

SONS
OF
MEN

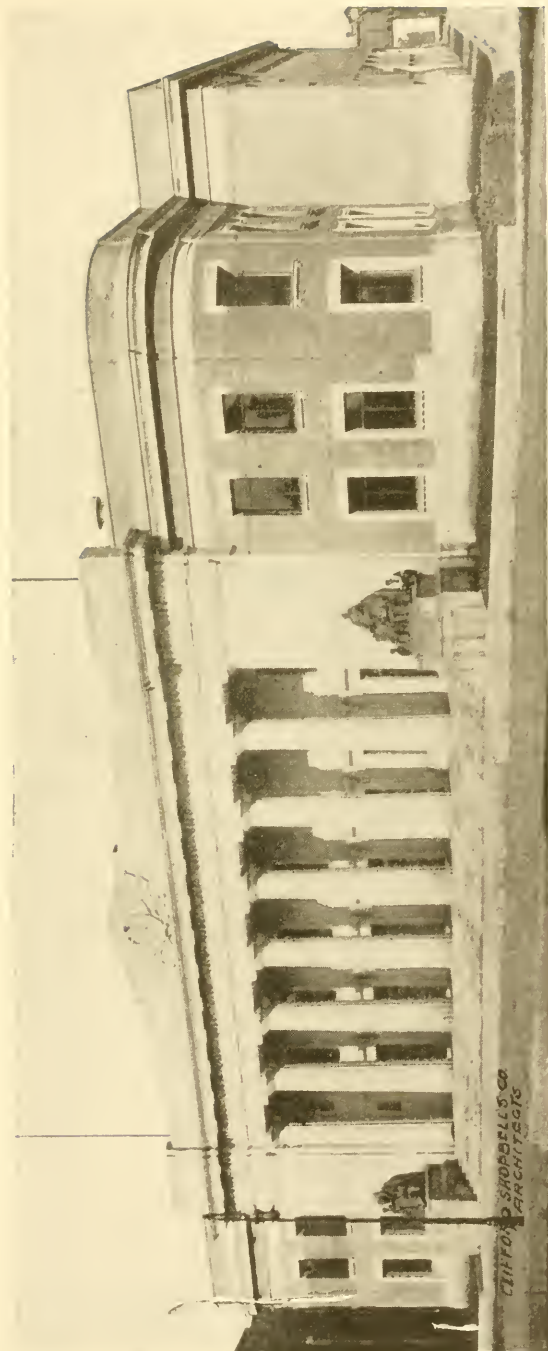


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Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Coliseum
EVANSVILLE, INDIANA

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Sons of Men

EVANSVILLE'S WAR RECORD

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TO
THE REVERENT MEMORY
OF
THE GOLD STARS

Preface

Now that the war has been over for more than a year and a half, communities as well as individuals are asked, "What have you done to help?" The fighting has been over long enough for the recorder of its events to obtain historical perspective and authenticity, but the events of the war are still indelibly impressed on the minds of all so as to give an accurate and vivid account of this soul stirring period of American history.

The title of the book, "Sons of Men," has special reference to the first chapter of this book, "The Gold Stars." The time and painstaking work devoted to this chapter were out of all proportion to any similar quantity of material in the volume. With few exceptions every Gold Star family was interviewed. The material was obtained from the parents, often the mother, and included not only biographical data that the parents could give, but also Government reports, telegrams, personal letters from eyewitnesses such as officers, comrades, Red Cross nurses and chaplains. In some cases the material was very scant and limited, and this fact will explain the different lengths and variety of detail of the biographies.

So many of Evansville's Gold Stars who were in active service abroad belonged to the Thirtieth Division (Old Hickory) that the experiences of the Lucky Five are a history of the military career of more than five plucky Evansville soldiers. The events described in this narrative also furnish an idea of the military maneuvers of the American forces during the drive on the Hindenburg Line.

The preparation of the second chapter was tedious and laborious. Some of the returned heroes went through gruesome experiences. Their baptism by fire would merit a description as a recognition of valor as well as for its fire would merit a description as a recognition of valor as well as for its fabulous exploits. Other returned soldiers went through many hardships, although they were not in the trenches; and all were in the service of their Country. The least that could be done was to have this Honor Roll, which recognizes their part in the war. The names in the first two chapters are arranged alphabetically for obvious reasons.

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The material for the other chapters was obtained by interviews with leaders in the various war organizations and activities, and from official documents both from the Government and local committees.

In an early announcement which was made when this work was first begun, it was stated that this volume would contain five chapters. As this work was continued the plans were modified. Accordingly, the material was rearranged so as to bring out all of the war activities.

No pains were spared in compiling and verifying material. The slightest doubt about a fact was put to the severest test of investigation.

It would be ungrateful if no acknowledgements were made to many Evansville people whose help made this work possible. First should be mentioned the parents and relatives of the Gold Stars, who generously furnished biographical data and photographs for this work. Much help was received from the files of the Evansville Courier, Evansville Journal, and Evansville Press. Special acknowledgement for suggestions and material must be made to Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Funkhouser, Mr. John J. Nolan, Mr. Louis A. Kramer, Mr. Charles W. Seeley, Mrs. E. M. Bush and Mr. Joseph Lythgoe.

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Evansville, Ind.,
July, 1920.



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Democracy*

“What is this democracy for which we have paid with the lives of our sons?

“It is for one thing a society whose members are healthfully knit together like a living body. It is a society, therefore, in which every member participates in the labor and pain and also in the enjoyment and opportunities. It is a society in which Lucifer, son of the Morning, autocrat in government or in business, is cast down to hell. * * Not anarchistic license for men, not socialistic suppression of men, but free co-operation of men—always more and finer co-operation of always freer men—that is democracy.”

* Quoted from the “Gold Stars” by President William Lowe Bryan of Indiana University.

CHAPTER I

Necessity of War Against Germany

President Wilson's Address to 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 nor 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 its 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 meagre 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 those of belligerents. Even hospital ships and ships carrying relief to the sorely bereaved and stricken people of Belgium, though the latter were provided with safe conduct through the prescribed 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 had hitherto subscribed to the human 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 of dominion and where lay the free highways of the world. By stage after stage has that law been built up, with meagre 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 right 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 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 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.

PRES. WILSON'S ADDRESS TO CONGRESS

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 feeling 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 human right, of which we are only a single champion.

When I addressed the Congress on the twenty-sixth of February last I thought that 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 are in effect outlaws when used as the German submarines have been used against merchant shipping, it is impossible to defend ships against their attacks as the laws 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 treated 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 like only to produce what it was meant to prevent; it is practically certain to draw us into

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the war without either the rights or the effectiveness of 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 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 in 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 co-operation 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 resources of the country to supply the materials of war and serve the incidental needs 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 for 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 money borrowed. 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 vast 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 Senate on the twenty-second of January last; the same 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 freedom of its peoples, and the menace to 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 towards 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 fellow men 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 of honor, a partnership of opinion. Intrigue would eat its vitals away; the plottings 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 interest 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 instinct, their habitual attitude towards life. The autocracy that crowned the summit of her political structure, long as it had 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 naive 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 afoot against our national unity of counsel, 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 is unhappily 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

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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 source lay, not in any hostile feeling or purpose of the German people towards 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 gauge of battle with this natural foe to liberty and shall, if necessary, spend the whole force of the nation to check and 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 privilege of men everywhere to choose their way of life and of obedience. The world must be made safe for democracy. Its peace must be planted upon the tested foundations of political liberty. We must 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 and without selfish object,

seeking nothing for ourselves but what we shall 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 endorsement 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 Austria-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 towards a people or 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 considerations 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 towards the millions of men and women

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of German birth and native sympathy who live amongst us and share our life, and we shall be proud to prove it towards 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.

