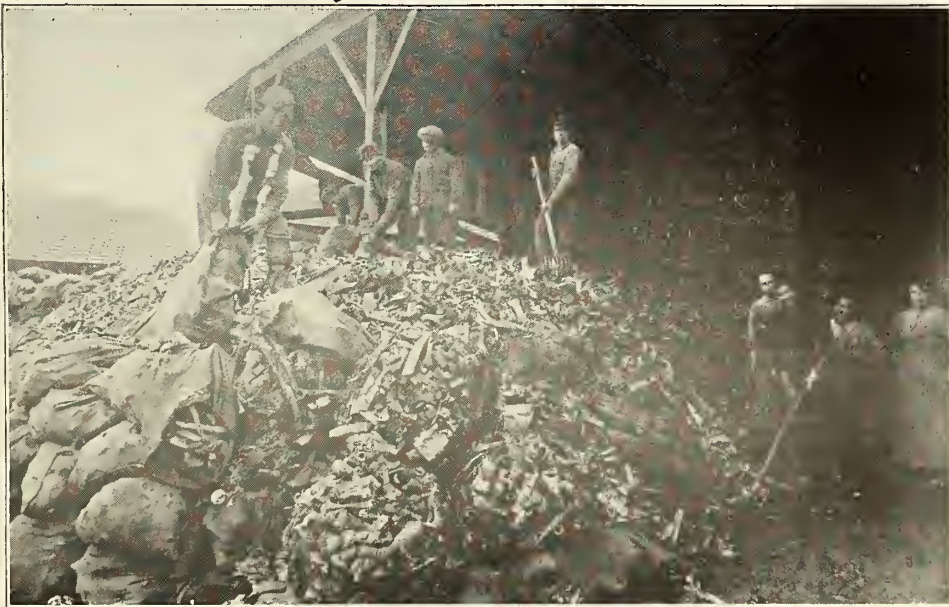
From the middle of August until the end of the war the American divisions held during the greater part of the time a front longer than that held by the British.

In October the American divisions held 101 miles of line, or 23 per cent of the entire western front.

On the 1st of April the Germans had a superiority of 324,000 in rifle strength. Due to American arrivals the allied strength exceeded that of the Germans in June and was more than 600,000 above it in November.

In the battle of St. Mihiel 550,000 Americans were engaged, as compared with about 100,000 on the Northern side in the battle of Gettysburg. The artillery fired more than 1,000,000 shells in four hours, which is the most intense concentration of artillery fire recorded in history.

The Meuse-Argonne battle lasted for 47 days, during which 1,200,000 American troops were engaged.



Piling 'em up in France

The American battle losses of the war were 50,000 killed and 206,000 wounded. They are heavy when counted in terms of lives and suffering, but light compared with the enormous price paid by the nations at whose side we fought.

WOUNDED, PRISONERS AND MISSING

For every man who was killed in battle, six others were wounded, taken prisoner, or reported missing. The number who died of wounds was only 7 per cent as large as the number who were wounded. The hospital records show that about 85 per cent of the men sent to hospitals on account of injuries have been returned to duty. About half the wounded were reported as slightly wounded and many of them would not have been recorded as casualties in previous wars. Except for 373 who died, all the prisoners shown in the table have now been returned.

Battle Casualties in the American Expeditionary Forces.

Killed in action	35,560	
Died of wounds	14,720	
Total dead		50,280
Wounded severely	90,830	
Wounded slightly	80,480	
Wounded, degree undetermined	34,380	
Total wounded		205,690
Missing in action (August 1, 1919)		46
Taken prisoner		4,480
Grand total		260,496

The number of men reported as missing has been steadily reduced from a total of 78,000 to the figure 46 shown in the table. This reduction has gone on without clearing any case as dead except on evidence establishing the fact of death. The total number of cases cleared as presumed dead will be about 1,550.

HEALTH AND CASUALTIES

Of every 100 American soldiers and sailors, who served in the war with Germany, two were killed or died of disease during the period of hostilities.

The total battle deaths of all nations in this war were greater than all the deaths in all the wars in the previous 100 years.

Russian battle deaths were 34 times as heavy as those of the United States, those of Germany 32 times as great, the French 28 times, and the British 18 times as large.

The number of American lives lost was 125,500, of which about 10,000 were in the Navy, and the rest in the Army and the marines attached to it.

In the American Army the casualty rate in the Infantry was higher than in any other service, and that for officers was higher than for men.

For every man killed in battle six were wounded.

Five out of every six men sent to hospitals on account of wounds were cured and returned to duty.

In the expeditionary forces battle losses were twice as large as deaths from disease.

Of every 100 American soldiers and sailors who took part in the war with Germany two were killed or died of disease during the period of hostilities. In the Northern Army during the Civil War the number was about 10. Among the other great nations in this war, between 20 and 25 in each 100 called to the colors were killed or died. To carry the comparison still further, American losses in this war were relatively one-fifth as large as during the Civil War and less than one-tenth as large as in the ranks of the enemy or among the nations associated with us.

In this war the death rate from disease was lower, and the death rate from battle was higher than in any other previous American war.

Inoculation, clean camps, and safe drinking water, practically eliminated typhoid fever among our troops in this war.

Pneumonia killed more soldiers than were killed in battle. Meningitis was the next most serious disease.

Of each 100 cases of venereal disease recorded in the United States, 96 were contracted before entering the army and only 4 afterwards.

During the entire war available hospital facilities in the American Expeditionary Forces have been in excess of the needs.

MILLION DOLLARS AN HOUR

The war cost the United States considerably more than \$1,000,000 an hour for over two years.

The direct cost was about \$22,000,000,000, or nearly enough to pay the entire cost of running the United States Government from 1791 up to the outbreak of the European war.

Our expenditures in this war were sufficient to have carried on the Revolutionary War continuously for more than 1,000 years at the rate of expenditure which that war actually involved.

In addition to this huge expenditure nearly \$10,000,000,000 have been loaned by the United States to the Allies.

The Army expenditures have been over \$14,000,000,000, or nearly two-thirds of our total war costs.

During the first three months our war expenditures were at the rate of \$2,000,000 per day. During the next year they averaged more than \$22,000,000 a day. For the final 10 months of the period, from April, 1917, to April, 1919, the daily average was over \$44,000,000.

Although the Army expenditures are less than two-thirds of our total war costs, they are nearly equal to the value of all the gold produced in the whole world from the discovery of America up to the outbreak of the European war.

The pay of the Army during the war cost more than the combined salaries of all the public-school principles and teachers in the United States for the five years from 1912 to 1916.

The total war costs of all nations were about \$186,000,000,000, of which the Allies and the United States spent two-thirds and the enemy one-third.

The three nations spending the greatest amounts were Germany, Great Britain, and France, in that order. After them come the United States and Austro-Hungary, with substantially equal expenditures.

The United States spent about one-eighth of the entire cost of the war, and something less than one-fifth of the expenditures of the allied side.

PERMANENT ASSETS

As a result of the war efforts large quantities of munitions, supplies, and equipment have been secured which will be of value for many years to come. The Army now owns some of the finest docks in the world. The sixteen National Army cantonments and three of the National Guard camps will be retained permanently as training camps. A number of first-class aviation fields and depots and balloon schools will be a permanent asset. We have stocks of most articles of clothing sufficient to last our Army for a number of years. There is a large supply of standardized trucks.

As to rifles and machine guns and their ammunition, light and heavy artillery and ammunition, tanks and tractors, of these we have a supply more than sufficient to equip an army of a million men and maintain them in active combat for six months. These munitions are of the best quality and latest design—Springfield and Endfield rifles; Browning machine guns and automatic rifles; field guns and howitzers of tried French design. Articles of miscellaneous equipment are available in like quantity and quality.

Thousands of Liberty motors and service planes are immediately available for any emergency. Engineer, signal, and medical equipment is on hand to the value of millions of dollars.

All these are lasting assets which we have as a result of war expenditures. They give us a most valuable equipment for preparedness in the Military Establishment.



Americans bringing machine gun ammunition through the town of Remonville which was the first town to be captured by the 89th Division. The view shows some of the barricades thrown up by the Germans in an effort to defend the town. 89th Division, Remonville, Ardennes, France, November 2, 1918.

TEUTONISM TRIMMED TO A "T"

Truthful thinkers turning their thoughts to these troublous times trace the tributary terrors to Teutonism.

To test this theorem the tale-teller tersely tells this tragic tho truthful tale.

The Teutons turn their thought to treachery, to trickery, to tyranny.

They transmit these three thought types to transactions that testify to the truth that these triplicate Teutonic traits transcend the Turks topmost tyrannous thought.

Technically, the Teutons themselves think, tho truthfully told 'tis the Teutonic throne that thinks.

The tenantry, the throne's tools, truckle to the throne thought.

Tenantry talk takes the throne talk trajecory; the throne threateningly talks; the tenantry timidly talks; these twin talks tally.

The Teutonic throne, through their typographical text, through their Tagablat, tells the tenantry that their Teutonic traditions, their technical training, their tremendous trade, their theocratic theories, their trained troops, thoroughly testify to thier tenable Teutonic transcendency.

This tirade, toothsome to themselves, they trumpet to those territorists that the Teutons tabu, though to the transatlantic territory they temper their threatening tone.

The transmarine territory's transactions tantalized the Teutonic throne; therefore, to tame these taunting Tommies, the Teutons traversed the thrifty tract 'twixt the two terrories.

There their troops thronged the terraced towns; they trampled the tillage; they tore to tatters the tenaments, throwing the tenants to the tempest; they torpedoed the temples, turning tablatures to tinder; they terrified the toddling tots; they trailed the traditional Tophet through the thoroughfares.

The Teutons' tyrannical treatment terminated the tattered territory's tolerance; that the Teutons terms timidity.

They tackled the tramping troops; their terrific thrusts thwarted the Teutons' trespassing till the territories, tolerant till then, took to themselves the task to turn the tyrannous tide.

Together toiled the transmarine, the transcontinental, the transmontance, the transatlantic territories; together they took their turn trumping the Teutonic trick.

Though trickery treaties tempted the Tzar's territories to turn their thoughts to themselves, the ties tightened that tied the trustworthy territories together.

They taxed their treasures; they tested their thrift; they trained troops to trigger tactics; they toughened them to trench terrors; they taught them to trail their titanic tanks through their tangled terrain.

Those thoroughly tested they tutored to tower the thunder-clouds; to trace the terra topography; to tackle the Taubes; to torpedo their targets through the treetops.

Thousands tendered their time, their talents, themselves, to tend tattered troops, to treat torn tissues.

Then transports tripling the tonnage, took these thousand times thousand to the trenches to test the Teuton's trumpeted transcendency.

There they'll tarry till the Teutonic throne tumbles.

Trust these tireless thoroughbreds; trust their traditional tenor, their true trend, their typical tact, their tested tenacity.

Trust them to transform Teutonic thought; to turn turmoil to tranquility; to trammel treaty trickery; to thwart the treacherous threatenings to Teutonize this terrestrial.

Thoroughly trust them to terminate Teutonism's tiniest trace. They'll taintlessly, totally triumph.

(This remarkable document is the work of Mr. Charles Dutton, of Montclair, N. J., at the age of 81.)



Celebration of armistice by Co. A, 343 Reg. Inf., 89th Division at church steps which they reached at 11 a. m. November 11, 1918. Stenay Meuse, France, November 11, 1918.



Logs arriving by ox-cart from adjoining woods, Co. C, 110th Engineers, Holsplatz, France, August 10, 1918

Some International Comparisons

THE DECLARATION OF WAR

Allied and Associated Nations	War declared by Central Powers	War declared against Cen- tral Powers.	Duration of war		
			Yrs.	Mos.	Days
1. Serbia.....	July 28, 1914.....	Aug. 9, 1914.....	4	3	14
2. Russia*.....	Aug. 1, 1914.....	Nov. 3, 1914.....	3	7	3
3. France.....	Aug. 3, 1914.....	Aug. 3, 1914.....	4	3	8
4. Belgium.....	Aug. 4, 1914.....	Apr. 7, 1914.....	4	3	7
5. Great Britain.....	Nov. 23, 1914.....	Aug. 4, 1914.....	4	3	7
6. Montenegro.....	Aug. 9, 1914.....	Aug. 6, 1914.....	4	3	5
7. Japan.....	Aug. 27, 1914.....	Aug. 23, 1914.....	4	2	19
8. Portugal.....	Mar. 9, 1916.....	Nov. 23, 1914.....	3	11	19
9. Italy.....	.....	May 23, 1915.....	3	5	19
10. San Marino.....	.....	June 6, 1915.....	3	5	4
11. Roumania†.....	Aug. 29, 1916.....	Aug. 27, 1916.....	1	6	10
12. Greece.....	.....	Nov. 23, 1916.....	1	11	18
13. United States.....	.....	Apr. 6, 1917.....	1	7	5
14. Panama.....	.....	Apr. 7, 1917.....	1	7	4
15. Cuba.....	.....	Apr. 7, 1917.....	1	7	4
16. Siam.....	.....	July 22, 1917.....	1	3	20
17. Liberia.....	.....	Aug. 4, 1917.....	1	3	8
18. China.....	.....	Aug. 14, 1917.....	1	2	28
19. Brazil.....	.....	Oct. 26, 1917.....	1.....		16
20. Guatemala.....	.....	Apr. 21, 1918.....		6	21
21. Nicaragua.....	.....	May 6, 1918.....		6	5
22. Haiti.....	.....	July 12, 1918.....		3	30
23. Honduras.....	.....	July 19, 1918.....		3	23

*Treaty March 3, 1918.

†Treaty March 6, 1918.

MEN IN ARMS (The Principal Countries).

United States	3,764,700	Servia	300,000
Great Britain	7,500,000	Germany	11,000,000
France	6,000,000	Austria-Hungary	7,500,000
Italy	5,000,000	Turkey	1,500,000
Russia	14,000,000	Bulgaria	1,000,000
Belgium	350,000		
Roumania	600,000	Total	58,514,700

THE BLOODIEST WAR

The war was undoubtedly the bloodiest which has ever been fought. One possible competitor might be the Crimean War, in which the casualty rate per 100 men was equally heavy. The British forces in the Crimean War lost 22 of every 100 men, the French 31, the Turkish 27, and the Russian 43. More than four-fifths of the losses were, however, deaths from disease, while in the recent war with Germany disease deaths were inconsiderable as compared with battle deaths. The forces engaged in the Crimean War were, moreover, much smaller.

Battle Deaths in Armies Engaged in Present War, 1914-1918

Russia	1,700,000
Germany	1,600,000

France	1,385,300
Great Britain	900,000
Austria	800,000
Italy	364,000
Turkey	250,000
Serbia and Montenegro.....	125,000
Belgium	102,000
Roumania	100,000
Bulgaria	100,000
United States	50,300
Greece	7,000
Portugal	2,000
Total	7,485,600

The total battle deaths in the recent war were greater than all the deaths in all wars for more than 100 years previous. From 1793 to 1914 total deaths in war may safely be estimated at something about 6,000,000. Battle deaths alone from 1914 to 1918 totaled about 7,500,000. As the final records are not yet wholly complete, these figures are approximate in some cases. Only deaths resulting directly from action are included. The total deaths from all causes is very much larger, as some of the armies last more heavily from disease and privation than from battle.

The table shows that Russia had the heaviest losses, in spite of the fact that she withdrew from the war after the fall of 1917. American losses are third from the bottom of the list. German losses were thirty-two times as great as the losses of the United States, the French twenty-times, and the British eighteen times as large.

That American losses were not more severe is due to the fact that our armies were only in heavy fighting for 200 days. The heaviest losses were in the Meuse-Argonne drive from the last week of September until November 11. The weekly deaths during a part of that period were around the 6,000 mark.

ESTIMATED TOTAL WAR EXPENDITURES OF PRINCIPAL NATIONS. WORLD WAR FIGURES

Allies and United States.

Great Britain and Dominions.....	\$ 38,000,000,000
France	26,000,000,000
United States	22,000,000,000
Russia	18,000,000,000
Italy	13,000,000,000
Belgium, Roumania, Portugal, Jugo-Slavia.....	5,000,000,000
Japan and Greece	1,000,000,000
Total.....	\$123,000,000,000

Teutonic Allies

Germany	\$ 39,000,000,000
Austria-Hungary	21,000,000,000
Turkey and Bulgaria	3,000,000,000
Total.....	\$ 63,000,000,000
Grand Total.....	\$186,000,000,000

RATIONAL STRENGTH OF ALLIED AND TEUTONIC FORCES ON THE WESTERN FRONT AT THE TIME OF THE ARMISTICE

Allied, 6,427,100. German, 3,562,180.

There were 29,348 guns organized in batteries at the date of the armistice.

Battle airplanes in Allied and Teutonic armies at the date of the armistice:

Allied army, 6,784. Teutonic army, 3,352.

PRODUCTION OF ARTICLES OR ORDINANCE BY GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES DURING THE NINETEEN MONTHS OF AMERICAN PARTICIPATION FROM APRIL 6, 1917, TO NOVEMBER 11, 1918.

Rifles—		France	2,959,285,000
Great Britain	1,963,514	United States	2,879,140,000
France	1,396,938		
United States	2,505,910		
Machine Guns and Automatic Rifles—		Smokeless Powder, Pounds—	
Great Britain	179,127	Great Britain	291,706,000
France	223,317	France	342,155,000
United States	181,662	United States	632,504,000
Rifle and Machine Gun Ammunition—		High Explosives, Pounds—	
Great Britain	3,428,195,000	Great Britain	765,110,000
		France	702,964,000
		United States	375,666,000

GROSS TONS OF MERCHANT SHIPPING LOST THROUGH ACTS OF WAR

Great Britain	7,757,000	Russia	183,000
Norway	1,177,000	Spain	168,000
France	889,000	Japan	120,000
Italy	846,000	Portugal	93,000
United States	395,000	Belgium	84,000
Greece	346,000	Brazil	25,000
Denmark	241,000	Austria	15,000
Holland	203,000	Others	16,000
Sweden	201,000		
Germany	187,000	Total	12,946,000

ESTIMATED PRE-WAR NATIONAL WEALTH, PRE-WAR NATIONAL DEBTS, AND POST-WAR NATIONAL DEBTS OF FIVE NATIONS

United Kingdom—		Pre-war national debt.....	1,500,000,000
Pre-war national wealth.....	\$85,000,000,000	Post-war national debt.....	39,000,000,000
Pre-war national debt.....	3,500,000,000		
Post-war national debt.....	34,000,000,000	Italy—	
France—		Pre-war national wealth.....	\$16,000,000,000
Pre-war national wealth.....	\$67,000,000,000	Pre-war national debt.....	2,900,000,000
Pre-war national debt.....	6,500,000,000	Post-war national debt.....	11,000,000,000
Post-war national debt.....	27,000,000,000	United States—	
Germany—		Pre-war national wealth.....	\$220,000,000,000
Pre-war national wealth.....	\$78,000,000,000	Pre-war national debt.....	1,300,000,000
		Post-war national debt....	34,000,000,000