The Gold Stars

When a deed is done for
Freedom, through the broad
Earth's aching breast
Runs a thrill of joy prophetic,
Trembling on from east to west.

—James Russell Lowell.



Lloyd C.
Ackerman

The throne of the tyrant
shall rock and quake,
And his menace be void
and vain.

—Alfred Austin.

The former Poet-Laureate of England, Alfred Austin, in one of his poems sent out an appeal for a stronger friendship between the two Anglo-Saxon democracies on both sides of the Atlantic. "Let us speak with each other face to face, and answer as man to man," he urged. When the chief apostle of the religion of brutal force threatened the world, America, the traditional home of liberty, united her forces with the democratic nations of Europe, that "his menace be void and vain."

One of the American crusaders, a son of Evansville, Lloyd C. Ackerman, was born in Rome, Ind., November 7, 1893. He received his education in Evansville, and graduated from the eighth grade of Columbia school, at the age of fifteen. For a short period he lived at Troy, Ind. Returning to this city he was employed by the Dundee Woolen Mills, where he worked for two years.

The life of a soldier had a great fascination for him. At the age of eighteen he enlisted in the coast artillery. He renewed his

period of enlistment, and served at various camps in California, Washington and Oregon for seven years. When our country entered the world war his term for service had expired, but rather than be drafted he again enlisted in November, 1917, at Gettysburg, Pa., in Co. E, Fifty-eighth Infantry. Here he met Miss Helen Phyllis Schofield, a war worker from Lynn, Mass. The romance culminated in the first wedding which ever occurred at Camp Gettysburg. The whole camp turned out to witness the ceremony, and the wedding dinner, attended by many soldiers and civilians, was served in military style.

When he was transferred to Charlotte, N. C., he took his bride with him. After two months of training he was sent to New York, and in February, 1918, he sailed for France.

A detailed account of his experiences at the front has not been obtainable. In his last letter home he said: "War is hell, but at that it is not nearly as bad as most people think. I am well. We are really enjoying ourselves over here. We have not actually been sent up against the Hun, but I sure hope to meet him soon, and do my part." In that letter he added that he had not been hearing from his parents, and would "love to hear from good old U. S. A."

About the time this letter came to Evansville, his mother received a letter from her other son, Crafton Ackerman, who was in the service at London. "Lloyd is well, I know, mother," he wrote. "Don't you worry about him. I'm going over there and surprise him, and say, won't his old eyes get big when he sees me?"

Sgt. Ackerman made the supreme sacrifice July 18, 1918, five miles from Chateau-Thierry. The following letter to his wife from Captain W. F. Marshall, of Anderson, S. C., gives the circumstances of his death, and an appreciation of his heroic service:

"Your husband, Sergeant Lloyd C. Ackerman, was in my company, and was the best sergeant I ever had. I thought a lot of him, and was greatly grieved when he was killed. He was right at my side when he was killed. We were in a wheat field about five miles northwest of Chateau-Thierry, and your husband is buried there. Your husband died a hero. He was right in the front line advancing on the Germans, when some machine guns opened up on us and killed many of our men. Sgt. Ackerman was the best drill sergeant I ever had, and was cool under fire. The company and regiment lost a very valuable man when he was killed, and I personally feel it very deeply. I cannot speak too highly of him.



Ernest Scott Atkinson

First let us rid the world
of Hun,
Then half Democracy is
won.

—Evening Telegram,
Toronto.

“Only yesterday he had performed his duty in the usual jovial mood, jolly along with apparently not a care to dampen his sunny spirit. It was hard to believe and none could force themselves to realize that the prince of good fellows had been called at this stage of the game. But he had completed his duty faithfully; he had cast his bit into the maelstrom to carry on the fight for democracy, like the soldier he was. The flight to the Heavenly plains was his final accomplishment.”

Such was the esteem in which the comrades of Ernest Scott Atkinson held him. The sudden death of this “prince of good fellows” cast a pervading gloom throughout the post, which overshadowed the hearts of his numerous friends. He was born June 2, 1893, in Spencer County, Indiana. He received his elementary education in this county, and for four years attended high school at Richland. His ambition to make good led him to continue his studies and receive a higher training for his life career. For six months he took a com-

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mercial course at Valparaiso University. Then he was employed by the Republic Iron & Steel Mills of Youngstown, Ohio.

During the winter of 1917, when America needed men, Ernest Atkinson responded. On December 12, 1917, he enlisted at Columbus, Ohio, and was sent to Omaha, Neb., for training in the aerial service. Five months later he was transferred to a Balloon School at Arcadia, Cal., twelve miles from Los Angeles. For seven months he continued his training, ingratiating himself with his comrades, making friends with everyone he met, proving his good fellowship and leaving with them the true impression that they had made a worthy acquaintance. Suddenly fate intervened. His career was unexpectedly terminated by the colliding of the motorcycle which he was riding with an automobile, November 30, 1918. The accident resulted in a fractured skull and several broken bones. He lay in a half-conscious condition until his death on December 2, 1918. His body was brought to Evansville, but was buried in Spencer County.

A close chum of Atkinson, Ralph W. Vroman, said of him: "I was not alone as his friend. All who knew him were his friends, and knew him as one who was always thoughtful of others, ever standing for that which was right, and above all, his conduct was always that of a gentleman."

A letter from his commanding officer, Max C. Fleischman, said: "Chauffeur Atkinson was held in very high regard by all of the members of the Motor Transport Corps with whom he was associated, and the floral offering was provided by them as an expression of their sentiments. His death was an untimely one and I desire to extend my deepest sympathy to his family."

Another friend, speaking of him said: "His character was beautiful and one surely to be compared with the best; no discouraging elements in his life seemed to mar his sunny and cheerful spirit. Ernest had a smile for everyone, and could often make bright a path that once had seemed so dark."



John S. Barnes

Why did I come? I ask
not, nor repeat
Something blazed up in-
side me, and I went.
—James B. Fagan.

John Shrewsbury Barnes was born September 25, 1900, at Nashville, Tenn. After the death of his mother when he was about five years of age John lived with his uncle, Andrew Roy of this city, for two years. He returned to Nashville and pursued an educational career with a high degree of success. Being of a studious mind, he completed the elementary school and the high school at a much earlier age than the average student. For a brief period of time he was also a student at the Tennessee University.

Not only did John Barnes have a keen mind and an aptitude for mastering intellectual work, but a highly developed aesthetic nature. He loved music. During his school days he learned to play a cornet, and while at Nashville he played with different bands and orchestras. It was with the purpose of identifying himself with a musical organization that he came to Evansville in 1917.

When America entered the world war and called on her citizens for help, John Shrewsbury Barnes, though lacking several years of reaching his majority, responded. He tried to enter the navy, but

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was rejected because of small stature. He was only sixteen years of age, but realizing the need of the hour, told the recruiting officer that he was eighteen years and six months old, and became a member of Troop A, under Capt. Norcross of this city. His training in this country was received at Hattiesburg, Miss., in 151st Infantry, Headquarters Company. On June 1, 1917 he landed in France. He was engaged in the battles of the Argonne Forest, and was missed October 1, 1918.

An estimate of the fighting in which John Shrewsbury Barnes participated may be obtained from General Pershing's official report for October 1, 1918, which said: "During the day we advanced our lines in the forest of Argonne. Further to the east our patrols have passed beyond Cierges and are operating north of that point on the road from Exermont to Gesner, maintaining contact with the enemy. In the north our troops are advancing with the French and British and participating in their success."

A statement from the French war office for the same day, said: "Attacks conducted by the first army in conjunction with the British in the region of St. Quentin yesterday, obtained important results. We have penetrated St. Quentin as far as the Canal. The enemy resisted obstinately."

On October 12, 1918, John Shrewsbury Barnes was found—dead on the field of honor.