Chronology of the World War 1914-1918

1914

June 28—Archduke Francis Ferdinand and wife assassinated in Sarajevo, Bosnia.
 July 28—Austria-Hungary declares war on Serbia.
 Aug. 1—Germany declares war on Russia.
 Aug. 3—Germany declares war on France.
 Aug. 4—State of war between Great Britain and Germany is declared; Germany declares war on Belgium.
 Aug. 8—Germans take Liege.
 Aug. 20—German forces enter Brussels.
 Aug. 23—Japan declares war on Germany.
 Aug. 26—Large part of Louvain destroyed by Germans.
 Aug. 28—British win naval battle near Helgoland.
 Aug. 29—Germans inflict heavy defeat on Russians at Allenstein; Germans occupy Amiens.
 Sept. 1—Germans win victory at Tannenberg, East Prussia; cross the Marne in France.
 Sept. 2—Lemberg captured by Russians; seat of French government transferred from Paris to Bordeaux.
 Sept. 5—England, France and Russia sign compact not to conclude peace separately.
 Sept. 6—Allies win battle of Marne.
 Sept. 7—Germans retreat from the Marne; capture Maubeuge.
 Sept. 7-10—Germans retreat to the Aisne.
 Sept. 14—Battle of Aisne begins; pursuit by allies halted.
 Sept. 15—First battle of Soissons fought.
 Sept. 18—Germans bombard Rheims; cathedral is damaged.
 Sept. 19—Battle of Aisne develops into continuous trench fighting.
 Sept. 20—Russians capture Jaroslau and start siege of Przemysl.
 Sept. 22—British cruisers Cressy, Aboukir and Hogue torpedoed and sunk in the North sea.
 Oct. 9-10—Germans capture Antwerp.
 Oct. 12—Germans capture Ghent.
 Oct. 20—Fighting along Yser river begins.
 Oct. 29—Turkey begins war on Russia.
 Nov. 1—British cruisers Good Hope and Monmouth sunk off coast of Chile.
 Nov. 7—Tsingato captured by Japanese.
 Nov. 9—German cruiser Emden destroyed.
 Dec. 8—German cruisers sunk near Falkland islands by British fleet.
 Dec. 9—French government officials return to Paris.
 Dec. 14—Belgrade recaptured by Serbians.
 Dec. 17—Britain formally assumes a protectorate over Egypt.
 Dec. 25—Italy occupies Avlona, Albania.

1915

Jan. 1—British battle ship Formidable sunk.
 Jan. 11—Heavy fighting northeast of Sissons.
 Jan. 24—British win naval battle in North sea, sinking the German cruiser Bluecher and damaging two other cruisers.
 Feb. 11—Germans evacuate Lodz.
 Feb. 12—Germans drive Russians from positions in East Prussia, taking 26,000 prisoners.
 Feb. 19—British and French fleets bombard Dardanelles forts.
 March 1—Premier Asquith announces blockade by allies of all German, Austrian and Turkish ports.
 March 10—Battle of Neuve Chapelle begins.
 March 14—German cruiser Dresden sunk.
 March 18—British battle ships Irresistible and Ocean and French battle ship Bouvit sunk in Dardanelles strait.
 March 22—Fortress of Przemysl surrenders to Russians.
 April 23—Germans force way across Ypres canal at Steenstraate and Het Sas.
 May 2—Austro-Hungarian and German troops repulse Russians along the entire front of Malatow, Gorlice, Gromik and north of these places in West Galicia.
 May 7—Lusitainia torpedoed and sunk by German submarine.
 May 23—Italy formally declares war on Austria.
 June 3—Przemysl recaptured by Germans and Austrians.
 June 22—Germans and Austrians capture Lemberg.
 July 3—Tolmino falls into hands of Italians.
 July 29—Warsaw evacuated; Lublin captured by Austrians.
 Aug. 2—Germans occupy Mitau.
 Aug. 3-9—Battle of Hooge.
 Aug. 4—Germans occupy Warsaw.
 Aug. 5—Ivangorod taken by Germans.
 Aug. 6—British land at Suvla bay, Gallipoli.
 Aug. 17—Germans capture Kovno.
 Aug. 19-20—Germans take Novo Georgievsk.
 Aug. 26—Germans take Brest-Litovsk.
 Sept. 2—Germans capture Grodno.
 Sept. 5—Grand Duke Nicholas sent to the Caucasus.
 Sept. 8—Russians stop Germans at Tarnopol.
 Sept. 19—Germans capture Vilna.
 Sept. 20—Austrians and Germans begin drive on Serbia.
 Sept. 25-30—Battle of the Champagne.
 Oct. 9-10—Austro-Germans capture Belgrade.
 Oct. 12—Edith Cavell executed by Germans.
 Oct. 13—Bulgaria declares war on Serbia.
 Oct. 22—Bulgarians occupy Uskub.
 Nov. 7—Italian liner Ancona sunk.
 Nov. 22—British victory near Bagdad.

Nov. 30—Bulgarians take Prizrend.
 Dec. 1—British retreat from near Bagdad.
 Dec. 8-9—Allies defeated in Macedonia.
 Dec. 15—Sir John Douglas Haig succeeds Sir John French.
 Dec. 27-30—Heavy Russian offensive in Galicia and Bessarabia.
 Dec. 30—Liner Persia sunk in Mediterranean.

1916

Jan. 6—Russians capture Czartorysk.
 Jan. 8—British troops at Kut-el-Amara surrounded.
 Jan. 9—British evacuate Gallipoli peninsula.
 Jan. 10—Austrians capture Mount Lovein in Montenegro; dreadnaught King Edward VII sunk.
 Jan. 13—Cetinje, capital of Montenegro, captured by Austrians.
 Jan. 23—Scutari, capital of Albania, captured by Austrians.
 Feb. 15—Erzerum captured by the Russians.
 Feb. 21—Germans under crown prince begin attack on Verdun defenses.
 Feb. 26—Germans capture Fort Douaumont; French transport La Provence sunk.
 March 2—Bitlis captured by Russians.
 March 16—Admiral von Tirpitz resigns.
 March 24—Sussex torpedoed and sunk.
 April 5-7—Battle of St. Eloi.
 April 17—Trebizond captured by Russians.
 April 18—President Wilson sends final note to Germany.
 April 19—President Wilson explains diplomatic situation in speech before congress in joint session.
 April 24—Insurrection in Dublin.
 April 29—British force at Kut-el-Amara surrenders to the Turks.
 April 30—Irish insurrection put down.
 May 3—Several leaders of Irish revolt executed.
 May 15—Austrians begin offensive against Italians in Trentino.
 May 31—Great naval battle off Danish coast.
 June 3—Germans assail British at Ypres; Russians under General Brussiloff begin successful offensive.
 June 5—Lord Kitchener lost with cruiser Hampshire.
 June 6—Italians stop enemy in Trentino.
 June 11—Russians capture Dubno.
 June 18—Russians capture Czernowitz.
 June 25—General Brussiloff's army completes possession of Bukovina.
 July 1—Battle of Somme begins.
 July 25—Erzingan captured by the Russians.
 July 26—Pozières taken by the British.
 July 27—British take Delville wood; Serbs begin attack on Bulgars in Macedonia.
 Aug. 2—French take Fleury.
 Aug. 3—Sir Roger Casement executed for treason.
 Aug. 5—British win victory north of Pozières.
 Aug. 9—Italians take Goritz by assault.
 Aug. 15—Russians capture Jablonitza.
 Aug. 18—Serbs capture Florina from Bulgars.
 Aug. 24—French take Maurepas.
 Aug. 27—Italy declares war against Germany.
 Aug. 28—Roumania declares war against Austria-Hungary.

Aug. 30—Roumanians take Kronstadt in Transylvania; Bulgars seize Drama.
 Sept. 2—Roumanians take Orsova and Hermannstadt.
 Sept. 3—Allies take Guillemont and Clery.
 Sept. 7—Germans capture Tutrakan.
 Sept. 9—French recapture Fort Douaumont.
 Sept. 10—German-Bulgar forces take Silistria.
 Sept. 15—British take Flers, Martinpuich and Courcellette; French reach outskirts of Rancourt.
 Sept. 17—French capture Vermandovillers and Berny.
 Sept. 25—British take Morval and Les Bœufs.
 Sept. 26—French and British take Combles; British take Thiepval and Guedecourt.
 Sept. 28—Venizelos proclaims provisional government in Greece; to aid allies.
 Sept. 30—Germans defeat Roumanians at Hermannstadt.
 Oct. 8—Germans recapture Kronstadt from Roumanians.
 Oct. 11—Germans defeat Roumanians in Alt valley and begin invasion of Roumania.
 Oct. 13—Italians win victory on Carso plateau.
 Oct. 23—Germans capture Constanza.
 Oct. 24—Germans take Predeal.
 Oct. 25—Germans capture Vulcan pass.
 Nov. 3—French reoccupy Fort Vaux.
 Nov. 12—French take all of Saillisel.
 Nov. 13—British win battle of Ancre.
 Nov. 19—Monastir taken by Serbs, French and Italians.
 Nov. 24—Germans capture Orsova and Turnu-Severin.
 Nov. 25—The Venizelist provisional government in Greece declares war on Germany.
 Nov. 28—Seat of Roumanian government removed from Bukharest to Jassy.
 Dec. 3—Battle of Argess won by Germans.
 Dec. 5—British cabinet resigns.
 Dec. 6—Bukharest occupied by German forces.
 Dec. 10—New British cabinet formed with David Lloyd George at its head.
 Dec. 11—Italian battle ship Regina Margherita sunk.
 Dec. 12—Germany proposes peace negotiations.
 Dec. 15—French recapture Vacherauville, Louvemont and Fort Hardaumont.
 Dec. 28—President Wilson sends note to belligerent nations asking them to make known their peace terms and to neutral nations suggesting that they support America's action.
 Dec. 27—Rimnik Sarat taken by Germans.
 Dec. 28—Germany replies to President Wilson saying a direct exchange of views would be best way to bring about peace; gives no terms.
 Dec. 29—Scandinavian countries express sympathy with President Wilson's suggestions.
 Dec. 30—Allies make joint reply to German's peace proposal rejecting it.