Orville Brack

We know your heart for
Belgium bleeds,
But speak your soul, de-
clare your mind,
Speak till the sin-red ty-
rant heeds
The voice of God and all
mankind.

—Harold Begbie.

So England spoke to "The Humanity of America," when we patted ourselves on the back for our "splendid isolation" and neutrality. When Germany declared that "necessity knows no law," and Europe became two military camps, the world said to us, "Speak, O sons of Lincoln, speak! Silence in such an hour is crime." America finally did speak, and her voice was heard by Orville Brack. He entered the struggle that our country might not be ashamed to face the verdict of posterity.

Orville Brack was born in Henderson County, Ky., January 22, 1895. He attended the public schools of Henderson, but because his eyes were weak he was forced to leave school before he graduated. His first work was on a farm, but later he was employed at the Epworth Mine, at Newburg, Ind. He entered service April 29, 1918. His organization at Camp Taylor was Co. D, 337th Infantry. At this Camp he only remained two months, and then he was transferred to Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Mich. One month later he was sent to Long Island, N. Y. In August he crossed the Atlantic to England and soon after that he went to France.

Nothing has been learned of his experiences in France, or the circumstances of his death. The laconic message, "Killed in action, October 2, 1918," is the official tribute to his heroism



Thomas A. Brown

Nor shall your glory be
forgot,
While fame her record
keeps,
Or Honor points the hal-
lowed spot
Where Valor proudly
sleeps.
—Theodore O'Hara.

Thomas A. Brown was a soldier of democracy who did not indulge in vivid, extravagant descriptions of his experiences and adventures. His letters home gave little information of his army career. However, when the occasion to test his courage presented itself, his actions proved that he shirked no responsibilities.

He was born December 14, 1894 at Rochester, Ky. When he was twelve years of age he moved with his parents to this city, where he attended the Carpenter School. When his school days were over he worked in a coal mine at Johnson City, Ill., where he was a member of Local Union 91. When he returned to Evansville he worked at the Spot Cash Grocery for three years. He was then employed by the Public Utilities Company as a street car conductor.

On March 29, 1918, he entered the service and was sent to Camp Taylor. He was assigned to Twenty-eighth Company, Seventh Training Battalion, 159th Depot Brigade. On April 28, 1918, he was transferred to Camp Gordon, Atlanta Ga. Although he remained but a few weeks at this camp, he was made Corporal. Two weeks later he

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was again promoted and was made sergeant at Anniston, Alabama. At this camp he was transferred to the Twenty-ninth Division, 116th Infantry Headquarters, Pioneer Platoon.

Before sailing for France, he was sent to Camp Merritt, N. J., June 13, 1918. At this time he wrote home saying that he expected to sail within a few days. "Hold a stiff upper lip, and don't be blue on account of me," he told his mother. Although he was but ten weeks in the service, the numerous experiences and the widening of his horizon made him feel as though he had been away from home for four years.

A unit of the 29th Division went over the top October 8, 1918. The next morning Sergeant Brown was among those who went out on the field in relief of their comrades. He assisted in carrying food and ammunition, when a high explosive shell killed him instantly, October 9, 1918.

A comrade of Sergeant Brown, J. Farely, wrote to his mother:

"He always did his duty as a soldier, and was much beloved by his comrades in his platoon and company. But we feel assured that he has gone to a better land where we all have to meet again."





Everett Burdette

Death august and royal
Sings sorrow up into
immortal spheres.
There is music in the
midst of desolation
And a glory that shines
upon our tears.
—Laurence Binyon.

“In case of need one single man has the right and duty to compel the whole of mankind.” Such was the doctrine of Fichte, the apostle of German unity. The veneration of the Kaiser before the war perpetuated this doctrine and aroused the resistance of most of the world. In this opposition Everett Burdette was ready to give his life.

He was born October 17, 1895, at Fort Branch, Ind. He received his education in Evansville at Centennial School. At fifteen he began to learn the painter's trade. As this work did not appeal to him, he found employment in a grocery, where he remained until he went to the army.

His first training station after he entered the service, September 15, 1917, was at Camp Taylor. After a sojourn of six months he was transferred to Camp Sevier, S. C., where he was assigned to Co. I, 120th Infantry. Three months later he was ordered to Hoboken, N. J. In May, 1918, he crossed the Atlantic to Liverpool and from there he went to Calais, France.

On Sunday morning, September 1, 1918, as Everett Burdette went

"over the top" in the battle of Mt. Kemmel, a bursting shell killed him instantly.

The circumstances of Everett's death are described in a letter from his brother, Ernest, who was with him at the front at that time. The letter follows:

"Dear Mother:—Long before this letter reaches you, I suppose you will have heard of the sad news that Everett lost his life last Sunday morning, September 1. We left the front the second day after and this is the first chance I have had to write to you.

"Of course, it is hard to bear, but you have to expect such things in the time of war. I am writing to Ralph today also.

"We were all in the lines together, but I did not know anything about it until he was buried. He was killed by a shell dropping in a trench and it was instant death. He did not suffer. He was buried with military honors in the Nine Elms cemetery in Belgium. I visited the grave and made arrangements with the British for a nice cross.

"The night we went into the trenches he came to me and told me good-bye. The last words I said to him were, 'Be a man and fight to the last,' and he answered, 'Don't worry; I will.' He died a good soldier and game to the last.

"Fifteen minutes after it happened the Huns sure were paid for it. There is nothing else to write, only please don't worry about me, I am well and all right."

A certificate signed by Gen. John J. Pershing was sent to his parents. The certificate is: "In Memory of Everett Burdette," and it says :

"He bravely laid down his life for the cause of his country. His name will forever remain fresh in the hearts of his friends and comrades."





Paul Chamier

One crowded hour of glorious
life

Is worth an age without
a name.

—Sir Walter Scott.

Characterizing the service of Paul Chamier, the captain of his company said: "Private Chamier was a type of ideal soldier and man. Among his comrades he was highly regarded as a young man of character and principle, blessed with a gracious and charitable disposition. . . . But perhaps his most praiseworthy quality and the best of all to be sure, was his marked, unflinching devotion to duty."

Paul Chamier was born in Tell City, Ind., October 15, 1894. When he was a child of two years his family moved to Evansville. He received his education at Carpenter Street School. Later he learned the cigarmakers' trade, and became a member of the Local Union.

He entered the service October 6, 1917 at Camp Taylor, and was assigned to Co. B., 335th Infantry. At this training station he remained until the end of March, 1918, when he was transferred to Co. M, 120th Infantry, Camp Sevier, S. C. Six weeks later he was sent to Camp Merritt, and after a sojourn of two weeks he sailed for England on a British battleship. He landed at Dover, England, and two

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days later he sailed to Calais, France. Through July and August he was in the midst of the fight at Ypres, Belgium. His unit was relieved for one week by British troops. During this period he was recuperating ten miles in back of the line. When he returned, he was sent two miles behind Bellicourt. On September 29 he went "over the top" and was killed in action by shrapnel. His body was buried west of Bellicourt, France, "on a slight eminence near the St. Quentin Canal." His grave has been marked with his name and organization.

Capt. L. F. St. John of the 120th Infantry in a long letter to his family described the circumstances of Paul Chamier's death. In part the letter stated:

"Private Chamier made the supreme sacrifice on September 29, 1918 in what proved to be perhaps the most decisive battle of the year, and the most important in which this organization was engaged. His death resulted from artillery shell fire and was instantaneous. At this time his organization was assaulting the great Hindenburg defenses at the St. Quentin Canal, near Bellicourt, France, on the St. Quentin-Cambrai front. With other gallant comrades, Pvt. Chamier moved to the assault with great courage in the face of determined resistance, proving himself a true, loyal soldier. It was such a spirit as this young man displayed which permitted such glorious victory in the cause of humanity. And through our tears we now realize that such noble sacrifices as this have not been in vain. It is sometimes difficult to recognize the justice and wisdom of Providence, but with time healing the wounds of sorrow, I am sure there will come the full realization that the Great Commander doth see things well."





Dan Cheaney

We first saw fire on the
tragic slopes,
Where the flood-tide of
France's early gain—
Big with wrecked promise
and abandoned hope—
Broke in a surf of blood
along the Aisne.
—Allen Seeger.

The spirit of military service was not new to Dan Cheaney when America entered the war. Long before the true significance of Prussian militarism was realized by the world, he entered the navy. When the call for men came in 1917 he again entered the service and followed the American flag to France.

He was born in this city June 1, 1891. He received his education in the Harlan Avenue School and graduated at the age of fifteen. In 1909, at the age of seventeen, he joined the navy, and was assigned to the battle ship Connecticut. In October 1911 he was transferred to U. S. S. Massachusetts. During his career as a bluejacket he had the opportunity of seeing different parts of the world, including the countries of the Caribbean Sea, France and Germany.

He liked life in the navy so well, that when he was discharged in 1912, he thought of re-enlisting. However, after spending a short time with his mother in Evansville, he went to Oklahoma City, and obtained employment on the staff of the "Oklahoma News."

When Cheaney was in the navy he said that if he had a chance to

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see Europe once more, he would make the most of the opportunity. This opportunity was offered him when America called for men to serve across the sea. In October, 1917, he enlisted in Co. F, 111th Engineers, Thirty-sixth Division, at Fort Worth, Texas. There he remained until July 17, 1918, when he sailed for France. During the several months of his service in France, he sent but few letters which gave practically no information of his activities and experiences. As he recalled beautiful France basking in rays of sunshine and peace, he could scarcely recognize the desolate, battle torn country, "where man's red folly has been purged in fire."

The circumstances of his death have been recorded in a letter from Capt. O. L. Welch of Co. F, 111th Engineers, Thirty-sixth Division. The Captain said that Cheaney was killed on or about November 9, 1918. In part the letter stated: "He and another man from my company went up towards the front lines on a souvenir hunting expedition and according to the story of Corporal Kuper, who was the man who went with him, they went "over the top" with some infantrymen. Cheaney was killed and Kuper was wounded and taken prisoner." Investigation has revealed that Kuper's knee was broken by a machine-gun bullet. He was captured by the Germans and taken to a hospital in Kaiserslautern, Germany. However, on December 5, 1918, he was released. A report said that Corporal Kuper who probably has more information about Cheaney has been sent to a Chicago hospital, but an attempt to find him in the various hospitals of Chicago, has proved futile.





Clyde Samuel Collins

He faced and fought but
could not win the
combat of disease,
But he is an equal hero
with his comrades
o'er the sea.

—By request of his
Mother.

That ambition for military activity is a trait of character in the family of Clyde Samuel Collins, may be gleaned from the fact that his brother, John Pirtle Collins, enlisted in the navy when he was a lad of seventeen, and on board the U. S. S. Arkansas made several trips to Cuba, two trips to Panama and a voyage to Italy, where he visited Naples and Rome. John's death in 1916, caused by an accident after he was honorably discharged from the navy, prevented his active participation in the war with Germany. Clyde heard his brother predict that the sinking of the Lusitania would result in our entrance in the war. He, too, wanted to experience military life. Especially did he want to serve across the sea. His enthusiasm for the service and his eagerness to rejoin the fighting ranks when he was weak from illness, proved fatal for Clyde Samuel Collins. He was born November 16, 1896, in Folsomville, Ind., Warrick County. He attended the Baker, Chestnut and Harlan Avenue schools. He did not enjoy the advantages of a higher education, but he was a voracious reader and he possessed a store of information far beyond the attainment of an

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elementary education. When his school days were over he worked in a store, Hercules Buggy Works and at a veneer factory. When he entered the service he worked at Philadelphia as air inspector on Pullman coaches of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway.

On February 22, 1918, he entered the service. His mother said, "I will always remember this day, Washington's Birthday, as the day my youngest son went forth to serve his country." He served in Co. C, Sixth Field Battalion, Signal Corps, at Ft. Leavenworth, Kans. His military career, however, was terminated by a fatal malady, the Spanish Influenza. Fearing that his battalion which was preparing to go to France, would leave without him, he left the hospital before he completely regained his strength and consequently suffered a relapse. Pneumonia developed, and about noon of April 11, 1918, he died at the post hospital. He was given a military funeral at Leavenworth before his body was brought to Evansville two days later. He was buried in Oak Hill Cemetery.

A letter from his captain, F. O. Ludlow, speaks of his brave fight with the disease which finally overpowered him:

"Private Collins was an excellent soldier who was universally liked by his officers and fellow soldiers, and his death is a genuine sorrow to us all. During his illness at the post hospital the surgeons and his nurses reported that he was making a gallant fight for his life against the disease. We feel that his memory is to be honored just as truly as will be those who die fighting in the trenches in France in the service of their Country."

(Signed) Captain F. O. LUDLOW.

He was in the army but a short time, but there is another testimonial of his worth. A letter from Major Donald B. Sanger to his mother characterized his service and the keen loss his organization felt when he died. The letter said:

"I realize that words are futile; yet I want you to know of the high standing your boy, Clyde Collins, held among his fellows in the battalion. Although he was with us but a short time; yet, even short as it was, it was sufficient for us to know his worth, and that but for the call of a Higher Duty he would have been one of our best men.

"In his passing, my dear Mrs. Collins, I want you to know that his service to his country and to the great cause for which we are fighting was just as glorious, just as big a thing as if he had died on the field of battle in France. His work will go on and his death is to us an inspiration. May God comfort you in your loss and ease your sorrow with the knowledge that your son comes to Him with clean hands, a worthy soldier."



Elwood Digby Colton

The difficulty, my friends,
is not in
Avoiding death, but in
avoiding unrighteous-
ness.

—Plato.

During the heat of the conflict many opportunities presented themselves of escaping death, or at least undue exposure, by a slight flinching from danger. Ellwood Digby Colton, however, not only did his duty faithfully, but in a beautiful spirit of self-sacrifice and altruism faced danger while helping those who were in distress.

He was born March 10, 1897. When he completed his primary education at the Harlan Avenue School, he attended the local high school for two years. After leaving school he was employed by the Fischer Bros. Grocery. Later he accepted a position with the Rumford Baking Powder Co., of Chicago. In July, 1916, he returned home and two months later he enlisted in the army. In October he was sent to Jefferson Barracks, and on November 3, 1916, he was transferred to Ft. Barrancas, Florida, where he was assigned to the Medical Department of the Post Hospital. In July, 1917, he was transferred to the Regimental Infirmary, Fifty-sixth Infantry, Chattanooga, Tenn. In September, 1917, he was assigned to an Ambulance Company at Camp Greenleaf. In February, 1918, he was transferred to Fort Caswell,

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Grave of Elwood Digby Colton in the
American Military Cemetery
France

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N. C. In May he was sent to Camp Mills, and was assigned to the anti-aircraft service.

On June 10, 1918, Colton sailed for France, and arrived at Brest ten days later. A few days later he went to Langres where he remained but two days. After a visit to Paris, he received a special course of training near St. Denis. On August 25, 1918, he left for the front. His battery was divided into two sections. He went to Pont-a-Mousson. His spirit of self sacrifice prompted him to go back to the hospital at St. Julian to see the wounded boys, and give them all the help he could. For this altruistic spirit the boys were proud of him. The trip from Friancourt to Verdun lasted four days and nights. Many of his comrades suffered from the Spanish Influenza. Colton ministered to their wants, and further endeared himself in their hearts.