1917

Jan. 5—Germans capture Braila.
 Jan. 7—Russians take offensive along Sereth river.
 Jan. 8—Germans capture Focsani fortress.
 Jan. 9—British battle ship Cornwallis sunk.
 Jan. 10—Allies make joint reply to President Wil-

- son and give their peace terms.
- Jan. 11—German government issues note commenting on entente's reply of Dec. 30.
- Jan. 17—British advance on both sides of Ancre creek.
- Jan. 22—President Wilson addresses United States senate on subject of world peace and the establishment of a league of nations.
- Jan. 23—Battle between British and German destroyers in North Sea.
- Jan. 31—Ambassador Count von Bernstorff hands note to Secretary Lansing in Washington, announcing the inauguration by Germany of an unrestricted submarine warfare on Feb. 1; Germany proclaims boundaries of blockade zones.
- Feb. 1—Germany begins unrestricted submarine warfare.
- Feb. 3—American steamer Housatonic torpedoed and sunk.
- Feb. 3—President Wilson orders that Ambassador Count von Bernstorff be handed his passports, directs the withdrawal of Ambassador James W. Gerard and all American consuls from Germany.
- Feb. 7—United States senate indorses president's action in breaking with Germany; British capture Grandcourt; German ships interned in American ports found crippled by crews.
- Feb. 8—Germany detains Ambassador Gerard in Berlin; liner California torpedoed and sunk with loss of forty-one lives.
- Feb. 9—European neutrals decline to break with Germany; British take Sailly-Saillisel.
- Feb. 13—Ambassador Bernstorff sails for Germany via Halifax and Norway.
- Feb. 15—Germans under crown prince take a mile and a half of French trenches between Reims and Verdun.
- Feb. 17—British troops capture enemy positions along a front of two miles on both sides of the Ancre.
- Feb. 25—"Hindenburg retreat" from Somme sector in full progress; British win at Sannaiyat on the Tigris; British take Serre and Butte de Warencourt.
- Feb. 26—President Wilson appears before congress and asks authority to supply merchant ships with defensive arms and to employ other methods to protect American ships and citizens; British capture Kut-el-Amara.
- Feb. 27—British take Gonnecourt.
- March 1—House grants president power to arm merchant ships.
- March 4—Filibuster by Senator La Follette and others prevents passage by senate of bill giving president power to arm ships; president rebukes senate for its lack of power to legislate.
- March 5—President Wilson inaugurated for his second term.
- March 6—British invade Palestine and capture Hebron; United States Supreme court decides Appam case in favor of owners.
- March 8—United States senate adopts cloture rule; Count Ferdinand von Zeppelin dies.
- March 9—President Wilson calls a special session of congress for April 16; issues orders for the arming of American merchant ships.
- March 10—Belgian relief steamer Storstad torpedoed.
- March 11—Successful revolution in Russia; British capture Bagdad; Ambassador Gerard reaches Havana.
- March 12—French capture Hill 185 in Champagne; state department in Washington gives formal notice of arming of American ships; American steamer Alogonquin sunk without warning by German submarine; China breaks relations with Germany.
- March 13—Russians take Kermanshah in Persia.
- March 15—Extra session of United States senate ends; Czar Nicholas II. of Russia abdicates throne for himself and his son.
- March 16—American steamer Vigilancia torpedoed with loss of fifteen lives.
- March 17—British take Bapaume; French take Roye; American ship City of Memphis sunk.
- March 18—British and French take Peronne, Chaulnes, Nesle and Noyon; make ten mile gain on seventy mile front; Germans destroy everything in abandoned territory; American ship Illinois sunk by submarine.
- March 19—American Oil ship Healdton torpedoed with loss of a score of lives; French battle ship Danton torpedoed with loss of 296 men; British and French continue advance; Germans say retreat is for strategic purposes.
- March 21—President Wilson calls extra session of congress to begin April 2 instead of April 16; "state of war" admitted to exist.
- March 22—America recognizes new government in Russia.
- March 24—Washington announces withdrawal of Minister Brand Whitlock and American relief workers from Belgium; constitutional party in Russia votes for republican form of government; Germany extends barred zone to Russian arctic waters.
- March 25—President Wilson calls part of national guard in the east into the national service for policing purposes.
- March 26—British defeat large force of Turks at Gaza, Palestine; President Wilson calls into federal service 20,000 guardsmen in eighteen central states.
- March 30—President Wilson and cabinet decide that war with Germany is the only honorable recourse left to the United States.
- April 1—The Aztec, an armed American steamer, sunk by submarine; Russian armies invade Turkey from Persia.
- April 2—Special session of American congress opens; president in address asks that existence of a state of war with Germany be declared.
- April 4—Senate passes war resolution; Germans attack Russians on Stokhod river; American steamship Missourian sunk in Mediterranean.
- April 5—British and Russian armies join in Mesopotamia.
- April 6—House passes war resolution; president signs resolution and issues war proclamation; all American naval forces mobilized; German vessels

- in American ports seized; Germans blow up their auxiliary cruiser *Cormoran* at Guam.
- April 7—Cuba and Panama declare war on Germany.
- April 8—Austria-Hungary announces break in relations with the United States.
- April 9—Canadians take Vimy ridge in great British offensive north and south of Arras.
- April 10—Brazil breaks off relations with Germany.
- April 15—Great French offensive between Soissons and Reims begins.
- April 18—Germans driven out of six villages between Soissons and Reims.
- April 21—Turkey breaks off relations with the United States; Balfour mission arrives in the United States.
- April 22—British mission arrives in Washington; "United States day" celebrated in Paris.
- April 23—British begin new attack on Arras front; British capture Samara.
- April 24—Joffre-Viviani French mission arrives in America.
- April 25—Joffre-Viviani mission given ovation in Washington; president appoints Elihu Root head of mission to visit Russia.
- April 26—Vacuum, American steamship, torpedoed, thirty lives lost.
- April 28—Senate and house pass army draft bill; Secretary McAdoo announces that bond issue will be called "liberty loan of 1917."
- May 3—Canadians take Fresnoy; United States begins making large loans to allies; French mission received on floor of house.
- May 4—American destroyers arrive in British waters and begin patrol work; British transport *Transylvania* sunk with loss of 413 lives.
- May 5—Great Britain joins French in asking that American troops be sent to France at once; A. J. Balfour and members of British mission received in house of representatives; Marshal Joffre speaks in Chicago.
- May 7—War department in Washington announces that nine regiments of engineers are to be organized and sent to France.
- May 8—Germans regain Fresnoy; A. J. Balfour addresses United States senate.
- May 9—Liberia ends relations with Germany.
- May 17—First American Red Cross hospital unit arrives in England for service with the British in France.
- May 18—President Wilson orders the sending of a division of regulars to France under Maj.-Gen. J. J. Pershing; announces that he will not sanction raising of volunteer troops by Theodore Roosevelt for service in Europe; issues proclamation fixing June 5 as date for the registry of men eligible for service under draft law; Italians storm Monte Vodice.
- May 19—President Wilson asks Herbert C. Hoover to take charge of food administration in America during the war.
- May 21—Italian war mission arrives in America.
- May 24—Real-Admiral W. S. Sims appointed vice-admiral; plan of raising \$100,000,000 for Red Cross announced by Henry P. Davison.
- May 25—German aircraft raid England, killing seventy-six persons and inuring 174; President Wilson makes June 18-25 as Red Cross week.
- May 26—Italians storm second Austrian line on Carso plateau.
- June 5—Military registration day under selective draft law in the United States approximately 10,000,000 men register.
- June 6—Lord Northcliffe appointed to represent Britain in America.
- June 7—British began great offensive at Messines, storming Wytschaete ridge and exploding great mines.
- June 8—Gen. Pershing with staff and clerical force reaches London; force of 100 American aviators reach France.
- June 10—British gain more ground around Messines in Ypres region.
- June 12—King Constantine of Greece forced to abdicate his throne.
- June 13—Gen. Pershing lands in France; German airplanes raid London, killing 157 persons and wounding 430.
- June 16—Belgian war mission arrives in United States.
- June 26—Venizelos becomes prime minister of Greece; Chairman Davison of Red Cross war council announces subscription of \$114,000,000 to war fund.
- June 27—American troops arrive in France.
- June 29—Greece severs relations with Germany and her allies.
- June 29—Eighty-seven German ships seized in American ports turned over to shipping board.
- July 4—France celebrates July 4; American troops parade in Paris.
- July 9—President Wilson proclaims mobilization of national guard.
- July 12—Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg resigns.
- July 14—George Michaelis becomes German chancellor.
- July 20—Draft day in the United States.
- July 22—Siam declares war on Germany.
- July 28—More American troops arrive in France.
- Aug. 6—Kerensky forms a new cabinet.
- Aug. 7—Liberia declares war on Germany.
- Aug. 14—China declares war on Germany and Austria-Hungary.
- Aug. 15—Pope's peace appeal is published; Canadians capture Hill 70, dominating Lens.
- Aug. 16—British and French gain on nine mile front east and north of Ypres; British take Langemarck.
- Aug. 20—French attack on both sides of Meuse in Verdun region, taking Avocourt wood, Le Mort Homme, Corbeaux wood, Cumieres, Talou ridge, Hills 240 and 244, Mormont farm and 4,000 prisoners; fight witnessed by American officers.
- Aug. 21—Canadians take 2,000 yards of German trenches in outskirts of Lens.
- Aug. 24—Italians take Monte Santo; French take Hill 304 near Verdun.
- Aug. 27—General embargo on exports beginning
- Aug. 30 proclaimed by the president; full aid to

Russia pledged by President Wilson; reply of United States to pope's peace note.