His unselfishness ultimately proved fatal to him. As a victim of the Spanish Influenza he was brought to Base Hospital No. 18 at Bazoilles. The epidemic developed into broncho-pneumonia. For the last two days oxygen was used, but he did not recover. He died October 24, 1918. Two days later he was buried in the American Military Cemetery No. 6, Bazoilles-sur-Meuse, Department of Vosges. The grave is situated on a slope between the woods and the Meuse River.

Many tributes were paid to his heroism by men with whom he came in contact during his long experience in service. Comrade Allison of Hendersonville, N. C., said of him: "He died a brave and true soldier and comrade." A letter from Captain Ladd said: "Private Colton was attached to my battery as medical attendant, and was one of my most faithful and dependable men. He came to his death through exposure in attending his sick comrades."





John Arthur Crofts

The rank is but the
guinea's stamp—
The man's the gowd for
a' that.

—Robert Burns.

The life of John Arthur Crofts illustrates the truism that it is not the rank, uniform or military ceremonies, but genuine, sterling character and innate heroism which makes the true soldier. He fought during the war with a heroism that attracted the official notice of three of the Allied nations. When the war was over he again proved himself a typical American. He put aside the uniform, and inconspicuously resumed the activities of a civilian.

John Arthur Crofts was born in Evansville, April 6, 1894. When his school days were over he worked for his father on a farm. Before entering the service he worked for the Laib Company and for the Wells-Fargo Express Company. On September 20, 1917, he entered service and was sent to Camp Taylor. There he was assigned to Company I, 335th Infantry, and spent the winter in training and preparing himself for the emergencies which he later met on the battlefield. On March 29, 1918, he was transferred to Camp Sevier, S. C., where he remained until May 8. Four days later he embarked at Boston on the Bohemian for overseas service. He landed at Liverpool, England, and on the following day, May 28, 1918, he went to Calais, France.

During that summer the Allied forces not only checked the as-

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sault of the enemy, but launched a military offensive which crumbled the strong Hindenburg Line. Crofts served in the St. Quentin sector. "Amid the hail of German fire at Bellicourt, France, Crofts and a companion worked on the battlefield carrying a wounded comrade. A machine gun bullet plowed through his arm. Crofts sought the attention of a first aid station and his wound was temporarily bandaged. He promptly returned and continued his work for thirty-six hours with no further medical attention."

As a reward for his heroism, Private Crofts received the Distinguished Service Cross, one of the highest medals awarded by the United States Government. Private Crofts' family received the following letter of citation:

"A. E. F., U. S. A., Distinguished Service Cross Citation:

"Private John A. Crofts, Company C, 120th Infantry, distinguished himself by extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy of the United States at Bellicourt, France, on September 29, 1918, and in recognition of his gallant conduct I have awarded him, in the name of the President, the Distinguished Service Cross, awarded on December 14, 1918."

JOHN J. PERSHING,
Commander-in-Chief.

The American general was not the only one to cite Crofts for bravery. The following citation, accompanied by a Croix de Guerre, is from Marshal Petain, commander of the French Armies of the East:

"With the approbation of the commander-in-chief of the A. E. F. in France, the marshal of France, commander-in-chief of the French Armies of the East, cites in order of the army corps, Private Crofts, Company C, 120th United States Infantry. When seriously wounded in the arm and no longer able to perform his duties as stretcher-bearer, although ordered to the rear, he nevertheless continued to care for the wounded who were able to walk, remaining at his post for a day and night under violent shell fire."

A comrade of his, Mr. Frank Keller of Owensboro, Ky., states that Crofts was wounded in the foot about October 9, 1918, and a short time later he suffered from a gas attack which later caused his death. As an additional reward for his bravery, a British Military Medal was forwarded to his wife by Adjt. Gen. P. C. Harris.

In January, 1919, he returned to America on the Louisville, and disembarked at New York. On January 28, 1919, after an active, honorable career in the service of his country, he received his discharge at Camp Taylor. He was employed by the American Express Company. As a result of his wounds, and especially the gas attack, he fell ill the next summer. On July 5, 1919, John A. Crofts, modest hero, brave Yank soldier, honored by the three great Allied nations, died at his home on Kratzville Road.



Oscar Dannenberg

Yes, the task that is given
to each man,
No other can do,
So the errand is waiting;
it has waited
Through ages for you.

—Edwin Markham.

The growing tolerance of the American spirit and the emphasis on material influences of life have resulted in a general increasing indifference to theological discussion and forms of religion. This tendency had no influence on Oscar Dannenberg. He combined the loftiest national ideals with a religious and spiritual vision.

Oscar Dannenberg was born in Evansville, May 31, 1894. He received his primary education at the Centennial public school, and the First Avenue Lutheran School. As a boy of thirteen he heard a call for the pulpit. He attended a seminary at Woodville, Ohio, for his secondary education and to prepare himself for the ministry. However, a year later he altered his career. After he returned home he worked in a furniture factory for a short time, and then was employed by the F. W. Cook Brewing Company. He held a position as a shipping clerk in this firm for five years. During this time he was a member of the First Avenue Lutheran Church, and Moose Lodge.

Oscar entered service August 30, 1918. Two of his brothers had been rejected. He was, therefore, the only boy of the family with the colors. He was assigned to the 40th Field Artillery, Battery C. at Camp Custer. The omnipresent epidemic, the Spanish Influenza, claimed him as a victim, after six weeks of training. His parents visited him, and did their utmost for his recovery, but after ten days of illness the disease proved fatal. He died October 14, 1918. A comrade, Clyde Byrd, accompanied the body to Evansville. He was buried in Locust Hill Cemetery.



Herman Daum

How sleep the brave who
sink to rest
By all their country's
wishes blest.

—W. Collins.

Herman Daum's military career was terminated by a fatal epidemic. His aim was to help crush the arrogance of the German Empire. He realized that:

"We fight the fight of freedom
For every suffering one,
We fight the fight of justice
Till pride shall be undone."

He was born in Evansville, October 26, 1889. He attended a country school in Posey County, and was later engaged in railroad work, as a fireman on the L. & N. Railroad, between Nashville and Paris Tenn. He left this employment because he wanted to join the union, and for a year he worked on a farm in Illinois. In 1916 he went West. He found work on a ranch in Jones County, Iowa.

On February 21, 1918, he entered the service at Camp Dodge, Iowa. He was assigned to Company G, 351st Infantry. It was only four weeks later that he contracted the Spanish Influenza. He died at the Base Hospital, March 21, 1918. Capt. Arthur Ernley of the 351st Infantry said that death came as a result of "extreme secondary anemia complicated by broncho-pneumonia." The body was laid to rest in St. John's Cemetery.



John Debold

He lives, he wakes—
'Tis Death is dead, not he.

—P. B. Shelley.

“An excellent soldier in every respect” is the description of John Debold by one of his officers, Lieutenant Parkhurst. John Debold was born in this city December 10, 1893. He attended Carpenter School, and later worked for the Evansville Sand & Gravel Company.

On June 25, 1918, he entered the service and was sent to Camp Sherman, Ohio, where he was assigned to Pioneer Platoon, Headquarters Company, 334th Infantry, 84th Division. On August 22 he went to Camp Mills, N. Y., and on the second day of September he sailed for France. He arrived in France September 13, 1918. On October 9 he developed a mild case of influenza and went to the infirmary. For a time he improved and was in best of spirits, even expecting to return to his organization, but on October 25 he suffered a relapse and died in Base Hospital 78, at Chateau LaRoche, Razac-sur-l'Isle, Dordogne, France, about a mile from Ragar, the headquarters of the 334th Infantry. He was buried five and a half miles from La Roche, in an American cemetery No. 87, grave No. 528, at Perigeux.

Chaplain W. E. McPheeters wrote the following to his mother:

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"He was a member of Headquarters Company, 334th Infantry, my regiment, and when he became ill and was removed to the camp hospital I visited him and talked with him. He was very ill and while I encouraged him to make a stiff fight for life, which he did, I saw that he appreciated the seriousness of his condition and asked him if he had anything he wished to say. He expressed himself as ready to die, if necessary, and that he had made his peace with his God.

"Pneumonia had followed influenza, and it was this disease which caused his death, October 25. He had every possible care at the hospital, but nothing could stay the disease."

John Debold was a first-class private. "He was very popular with the other men of the company; also, he was the best drilled, best disciplined and the most intelligent soldier of the platoon. He had been recommended for promotion," one of his "buddies" wrote.

Lieut. J. L. Dowson wrote the following to his mother: I am in the Red Cross work, and have to deal with cases of this sort, and I can assure you that my experience is that in every case our workers do their utmost to satisfy the friends of the dear boys who lay down their lives in their country's service. In the little cemetery near this hospital lie no less than 700 such boys, and it is heart-breaking to think of the bereaved homes in America where loving mothers mourn the loss of their sons. These sacrifices cannot have been in vain, and sometime they and you bereaved mothers will receive your reward. God reigns yet, and some day we shall understand the why and the wherefore of these mysterious providences. In these hospitals doctors and nurses are indefatigable in their efforts to save the boys, and their kindness and sympathy are all that could be desired. There is no doubt therefore that your boy had the very best care, and you must not fret about that part of it

"Be patient and hopeful in the meantime, and in your grief do not forget that God has your dear boy in His safe keeping until that time comes when you shall meet again where 'sorrow and sighing are no more.' God bless you and keep you."





Orville Demick

For to dream and to dare
Is the only life,
And to dream and to dare
and to die
Is the only resurrection.
—Witter Bynner.

Orville Demick was born in Gibson County, Ind., June 4, 1900. When he was a child the family moved to Summerville, Ind., where he attended school. In Evansville Orville Demick worked for the Cook Brewing Co., and I. A. Thiele Co.

Although he was but a lad of seventeen he was among the first to volunteer when America went into war. He entered the service April 12, 1917, in Troop A, First Indiana Cavalry, which was recruited by Capt. Orion Norcross. He was one of the six men chosen for the field artillery and was sent to Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Indianapolis, for a special course of training. He was assigned to 150th Field Artillery, Headquarters Company, Indiana's unit in the Rainbow Division. From Camp Mills, Long Island, N. Y., he sailed for France in November 1917. Practically no information has been received concerning his individual experiences at the front. He went through the various activities of the Rainbow Division throughout the war, fought, and saw the glorious day of the Armistice.

When the fighting ceased he was in the army of occupation in Germany. On February 8, 1919, his mother received a letter sent

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January 13 from Rheinland, Germany. "We are having fine weather," he said, "just like summer the year round. I expect to be home soon." In another letter sent January 5, he seemed to be full of optimism and good health and telling his mother not to worry. He said, "I had a fine Christmas dinner, but would rather have been at home with you." At this time he became ill and contracted pneumonia. On Feb. 3, 1919, he died at the Evacuation Hospital No. 2, Coblenz, Germany. His body now lies in the American military cemetery of that city.

Chaplain U. B. Nash of the 150th Field Artillery wrote the following to his mother:

"It is especially tragic that after coming safely through the campaigns of last year, your son should have fallen a victim to disease, the same which caused so many deaths at home as well as in the army last fall. You will be relieved to know that your son's illness was of short duration.

"I sincerely trust that in your sorrow you are strengthened by the comfort of God's presence, and by the realization that your son's life so tragically cut short was given in the great cause now crowned with victory."

Col. Robert H. Tyndall of the 150th Field Artillery wrote to his mother:

"Allow me at this time to express my deep and most sincere sympathy for the great loss that you have suffered at this time in the death of your son, Orville.

"He was admired and respected by all of his officers and comrades, and his company realizes the loss of such a man, not only to our organization, but to his country.

"You, as his Mother, have made the greatest sacrifice that a Mother can make, but no doubt you feel great pride in knowing that your son died in fighting civilization's common enemy."





Isadore Drucker

Yes, he is gone, there is
the message, see!
Slain by a Prussian bullet
as he led
The men that loved him—
dying, cheered them
on.
—Lord Burghclere.

In the book, "The American Army in the European Conflict," two French officers, Col. De Chambrun and Capt. De Marenches, describe the kind of fighting in which Isadore Drucker participated when he made the supreme sacrifice. A regiment was surrounded by an enemy superior in number. The officers and men refused to surrender. The French officers relate, "After four days of resistance and privations during which their own airplanes succeeded in dropping a few loaves of bread, but during which a rain of bullets and shells came from enemy direction and caused heavy losses, this handful of brave troops succeeded in maintaining their position until their comrades forced a passage to their relief."

Isadore Drucker was born in Carmi, Ill., August 6, 1891. When he was a child the family moved to Shawneetown, Ill., where he attended the public schools and the high school until his senior year. He engaged in business with his father, and remained there when the family moved to Evansville. In May, 1918, he entered the service and was sent to Camp Gordon where he was assigned to Co. F, 28th Infantry. In July he sailed for France from New York. He was engaged in action on the Meuse River. As his organization was advancing west of the Meuse, Sergeant Drucker received a wound from a machine gun bullet, and died October 10, 1918, in Base Hospital No. 18.



Wesley Edwards

On our faithful, chivalrous endeavor
Victory's full-orbed sun at
last shall glow.
—Alfred P. Graves

One account of the battle of Chateau-Thierry says that when the German army had made great preparations for a drive on Paris and had beaten back the French for miles, the Marines came to the rescue. There were only 8,000 Marines against 30,000 picked German troops. Victory crowned their efforts. This was the fighting caliber that attracted Wesley Edwards.

He was born at Talahoma, Tenn., November 12, 1897. When he was still an infant the family moved to Spencer County, Indiana. Wesley came to Evansville when he was three years old. In this city he attended the Fulton and Delaware Schools. He worked in a furniture factory in Evansville, and then went to New Albany and Princeton, Indiana. When he returned home he was employed by the Hercules Buggy Works.

On August 6, 1917, he enlisted in the Marine Corps. He was sent to Paris Island, S. C. Three months later he was sent to Quantico, Va. In September, 1918, he contracted the Spanish Influenza which later developed into pneumonia. He was sick for nine days, and on September 25, 1918, he succumbed. His body was buried in the family lot at Midway, Indiana.



Russell Fenn

Think of him still as the
same, I say;
He is not dead—he is just
away.

—James Whitcomb
Riley.

Russell Fenn was born in Hardinsburg, Ky., June 24, 1896. He was educated in the Hardinsburg Public School, and also attended school at St. Romnald's Academy in the same town. For a number of years he worked on a farm in Kentucky, and at Mt. Vernon, Ind. At the age of nineteen he moved to Evansville with his parents. He was engaged as a packer by the Evansville Packing Co. where he worked during 1917. During the summer of 1918 he went to Fireco, W. Va., where he was employed as an operator of an engine on construction work, by his brothers, J. E. and S. L. Fenn.

In September, 1918, he entered service at Beckley, W. Va. He was sent to Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va., at the replacement and training camp. After one month's training in the Fourth Battalion, Infantry Co. A, he fell a victim to the Spanish Influenza. He was ill for three days when the epidemic proved fatal. He died October 1, 1918. His body was sent to his parents, and five days later he was buried in Oak Hill Cemetery with full military honors.

His pleasing personality and kindly disposition gained him many friends wherever he was known. He was a member of the Methodist Church and Methodist Sunday School at Hardinsburg, Ky. In Evansville he was a member of the Ben Hur Lodge.



Lester Fisher

The ideal life is in our
blood, and never will
be still

We feel the thing we
ought to be beating
beneath the thing we
are.

—Phillips Brooks.