Sept. 4 and 5—German airplanes drop bombs on American hospital camp in France, killing five and wounding ten persons.

Sept. 5—Five per cent of national army go to training camps.

Sept. 6—French repulse German attacks at Czerny.

Sept. 7—American liner Minnehaha sunk.

Sept. 20—British advance along Ypres-Menin road to a depth of more than a mile and a half.

Oct. 6—Extra session of congress ends.

Oct. 9—British drive Germans from Poelcapelle; mutiny on German fleet made public.

Oct. 17—United States transport Antilles sunk.

Oct. 24—Big Austro-German drive against Italian front began; part of Bainsizza plateau taken.

Oct. 26—Italians evacuate Bainsizza plateau.

Oct. 29—Whole Italian Isonzo line falls; Italians retreat to the Tagliamento river.

Oct. 30—Germans and Austrians take Udine.

Nov. 1—Germans advance southeastward from Udine.

Nov. 2—American steamship Rochester torpedoed and sunk; Italians abandon eastern bank of the Tagliamento river.

Nov. 3—Three Americans killed, eleven wounded and eleven captured by German trench raiding party; British attack Gaza.

Nov. 5—Austro-German forces cross the middle Tagliamento river.

Nov. 6—Italians abandon the Tagliamento line.

Nov. 7—Austro-Germans reach the Livenza river; British take Gaza.

Nov. 8—Austro-German forces cross the Livenza river and outflank the Italians.

Nov. 9—Gen. Armando Diaz made commander-in-chief of Italian army in place of Gen. Cadorna; Italians make stand on the Piave river allied military council formed.

Nov. 10—Italians yield the east bank of the Piave river; Germans make fruitless attacks on Verdun positions.

Nov. 12—Germans and Austrians advance down the Piave to Feltre.

Nov. 13—Austrians cross the Piave at Zenson.

Nov. 14—Americans ambush German patrol on French front.

Nov. 15—Italians hold their positions on the Piave river.

Nov. 16—Italians flood lands near Venice to stop advance of enemy.

Nov. 21—British under Gen. Byng take Germans by surprise in Cambrai region, advancing five miles and taking thousands of prisoners; German attacks in Monte Grappa region stopped by Italians.

Nov. 23—Battle of Cambria continues.

Nov. 26—British advance near Jerusalem; French and British infantry re-enforcements reach Italian lines.

Nov. 27—Allied war conference assembles in Paris.

Dec. 3—Every German colony is now occupied by allied forces.

Dec. 4—President Wilson asks congress to declare war on Austria-Hungary.

Dec. 6—United States destroyer Jacob Jones torpedoed and sunk.

Dec. 7—Congress passes resolution declaring state of war to exist between the United States and Austria-Hungary.

Dec. 8—Government in Portugal overthrown by revolution.

Dec. 9—Capture of Jerusalem by British under Gen. Allenby.

Dec. 11—Gen. Allenby formally enters Jerusalem.

Dec. 15—Col. E. M. House returns from war mission to Europe.

Dec. 17—A big Red Cross drive begun in United States.

Dec. 18—Senate agrees to house prohibition amendment.

Dec. 20—Premier David Lloyd George says the allies will fight to a finish.

Dec. 26—The United States takes over all railroad lines (beginning Dec. 28); Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo appointed director-general.

Dec. 30—Germans attack British south of Cambrai and gain some ground.

1918

Jan. 16—Fuel Administrator Garfield orders manufacturing concerns to shut down five days and also on Mondays until the end of March to save coal.

Jan. 28—Secretary Baker explains in detail to senate military committee the work of the war department in building up army, saying that 1,500,000 men can go to France in 1918; London raided by German airplanes; Russia and Roumania cut off relations; Secretary McAdoo asks for \$500,000,000 government corporation to finance war industries.

Jan. 30—Peace strikes in Germany growing more serious, 500,000 persons quitting work.

Feb. 1—Berlin placed in state of siege on account of strikes.

April 28-29—A sector in the vicinity of Breteuil, northwest of Montdidier, was occupied by the 1st division.

May 28—Cantigny was captured by the 1st division. A detachment of our troops, re-enforced by French artillery, successfully attacked the enemy on a front of about 2,200 yards. We occupied Cantigny, captured some 200 prisoners and inflicted severe losses on the enemy.

June 10—The 2nd division attacked in Bois de Belleau, advancing the line 900 yards on a front of one and one-half miles, capturing 300 prisoners, thirty machine guns, four trench mortars and stores of small arms, ammunition and equipment. Held all of Hill 204 down to the village on the northeast slope, thus preventing the enemy from concentrating his forces in the northern part of Chateau Thierry.

June 11—The 2nd division continued its advance in the Bois de Belleau, capturing more prisoners and machine guns and two 77 millimeter field-pieces. Our aviators executed their first bombing raid, dropping numerous bombs on the railway station at Dommary-Barancourt, northwest

- of Metz. All of our planes returned in safety. The artillery of the 2nd division shelled the enemy in their areas, preventing concentration near Torcy, Monthiers, Hill 128 and La Gonetrie farm. It discovered and dispersed a group of 210 machine guns in the wood south of Etrepilly. The 2d division captured the last of the German positions in the Bois de Belleau, taking fifty prisoners, machine guns and trench mortars.
- July 18—French and American troops advanced under the cover of a heavy storm on the front between Soissons and Chateau Thierry. The greatest advance was in the northern part of the sector, where a depth of five miles was attained, and we reached the heights southwest of Soissons, dominating the railroad and highways.
- July 24—The advance of the Franco-American forces continued and in the evening the line ran east of Buzancy to Tigny, to Hartennes, Grand Rozoy, Ouchy-le-Chateau Armentieres, Coincy, Courpail, and then joined the old line at Jaulgonne. West of Reims, Marfaux was retaken and the line ran from Aubilly, through Mezy, and joined the old line at Coulommies.
- July 25—The line ran from the Ourcq to the Marne, where the allied troops advanced six kilometers in the center and three to four kilometers on the flanks. The line in the evening ran from Armentieres to Bruyeres, the eastern edge of the Bois de la Tournelle, the eastern edge of Beuvardes, the eastern edge of La Charnel, the crossroads at Gros Chene, La Boulangerie, the northern edge of Treloup, Chassins.
- July 26—The line ran: Nanteuil, Notre Dame, Hill 123, Hill 118, La Misere, Hill 100, southwestern part of Bois de Tounelle, Hill 111, Le Charnel. Hard fighting continued all day and the French and Americans steadily advanced on Fere.
- July 27—The 42nd division tried to cross the Ourcq, but was driven back by heavy artillery fire.
- July 28—The 42nd division renewed the assault, crossed the river and after vigorous fighting took Seringes-et-Nesles, Nesles and Sergy. The 28th division held the line about one kilometer north of the Ourcq. During the day slow progress was made, the enemy slowly falling back after bitter rear guard action.
- July 29—Franco-American troops advanced three kilometers from Oulchy to Villers Agron and Bougneux, Saponay, Seringes, Nesles and Clerges were included within our lines.
- July 30—Our pressure continued on the right bank of the Ourcq. The railroad station at Fere and Cayenne farm remained in our possession. We lost Seringes-et-Nesles, but re-occupied Sergy, Hill 312 and the woods eight kilometers north of Roncheres.
- July 31—The 28th division retook Seringes-et-Nesles. The 32nd division attacked in Crimpettes woods with success; the woods were taken, and troops advanced to Cierges. German counterattacks were brilliantly repulsed with the bayonet, and an immense amount of material and equipment was taken from the enemy.
- Aug. 3—After continuous fighting late in the evening Soissons was taken, and a line extending along the Vesle to between Brains and Bazoches was being consolidated. South of the Aisne our troops drove back the enemy rear guard. Acting with the 4th division, the 32nd division reached a line from Ville Savoye to a point just north of St. Gilles.
- Aug. 4—A large enemy patrol attacked in the vicinity of Coulees, but was driven off by a combat group of the 5th division, which had been re-enforced. Our troops were very active in patrolling, having sent out over seven reconnoissance, combat and ambush patrols. The 32nd division took Fismes. In an eight-day battle this division forced the passage of the Ourcq, took prisoners from six enemy divisions, met, routed and decimated a crack division of the Prussian guards, a Bavarian division and one other enemy division, and drove the enemy line back for sixteen kilometers.
- Aug. 6—The 28th division launched an attack the objective of which was the north bank of the Vesle. The attack was met by exceedingly heavy machine gun and artillery fire. On the right our troops succeeded in crossing the river and advancing to the highway which runs from Reims to Soissons. On the left the advance was held up by the enemy's fire.
- Aug. 7—The units on the left advanced across the river and occupied the railroad lines on the north bank. The casualties resulting from this operation were considerable. A violent enemy counter-attack was completely repulsed and a number of prisoners and machine guns were left in our hands.
- Aug. 8—As a result of successful operations on the evening of Aug. 8, eleven companies of infantry and some machine gun attachments of the 28th division reached the north bank of the Vesle.
- Aug. 10—The 28th division launched an attack in Fismette. A creeping barrage moved ahead of them. They made some progress, but were soon exposed to flanking fire from both the east and the west and were forced to fall back into Fismette. The position here was very difficult. Flank machine gun fire came from both sides and heavy casualties were reported. A box barrage was placed around the town and ammunition was sent up. The town was held by one battalion, with one machine gun platoon, which received orders to hold the position at all costs.
- Aug. 17—After strong artillery preparation the infantry of the 5th division captured the village of Frapelle and consolidated the lines north of the road running into the town from the southeast.
- Aug. 19—The enemy continued shelling Frapelle positions and the artillery of the 5th division replied actively.
- Aug. 21—The 5th division repulsed hostile attack with heavy loss to the enemy and with no casualties to ourselves. The 32nd division, acting with the 10th French army, advanced to and held Juvigny. The 77th division cleared the small

- wood between the Vesle and the railroad west of Chateau du Diable.
- Sept. 3—During the five days prior to Sept. 3 the 32d division made daily advances through very difficult terrain and against violent opposition. It captured eleven officers and 920 enlisted men. A large amount of ammunition was captured. A patrol of the 77th division penetrated to Bazoches.
- Sept. 5—French and American units advanced in the Oise-Reims area as far as Conde. Strong patrols of the 77th division were pushed forward north of the Vesle and were encountered by machine gun resistance. Our casualties were slight. The 28th division crossed the Vesle in force and pursued the enemy to the north.
- Sept. 6—The artillery of the 28th division directed harassing and destructive fire on the Aisne bridges, while the enemy harassed the villages in our rear areas, using a great number of gas shells.
- Sept. 7—The 28th division repulsed two enemy counterattacks. The 77th division drove the enemy out of La Cendriere farm and passed the Aisne canal.
- Sept. 12—After four hours' bombardment our troops advanced on the south and west flanks of the St. Mihiel salient at 5 a. m. By 7:30 a. m. the forces operating on the south had reached the southern edge of the Bois Juli, the Quart de Reserve, and the northern edge of the Bois de Mort Mare. By noon they had reached Essey and Vieville and the army operating in the difficult ground in the west had captured Les Eparges. At 6 p. m. the troops had reached a point one kilometer east of Senzey and had taken St. Remy and Combres. During the night the troops on the western flank of the salient advanced five miles in five hours, reaching Vigneulles by 3 a. m.
- Sept. 14—There was general advance along the entire line, and the American army established itself on the following front: Manheulles, Fresnes, Pintheville, St. Hilaire, Doncourt, northeast of Woel, south end of the Etang de Lachausee, Vandiercs and across the Moselle at Champey.
- Sept. 17—American troops advanced along the Moselle within 300 yards of Paguy.
- Sept. 18—The 26th division made two raids during the night. One against St. Hilaire was without result, as the enemy had retired; the other against the Bois de Warville resulted in the capture of fifteen prisoners.
- Sept. 19—The 92d division repulsed an attempted enemy raid on the St. Die sector.
- Sept. 20—The 92nd division repulsed two enemy raids in the region of Lesseux.
- Sept. 26—The 1st army attacked northwest of Verdun on a front of twenty miles and penetrated to an average depth of seven miles.
- Sept. 27—The 107th regiment of the 27th division attacked east of Bellicourt and attained its objectives.
- Sept. 29—In the Argonne the Americans met with furious resistance. Their losses were heavy, and they were unable to do more than hold their own.
- Sept. 30—The 27th and 30th divisions took prisoners north of St. Quentin totaling 210 officers and more than 1,200 men.
- Oct. 1—The 28th division repulsed a hostile counterattack on the entire divisional front in the Aire valley, with very heavy losses to the enemy.
- Oct. 3—The 2nd division, operating with the 4th French army, made an advance of two kilometers, reaching Medeah farm in the afternoon. In the evening the 2d division advanced about three kilometers and their line ran from Medeah farm southwest along the road to Blanc Mont. They captured 1,000 prisoners and casualties were estimated at 500.
- Oct. 4—The 1st division attacked on both sides of Exermont and made progress in spite of strong opposition from the enemy, who resisted with machine guns in organized opposition. Approximately 300 prisoners were taken and our casualties were 1,500.
- Oct. 5—The 1st division captured Arietal farm and the line was advanced 400 yards beyond. The 6th division repulsed a larger enemy raid on Sonder-nach.
- Oct. 7—A brigade of the 82d division advanced seven kilometers, occupying Hill 223, north of Chatel Chebery; forty-six prisoners were captured, including one officer. Our casualties were light. Later the enemy counterattacked and re-occupied Hill 223, north of Chatel Chebery.
- Oct. 8—The 59th brigade of the 30th division attacked at 5 a. m. over a front of 5,000 yards, gained all first objectives by 9 a. m. and second objectives by noon. Fifty officers, 1,500 men and four 101 millimeter guns were taken.
- Oct. 8-9—The 2d corps advanced about seven miles on a front of 4,000 yards and captured about 2,000 prisoners and thirty guns.
- Oct. 9—In spite of strong resistance the 1st division advanced in the sector east of Fleville and captured 230 prisoners. The 33d division, operating with the 17th French army corps, attacked early in the morning north of Consenvoye and reached its final objective about 9 a. m. About 650 prisoners were taken.
- Oct. 10—The 1st corps reached Cornay-LaBesogne ridge and passed Malassise farm, east of Grand Ham. The 60th brigade of the 30th division advanced six kilometers, reaching the Selle river, river, and held the St. Bemn-St. Souplet-La Haie-Menneresse line. Up to the evening of the 9th, fifty officers, 1,800 men and thirty-two guns were captured.
- Oct. 12—The 4th division repulsed two counterattacks by machine gun fire, with severe loss to the enemy.
- Oct. 13—An attack on Grandpre this morning met very heavy machine gun fire and troops of the 2d corps were finally forced to retire south of the Aire. A hostile counter-attack at 8 p. m. south of Landres-et-St. Georges was repulsed. The 81st division repulsed an enemy raid in St. Die sector. The 77th division took Grandpre.
- Oct. 17—The 29th division advanced to the summit of Bois de la Grande Montagne, east of the Meuse. The 42nd division took Cote de Chatillon. The 2d battalion of the 76th division reached the

northern edge of Bois des Loges, west of Champigneulle. In an attack on a 4,000 yard front from St. Souplet to Molain our troops advanced 3,000 yards against very stiff resistance. All counterattacks repulsed. Prisoners taken were estimated at 2,500. Belgians enter Bruges and Zeebrugge and British occupy Ostend, Lille and Douai; King Albert enters Ostend; Americans take Cote Chatillon. British and French advance nine miles northeast of Pchain.

Oct. 19—The 30th division attacked with the British at dawn and advanced 2,000 yards. Prisoners captured since the morning of the 17th totaled forty-four officers and over 1,500 men. The 78th division pushed its lines forward to Bellejoieuse farm and began to mop up the Bois des Loges. Belgian flags fly over every town on the Belgian coast; French occupy and pass beyond Thielt; French drive on Guise; Lille evacuated by the Germans and entered by the British.

Oct. 21—In attacks on the Bois des Rappes the 5th division met with stubborn resistance by machine guns, supported by artillery and infantry fire. It captured the entire position with 170 prisoners, including five officers. An enemy counterattack, supported by heavy artillery fire, was repulsed with heavy losses. The 5th and 3d divisions took Hill 297 and Bois des Rappes. Attacking in the evening, the 89th division occupied the northern and eastern edge of the Bois de Bantheville.

Oct. 23—Troops of the 3d corps reached the ridge north of the village of Bantheville, taking 171 prisoners. The 29th division captured the ridge of Bois d'Etrayes and Hill 361.

Oct. 25—British, French and Italian troops begin new offensive on Italian front between the Brenna and Piave rivers, taking 3,000 prisoners; Americans capture Hill 360 east of the Meuse after severe fighting; President Wilson appeals for a democratic congress.

Oct. 26—British troops advance south of Valenciennes; French pierce the Hindenburg line; Italians gain in attacks on Austrian defenses on Piave line; heavy fighting on Monte Grappa region; Turkish offer to surrender reported from Switzerland.

Oct. 27—The 78th division entered Bellejoieuse farm, northeast of Grandpre, and found it unoccupied. The occupation of the right of way northwest of Grandpre was completed. General Ludendorff resigns as first quartermaster-general of German army; French gain five miles on Serre front and take ten towns; Italian forces cross the Piave and take 9,000 Austrians and fifty-one guns.

Oct. 28—Austria again urgently asks for peace; French continue drive beyond the Oise; German administration moves from Brussels.

Oct. 29—Allied forces in Italy capture Conegliano five miles from the Piave and push on along a front of thirty-seven miles; Rhine Germans in wild flight; disruption in Austria-Hungarian proceeding.

Oct. 30—On Oct. 30 patrols were active along the entire front of the 28th division. The 33d divi-

sion, in the north of Grandpre, advanced its lines and occupied the Bellejoieuse farm. On Oct 30 2,000 high explosives and gun shells fell in the vicinity of Fresnes. One of the divisional patrols captured five prisoners. New German note seeks to hasten decision on armistice terms; Czechs take over rule of Prague; Italians capture Vittorio and drive the Austrians back along the Piave from the mountains to the sea; taking of 33,000 Austrians in drive announced.