In characterizing the American business man, Clayton S. Cooper who wrote "American Ideals", said:

"Strange as it may seem, it is in the person of the American business man, practical, level-headed, all business, that this current of the ideal is clearly, often most clearly seen. His big-heartedness is often in proportion to his blunt directness. Get a bit below the surface and you will find frequently a nature steeped in sentiment."

Lester Fisher was the type of business man whose idealism asserted itself when his country was in distress. He was born in Huntingburg, Ind., January 1, 1897. When he was five years old, the family moved to Evansville. Here he attended Centennial School, and upon the completion of his work, he began to learn the plumbing trade, but soon took up a business course at Draughon-Porter Business College. At the age of nineteen he opened a cigar factory on the North Side, gaining a reputation as the youngest manufacturer in the city. On June 8, 1918, he closed his business to enter the service of his country. He enlisted in the navy, and went to the Great Lakes Training Station.

He was there only a few weeks when he fell a victim to the Spanish Influenza. His father went to see him, but the rigid enforcement of the quarantine enabled him to see his boy but a short time. Fisher died September 27, 1918, and was buried in Oak Hill Cemetery.



Charles Flack

I was ever a fighter, so—
One fight more,
The last and the best.
—Robert Browning.

As Charles Flack lay on the battlefield through the night, and his life's blood was oozing from his limbs, his thought was: "Death may engulf me in eternal darkness—still I have no regret or pain." He felt the assurance that he was with those who yearned for liberty. He knew that should he fall before despotism was crushed, he would be recalled with tenderness and reverence.

Charles Flack was born March 22, 1896, at Stanley, Warrick County, Indiana. He came to Evansville when he was five years old, and went to school in this city for three years. His education was completed at Stanley, where he lived with his grandfather. For about six months he worked in the L. & N. shops. He left this work to go on a farm with the purpose of improving his health. While he was in Evansville he became a member of the Woodmen of the World Lodge.

When Charles Flack heard the call for service, he was by no means vigorous and not even in normal health. He had suffered from an attack of the grip, and was under the care of a doctor until two weeks before his enlistment. On October 4, 1917, he entered the serv-

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ice and was sent to Camp Taylor. At this camp he was assigned to Co. A. 335th Infantry. On Good Friday, 1918, he was transferred to Co. 1, 119th Infantry, Camp Sevier, S. C. Six weeks later, May 12, 1918, he sailed from Boston, Mass., and on May 29 he arrived in France. It was eight weeks before his family heard from him.

The official telegram said that he "was killed in action," August 2, 1918 at Ypres, Belgium, on the British front. However, a returning comrade has given his mother numerous details of his death. According to that account, Charles Flack was stationed as a guard of guns at Ypres, while the company went out on a night sniping trip. A German shell burst, killing one of his comrades instantly, and blowing off Charles Flack's foot. A comrade tried to get first aid, but he came too late. He was not rescued. For six hours of the night he lay on the battlefield gradually bleeding to death. He was buried in Ypres, in cemetery No. 439. All of his personal effects have been returned to his mother.

Lieut.-Colonel, Charles C. Pierce, Q. M. C., in a letter to his mother said: "You will be comforted to know that his body has been recovered and that it lies buried in a place which for military reasons cannot at this moment be disclosed. You need have no fear, however, that there will be any danger of the loss of this location, or the record of interment."





James T. Foley

On Fame's eternal camp-
ing ground
Their silent tents are
spread,
And Glory guards, with
solemn round,
The bivouac of the dead.
—Theodore O'Hara.

"The foremost among the nations will be that one which by its conduct, shall gradually engender in the minds of the others a fixed belief that it is just." This sentiment is by Gladstone, the outstanding English statesman of the nineteenth century who fought for liberalism. There is a scant record of the efforts of James T. Foley to show the world the American belief in justice. He did not desire an outward show of his bravery, but his fame will remain in the hearts of posterity, "greater than all the tombs of ancient kings."

James T. Foley was born January 4, 1895. He attended Carpenter Street School, and later became a machinist for the L. & N. Railroad at Howell. On June 24, 1918, he entered service. At Camp Sherman he was assigned to Co. C, 336th Infantry, 84th Division. He sailed for England September 3, 1918. From England he went to France and later to Belgium. At this time he was transferred to Co. B, 347th Machine Gun Battalion, 91st Division.

On the afternoon of November 2, 1918, James Foley was in an attack on the enemy at Avdendrode, Belgium. The American heroes were advancing under heavy shell fire from across the Scheldt River. During a pause in the advance a shell exploded close to Foley. He suffered a compound fracture of the right leg. He was sent to the first station at the rear and then to the Evacuation Hospital No. 5. In spite of all surgical science could do he died of the effects of his wounds, November 10, 1918. He was buried four miles northwest of Roulers, Belgium.



Walter Henry
Folz

Let Liberty arise,
Her glory fill the skies,
The World be free!
—Gammond Kennedy.

Walter Henry Folz was only a lad with cheerful laughter and friendliness of youth, when he realized the crisis America was facing. In spite of his youth, he undertook the task of a man, and volunteered his services to his country before war with Germany was officially declared.

He was born May 26, 1898. Until he was fourteen he attended Rural School No. 1. When he left school he worked in a grocery for several months. He also worked for a year in St. Mary's Hospital as a male nurse.

Although he was not of age he realized the need of his country, and responded to her call. On March 14, 1917, he enlisted. He was sent to Great Lakes Training Station, April 30, 1917. It was not quite a month from the time he left home, when he fell ill with the Spanish Influenza. His illness lasted but one night. Death came on May 25, 1917. His body was sent to Evansville and buried in St. Joseph Cemetery.



Albert Craig Funkhouser

He had secured to himself
a glory which must
be as durable as the
world itself.

—Washington Irving.

Albert Craig Funkhouser was born March 23, 1893, at Leavenworth, Indiana. He received his elementary education in this city and in 1908 he entered the local high school. In 1912 he graduated and entered De Pauw University where he studied until 1914. While in college he was a member of the Phi Delta Theta Fraternity, Indiana Zeta Chapter. In Indianapolis he was identified with the Columbia Club, and in Evansville he belonged to the Bayard Park M. E. Church, and the Country Club. In 1914 he was admitted to the Vanderburgh County Bar. His popularity in this city gained him a nomination for representative to the Indiana General Assembly in 1915. He led the Republican ticket in the election by several hundred votes.

He applied for admission to the Signal Corps, Aviation School, Jacksonville, Florida, on April 17, 1917, and to the first Officers' Training Camp, Ft. Harrison, April 25, 1917. On June 2, 1917 he volunteered as Sergeant Chauffeur, Quartermaster's Corps, at Louisville, Ky. He was sent to Ft. Harrison September 26, 1917, and was assigned to Motor Truck Company 134. Later he was transferred to

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Motor Truck Company 352. He went to Camp Bowie, Ft. Worth, Texas, October, 1917.

He was admitted to the Third Officers' Training School at Camp Bowie, January 5, 1918, and graduated April 19, 1918. Upon the completion of his training he was assigned to Co. K, 142nd Infantry, as sergeant. He was commissioned as second lieutenant in the National Army, May 18, 1918, and was assigned to Co. B, 114th Infantry, 36th Division (Texas and Oklahoma National Guards). He was assigned to Co. F, 144th Infantry, September 25, 1918.

At Camp Mills, Long Island, New York, he embarked for France, July 17, 1918, on the U. S. S. George Washington. He arrived at Brest, France, July 29, 1918 and was admitted to the First Corps Training School at Gondrecourt, France, August 26, 1918. He graduated September 21, 1918 and rejoined his comrades of Company F, 144th Infantry. On October 27, 1918, he was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant.

His division (36th) was brigaded with the Fourth French Army, (General Gouraud), and was engaged in the great Champagne advance from October 6 to October 28, 1918.