Oct. 31—Turkey makes full surrender; Austrian collapse on Italian front; troops abandon everything in wild flight to escape; General Pershing's forces occupy Bellejoieuse farm; Belgians renew attack in direction of Ghent.

Nov. 1—The troops of the 1st army captured Clerly-le-Grand. North of Ancreville they took fifty-three additional prisoners and continued their advance into the Bois de Bantheville. During the night of Nov. 1-2 the troops of the 37th division consolidated their positions and effected a crossing of the River Scheldt, confronted by enemy machine gun and rifle fire. The 91st division, supported by artillery and machine gun fire rapidly advanced over six kilometers in spite of enemy artillery and machine gun fire. The enemy was driven from the west bank of the Scheldt and at noon the heights northwest of Audenarde were taken. Armistice terms were given to Austria; British get grip on Valenciennes; allies in Belgium take nineteen towns and gain ten miles.

Nov. 2—On the evening of Nov. 2 the troops of the 78th division drove the enemy from the Bois des Loges and closely followed his retreat. The 92d division, in spite of machine gun resistance, pushed forward and advanced the line three kilometers.

Nov. 3—The 91st division, in spite of active machine gun resistance, forced its way toward the bank of the Scheldt in the vicinity of Eyne. Italians capture Trent and Udine; whole Austrian front smashed; German forces east of the Meuse in full retreat.

Nov. 4—On Nov. 4 a brigade of the 79th division attacked an enemy sector, taking eighty-one prisoners and eight machine guns, encountering strong resistance and repulsing several counterattacks. Austria makes complete surrender; British in advance between the Scheldt and the Oise-Sambre canal and with the French co-operating take 10,000 prisoners and 200 guns.

Nov. 5—On Nov. 5 the troops of the 77th division engaged in severe fighting, overcoming strong enemy resistance along the entire line. The artillery was active, firing on the enemy's retreating columns. Harassing artillery fire was returned by the enemy. Aviation was active on both sides. The enemy flew over our front lines and delivered machine gun fire on our advancing troops. Two enemy planes were brought down. German armies on western front retreat everywhere, losing hundreds of guns and thousands of prisoners; French take Guise and Marle; allied troops on three sides of Ghent.

Nov. 6 Our troops of the 1st corps continued

their successful advance, forcing the enemy to retire. The towns of Flabas, Raucours, Haraucourt and Autrecourt were taken and patrols pushed on as far as the Meuse. Large quantities of material were captured during the advance. Following heavy bombardment on the enemy's divisions, the troops of the 5th division attacked, rapidly overcoming the enemy's resistance, capturing Liondevant-Dun, Murvaux, Fontaine and Vilosnes-sur-Meuse, taking more than 250 prisoners. French win on 100-mile front, taking Vervins, Montcornet and Rethel; cross the Meuse river; Germans give up Ghent; Germans seeking truce reach French lines.

Nov. 7—The troops of the 2d division cleared the west bank of the Meuse of the remaining machine guns and snipers in the vicinity of Mouzon. The 5th division, supported by artillery fire, continued its advance despite the enemy's continued resistance, principally with machine guns. Most of the artillery crossed to the east bank of the Meuse, following in support of the infantry. Additional prisoners were taken, including two officers and 132 men. Passage of German peace envoys to French headquarters arranged; allied armies drive along whole front.

Nov. 8—The patrols of the 2d division crossed the Meuse south of Mouzon. The troops of the 33d division, aided by barrage fire, carried out a successful raid on Chateau Aulnois, capturing one officer and twenty-two men. Strong combat patrols were sent out from the lines of the 92d division, colored. Prisoners were captured and casualties inflicted in the enemy. German plenipotentiaries arrive at Marshal Foch's headquarters and are given armistice terms fixed by allied war council with time limit for acceptance fixed for 11 o'clock Monday morning, Nov. 11; German socialists demand abdication of Emperor William; revolution in Berlin; Bavaria deposes king and proclaims a republic.

Nov. 9—On midnight of Nov. 9 the patrols of the 5th division drove back the enemy, inflicting many casualties and capturing six prisoners. The troops consolidated and, despite stubborn resistance, principally from machine guns, drove the enemy from Bois du Canal and La Sentinelle and captured Brandeville. In these operations forty-seven prisoners, 125 machine guns and other material were captured. A strong combat patrol was active along the entire front of the 33d division, meeting with heavy machine gun resistance from the enemy, and a patrol of one company captured eight prisoners in the Bois de Warville. The troops of the 79th division advanced in a generally northeasterly direction, with the right flank in Bois de Damvillers. The 42d and units of the 1st seized the heights south of Sedan. Chancellor Prince Maximilian of Germany announces that kaiser and crown prince have decided to renounce the throne; Deputy Ebert made imperial chancellor.

Nov. 10—The 33d division carried out a successful raid on Marcheville, occupying the town and taking eighty prisoners, including three officers. Strong patrols from the line engaged in sharp

fighting. The 37th division, operating with the 34th French army corps, attacked in order to force a crossing of the Scheldt. Violent enfilading machine gun fire, heavy artillery and the flooded condition of the terrain delayed the construction of bridges and crossings. In the face of continuous heavy artillery fire, supported by machine guns, the troops advanced about two kilometers. The 90th division advanced toward Baalon, encountering no resistance. The 92d reached Bois Frahaut and captured 710 prisoners. Emperor William takes refuge in Holland.

Nov. 11—The 3d division advanced three kilometers east of Breheville. Despite increased resistance by machine gun and artillery fire the 5th division continued to advance, capturing eighteen prisoners, three large calibre guns, six minenwerfers and considerable material. In accordance with the terms of the armistice hostilities on the front of the American armies ceased at 11 a. m. German envoys sign armistice terms and fighting ceases at 11 a. m. all along the line.

Nov. 12—Abdication of Emperor Charles announced in Austria; Germany appeals to President Wilson to start peace negotiations at once; new Roumanian government declares war on Germany.

Nov. 13—Bolshevism reported to be spreading in various parts of Europe; abdication of various German rulers announced; King Albert enters Ghent; allied fleet anchors off Constantinople.

Nov. 14—German women appeal for food; Polish troops hold Warsaw; last of German military forces in East Africa surrender; British land on Gallipoli point.

Nov. 15—Representatives of associated and allied governments begin conferences on peace preliminaries in Paris; Germany prepares for calling a constituent assembly.

Nov. 16—Belgians petition King Albert for reforms; Postmaster-General Burleson takes over Atlantic cables.

Nov. 17—Third American army, one of the armies of occupation, enters Montmady; Premier Clemenceau wants President Wilson to attend peace conference; arrangements made for surrender of part of German navy; King Friedrich III. of Saxony abdicates.

Nov. 18—President Wilson announces officially that he will sail for Europe to take part in the settlement of the main features of the treaty of peace; Germans fear bolshevism; German ships sail to surrender; allies fight bolsheviks on Dvina river; King George expresses thanks to parliament.

Nov. 19—American army of occupation carries relief to many towns; food supplies sent from the United States to northern France, Belgium and Austria; General Petain and French troops enter Metz; King Albert enters Antwerp.

Nov. 20—American 3d army enters Luxemburg; Ukrainian government overturned; Germans make first surrender of twenty submarines at Harwich, England.

Nov. 21—Germany surrenders large part of high seas fleet and nineteen more submarines; Luxem-

burgers acclaim American troops; Kolchak made dictator at Omsk; British cavalry ride over old field of Waterloo.

Nov. 22—William G. McAdoo resigns as secretary of the treasury and director-general of railroads; the former crown prince of Germany takes refuge in Holland; General Castelnau enters Colmar.

Nov. 23—American army of occupation crosses into Germany.

Nov. 24—More German submarines surrendered to the allies for interment; clashes between extremists and government group of socialists take place in Berlin; King Albert enters Brussels; French soldiers enter Strassburg.

Nov. 25—Marshal Foch with General Guillaumat and General Gourand enters Strassburg; bolshevik soviets try to take government from Ebert government.

Nov. 26—Allies prepare to make demand upon Holland for surrender of the former emperor of Germany; General Ludendorff goes to Sweden.

Nov. 27—Names of American delegates to peace conference announced in Washington.

Nov. 28—Vienna plans to try men who began the war; Liebknecht group of extremists losing ground in Berlin.

Nov. 29—Many strikes take place in Germany; allies ask Herbert C. Hoover to direct food distribution in Europe; Premier Lloyd George says William II. was to blame for the war; Germany asks for and gets formal abdication of former

kaiser; Japan names delegates to peace conference.

Nov. 30—German border towns hostile to American army of occupation; interment of Field Marshal von Mackensen's army ordered by Hungarian government; peace conference to be held in Paris and Versailles.

Dec. 1—German government starts investigation of German atrocities in Belgium; American army of occupation enters Treves, Germany; Premier Clemenceau, Marshal Foch, Premier Orlando and Foreign Minister Sonnino arrive in London for conference with British leaders; Mauretania arrives at New York with more than 4,000 returning American soldiers.

Dec. 2—President Wilson delivers annual message to congress and tells of his decision to go to peace conference; allies delay action on kaiser until American delegates arrive; preliminary conference in London.

Dec. 3—President Wilson and party leave Washington late at night for New York.

Dec. 4—American peace delegation headed by President Wilson sail on the George Washington for France.

Dec. 5—Premier Clemenceau on return from London conference says there is complete agreement between the allies.

Dec. 6—Belgian troops occupy Dusseldorf, Germany.

Dec. 7—German soldiers stand by Ebert government; British to demand \$40,000,000,000 indemnity from Germany.

Big Battles of the War

Aisne, battle of, began—Sept. 14, 1914.

Aisne caverns, battle of—Oct. 23, 1917.

Allenstein, battle of—Sept. 1, 1914.

Ancre, battle of, began—Nov. 13, 1916.

Antwerp, capture of, by Germans—Oct. 9-10, 1914.

Argesu, battle of—Dec. 3, 1916.

Arras, battle of, began—April 9, 1917.

Artois, fighting in the—Sept. 26-Oct. 2, 1915.

Egdad captured by British—March 11, 1917.

Fainsiz:a plateau taken by Italians, Aug. 25, 1917; recaptured by Austrians and Germans, Oct. 25, 1917.

Eapaume captured by British—March 17, 1917; lost to Germans March 24, 1918; recaptured by British Aug. 29, 1918.

Beersheba captured by British—Oct. 31, 1917.

Belgrade occupied by Austrians—Dec. 2, 1914; recaptured by Serbians, Dec. 14, 1915; taken by Germans and Austrians, Oct. 9-10, 1916.

Belloy en Senterre, battle of—July 4, 1916.

Brest-Litovsk captured by Germans—Aug. 25, 1915.

Bruges occupied by Germans—Oct. 14, 1914.

Brussels occupied by Germans—Aug. 20, 1914.

Bul'harest captured by Germans—Dec. 6, 1916.

Bullecourt taken by Australians—May 12, 1917.

Cambrai, battle of—Nov. 21, 1917; Oct. 9, 1918.

Caporetto, battle of—Oct. 24, 1917.

Carso plateau, battle of—May 23, 24, 1917.

Cetinje captured by Austrians—Jan. 12, 1916.

Champagne, battle of the—Sept. 25-30, 1915.

Chateau Thierry, battle of—July 15, 1918.

Coclecette captured by British—Sept. 15, 1916.

Cornbles captured by French and British—Sept. 26, 1916.

Constanza captured by Germans—Oct. 23, 1916.

Craonne, battle of—Jan. 25, 27, 1915; village recaptured by French, May 4, 1917.

Ctespion captured by British—March 8, 1917.

Czernowitz captured by Russians—June 18, 1916.

Dardanelles campaign begun—Nov. 3, 1914; ended Jan. 9, 1916.

Dardanelles forts, bombardment of, begun—Feb. 19, 1913.

Dogger bank British naval victory—Jan. 24, 1915.

Douaumont fort, capture by Germans—Feb. 26, 1916; recaptured by French, Oct. 21, 1916.

Dubno captured by Russians—June 11, 1916.
 Dunajec, battle of the—May 1, 1915.
 Erzerum captured by Russians—Feb. 15, 1916.
 Erzingan captured by Russians—July 25, 1916.
 Falkland islands, naval battle of—Dec. 8, 1914.
 Festubert, battle of—May 16-17, 1915.
 Flers captured by British—Sept. 15, 1916.
 Fleury, battles of—July 11-Aug. 17, 1916.
 Florina taken by Serbs—Aug. 18, 1916.
 Fresnoy captured by Canadians—May 3, 1917.
 Gallipoli, allies land at—April 22, 1915, evacuated by British Jan. 9, 1916.
 Gaza, battle of—March 26-27, 1917.
 Geudecourt captured by British—Sept. 26, 1916.
 Gheluvelt, battle of—Oct. 31, 1914.
 Ghent captured by Germans—Oct. 12, 1914.
 Givenchy, battle of—Dec. 19-21, 1914.
 Goritz captured by Italians—Aug. 9, 1916; recaptured by Austro-Germans, Oct. 28, 1917.
 Grandcourt captured by British—Feb. 7, 1917.
 Guillemont captured by allies—Sept. 3, 1916.
 Helgoland, naval battle of—Aug. 28, 1914.
 Hermannstadt, battle of—Sept. 30, 1916.
 Hill 70 (near Lens) captured—Aug. 15, 1917.
 Hindenburg retreat began—Aug. 15, 1917.
 Hooge, battle of—Aug. 3-9, 1915.
 Huloch, battle of—Sept. 25-Oct. 2, 1915.
 Jaffa captured by British—Nov. 18, 1917.
 Jericho captured—Feb. 21, 1918.
 Jerusalem captured by British—Dec. 9, 1917.
 Jutland, naval battle of (Skager-Rak)—May 31, 1916.
 Kemmel hill taken by Germans—April 26, 1918.
 Kitchener, Lord, lost at sea—June 5, 1916.
 Kovno captured by Germans—Aug. 17, 1915.
 Kronstadt captured by Rumanians—Aug. 30, 1916; recaptured by Germans, Oct. 8, 1916.
 Kut-el-Amara, surrender of British force at—April 29, 1916; recaptured, Feb. 22-26, 1917.
 La Fassee, battle of—Jan. 25-28, 1915.
 Le Catcan, battle of—Aug. 26, 1914; Oct. 19, 1918.
 Lemberg taken by Russians—Sept. 2, 1914; recaptured by Germans, June 22, 1915.
 Les Bœufs captured by British—Sept. 25, 1916.
 Libau occupied by Germans—May 8, 1915.
 Liège captured by Germans—Aug. 5-8, 1914.
 Longueval taken by British—July 14, 1916.
 Loos, battle of—Sept. 25 to Oct. 8, 1915.
 Louvain burned—Aug. 26, 1914.
 Lublin captured by Germans—July 31, 1915.
 Marne, battle of—Sept. 6-11; second battle of, July 15, 1918.
 Martinpuich captured by British—Sept. 15, 1916.
 Maubeuge captured by Germans—Sept. 7, 1914.
 Maurer captured by French—Aug. 24, 1916.
 Menni road, battle of—Oct. 4, 1917.
 Messiniers ridge taken by British—June 7, 1917.
 Meuse-Argonne, battle of—Sept. 26, Oct. 4 and Nov. 1, 1918.
 Monastir captured by Bulgarians—Dec. 2, 1915; by allies, Nov. 19, 1916.
 Monchy le Preux, battle of—April 23, 25, 1917.
 Monfalcone occupied by Italians—June 9, 1915.
 Mons, battle of—Aug. 21-23, 1914.
 Monte Santo taken by Italians—Aug. 24, 1917; recaptured by Austrians and Germans, Oct. 28; 1917.
 Morval captured by British—Sept. 25, 1916.
 Neuve Chapelle, battle of—March 10-12, 1916.
 Nish captured by Bulgarians—Nov. 5, 1915.
 Novo Georgievsk captured by Germans—Aug. 19, 1915.
 Orsova captured by Germans—Nov. 24, 1916.
 Ostend occupied by Germans—Oct. 15, 1914.
 Peronne captured by allies—March 18, 1917; lost March 24, 1918; recaptured, Sept. 1, 1918.
 Piave, battles of—June 23 and Oct. 28, 1918.
 Pozieres captured by British—Aug. 9, 1916.
 Pisrend captured by Bulgarians—Nov. 30, 1915.
 Przemyśl, siege and capture of by Russians—Sept. 20, 1914, to March 22, 1915; recaptured by Germans, June 3, 1915.
 Rancourt captured by French—Sept. 25, 1916.
 Reims—Oct. 2-9, 1918.
 Richebourg, battle of—May 9-24, 1915.
 Sailly-Saillisel taken by French—Oct. 18, 1916.
 St. Eloy, battle of—Dec. 9, 1914.
 St. Juvin, battle of—Oct. 14, 1918.
 St. Mihiel, battle of—Sept. 12, 1918.
 Saloniki, allies land at—Oct. 5, 1915.
 Scutari captured by Austrians—Jan. 23, 1916.
 Serbia, invasion of, begun—Oct. 7, 1915.
 Silistria captured by Germans—Sept. 10, 1916.
 Skager-Rak, naval battle of—May 31, 1916.
 Soissons, first battle of—Sept. 15, 1914; second battle of, Jan. 8-12, 1915; lost by French, May 29, 1918; recaptured by French, Aug. 2, 1918.
 Somme, battle of, began—July 1, 1916.
 Stanislau captured by Russians—Aug. 11, 1916.
 Suez canal, battle near—Feb. 2, 1915.
 Tennenberg, battle of—Aug. 26, 1914.
 Tarnopol, battle of—Sept. 8, 1915.
 Termonde destroyed—Sept. 18, 1914.
 Thiepval captured by British—Sept. 26, 1916.
 Tolmina occupied by Italians—July 3, 1915.
 Torcy, battle of—July 18, 1918.
 Trebizond captured by Russians—April 17, 1916.
 Trentino, Austrian offensive in—May 15-June 6, 1916.
 Tsingtao captured by Japanese—Nov. 7, 1914.
 Turnu-Severin captured by Germans—Nov. 24, 1916.
 Tutrakan captured by Germans—Sept. 7, 1916.
 Udine captured by Austrians and Germans—Oct. 30, 1917.
 Uslup captured by Bulgarians—Oct. 24, 1915.
 Vaux, battle of—July 1, 1918.
 Vaux, port, recaptured by French—Nov. 3, 1916.
 Verdun, German attacks on, began—Feb. 22, 1916.
 Vermandovillers taken by French—Sept. 17, 1916.
 Vilna captured by Germans—Sept. 18, 1915.
 Vimy ridge captured by Canadians—April 9, 1917.
 Wa saw captured by Germans—Aug. 4, 1915.
 Wyschaete captured by British—June 7, 1917.
 Ypres, first battle of—Oct. 20-31, 1914; second battle of, April 22-24, 1915; third battle of, July 30-Aug. 2, 1917.
 Zeebrugge, and Ostend blocked by British—April 22 and May 9, 1918.

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