Moving from the front the Division reached Conde-en-Barrois Area on November 3, as a part of the Armies Reserves of the First American Army. From this area the Division moved, November 18, to the sixteenth training area, Tonnerre, Yonne. Company F was located at Rugny.

On the eighteenth day of October, 1918, the Division was cited by General Gaulin (Corps Commander) as follows:

"The 36th Division of recent formation, and as yet incompletely organized was ordered on the night of October 6 and 7 to relieve, under conditions particularly delicate, the Second American Division, to dislodge the enemy from the crests north of St. Etienne and the Arnes, and throw him back to the Aisne. Although being under fire for the first time, the young soldiers of General Smith, rivaling in their combative spirit and tenacity the old and valiant regiments of General Lejeune, have accomplished their mission in its entirety. All may be proud of the task they accomplished. To all the General commanding the army corps is happy to address the most cordial expression of his recognition and his best wishes for their future service. The past is proof of the future."

Lieutenant Funkhouser was wounded in the right knee and in the right hand in this engagement, but continued in action. He was

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awarded the Croix de Guerre by the French Republic, for gallantry. On the twenty-second of November, 1918, he was appointed Acting Town Major for Companies E and F, Daillancourt, France.

On May 25, 1919, he embarked at Brest, France, in charge of Casual Company 875, and landed at Newport News, Virginia, June 9, 1919. In addition to the wounds already mentioned he had been gassed. On his return to America, while his lungs were still weak, he contracted lobar pneumonia, which finally proved fatal to him June 15, 1919. Throughout this time he bore his wounds and suffering with fortitude, never intimating his true condition to his family. To his college chum, Lynn McCurdy, who knew of his wounds, he wrote, "I have only one favor to ask of you, Lynn, don't tell my parents."

Hundreds of people came to the military funeral June 19, 1919, and paid a tribute to Albert Funkhouser which was worthy of his noble sacrifice. He was buried from Bayard Park M. E. Church in Oak Hill Cemetery.

The gallant service of his brother, Paul, had excited the admiration of Evansville. When the real cause of Albert's death became known, when it was realized that not only did he acquit himself honorably on the battlefield but suppressed his pains so as to cause no anxiety, the American Legion honored the memory of the two brothers and named the local organization, Funkhouser Post.





Paul Taylor Funkhouser

The noise of the mallet and chisel is scarcely quenched, the trumpets are hardly done blowing, when trailing with him clouds of glory, this happy starved, full blooded spirit shoots into the spiritual land. —R. L. Stevenson.

In one of his essays, Stevenson tells us, "We do not, properly speaking, love life at all, but living." The ancient Greeks must have had this in mind when they said that those whom the gods love die young. An active career, dedicated to a worthy cause, though terminated by death, is of more value to mankind than a prolonged existence of sluggishness, spent in the contemplation that "our life is of such stuff as dreams are made on." The career of Paul Taylor Funkhouser illustrates a life so filled with activity, that it does not have leisure to entertain fear of death.

He was born on February 21, 1895 in Leavenworth, Indiana. Having completed the Chandler, now Stanley Hall School, he entered the Evansville High School in 1911. He was a star football player throughout his High School career. He attended Northwestern University in 1915-1916. In 1916 he entered the law department of Indiana University. While at Bloomington he became a member of the Phi Delta Theta Fraternity, and was president of the Pan-Hellenic Club of the University.

When the call to arms was sounded, Paul Funkhouser entered the

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First Officers' Training Camp, at Fort Benjamin Harrison, May 12, 1917. He was a member of the 8th Co., 9th Provisional Regiment. On August 15, 1917, he received a commission as 2nd Lieutenant in Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps, and on August 27, 1917 he was assigned to Company C, 59th U. S. Infantry, at Gettysburg, Pa.

In his preparation for service in France, Lieut. Funkhouser was often chosen for special training at various camps. He was selected on September 28th, 1917, by Col. Atkinson, to undergo a special thirty days course, of training in musketry.

He was selected as a member of Special Court Martial at Gettysburg. His division was moved November 8, 1917 to Camp Greene, Charlotte, N. C. By Special Order No. 43, December 8, 1917, Lieut. Funkhouser was selected by Major-General Dickman as a member of the General Court Martial of the Third Division. By Special Order No. 17, January 5, 1918, he was assigned to Company "B", 7th Machine Gun Battalion (the Divisional Machine Gun Battalion of the Third Division) under Major Fred L. Davidson.

On March 25, 1918, he was ordered to proceed with the Battalion to Camp Merritt, N. J. He sailed from New York on April 2, 1918, on the "Aquitania," and arrived at Liverpool, England, April 11. The ship was without any escort or convoy until it reached the Irish coast. Lieut. Funkhouser was at Southampton until April 13, when he embarked for La Havre, France. On April 22, he moved to Le Ferte sur Aube, where the Battalion remained in training until May 30, when it was ordered to the battlefield of Chateau-Thierry. Meanwhile on May 11, 1918, by a special order, Lieut. Funkhouser was selected Judge Advocate for the Battalion Special Court Martial. With this move Lieut. Funkhouser began to participate in some of the most fiercely contested battles of the war. He remained with the 7th Machine Gun Battalion continuously during his entire military service.

The Battalion being motorized arrived at Chateau-Thierry on May 31. A distance of one hundred and ten miles was traversed without a stop. The Battalion moved on twenty-four trucks; Lieut. Funkhouser acting as Liaison Officer, went the entire distance on his motorcycle, and kept the conveyance in line and finding the way.

Immediately on arrival at Chateau-Thierry the Battalion went into its first engagement, and was continuously in action until the morning of June 5, when it was relieved. Lieut. Funkhouser commanded his platoon just east of the upper or east bridge across the Marne and assisted in repulsing nine separate attacks of the enemy

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in their effort to cross the Marne. As Liaison Officer he assisted the French Army in an attack at La Maurette Woods, and was in action there June 10, 11, and 12. Lieut. Funkhouser, commanding his platoon, and again acting as Liaison Officer, assisted the French in attacking Hill 204, June 15 and 16. The Battalion was in support of the 38th, Infantry (Third Division) south of Mezy and Fossoy, near the Surmelin River on July 15, 1918. Lieut. Funkhouser's platoon was the only part which was actively engaged in this action. At Conde-en-Bris his platoon was in action and being surrounded by the enemy, his guns were placed so as to fire in opposite directions. From July 23, until August 8, the Battalion held support positions north of the Marne at Mont St. Pere and other points, and served as anti-aircraft guard at the Marne between Mezy and Fossoy.

In the St. Mihiel drive the 7th Machine Gun Battalion was attached to the 16th Infantry, First Division, and took an active part in the drive. It battered its way through from Xivray, skirting Montescot to Nonsard, September 12, 1918. The Battalion reached Montzeville, in the Meuse-Argonne Sector, September 23, 1918, and remained in support or in reserve until the end of the war. It was sent in line September 29, to relieve the 79th Division. It continued its activities from Montfaucon to Claire-Chenes Woods, through Ferm de-Madelaine and Cunel.

Lieut. Funkhouser was killed in action, in Claire-Chenes Woods, while leading an attack on Hill No. 299, October 20, 1918. He had captured three enemy machine guns, and at his own request, had been assigned to lead Lieut. Wood's platoon, after that officer had been wounded. In this action every commissioned officer of Company "B", except Lieut. Hose, was killed or wounded.

This was the last action in which that dauntless Battalion was engaged.

Lieut. Paul Taylor Funkhouser was buried first in the American section of the cemetery at Ferm de Madelaine. After the armistice his body was dis-interred and re-interred in a heavy metal lined casket on higher ground, by his brother, First Lieut. Albert C. Funkhouser. In May, 1919, his body was removed to the American cemetery at Romagne, France, where it will rest until placed in the soil of his native land, the home he loved so well and served so bravely.

Lieut. Funkhouser was cited in general orders, as follows:

**HEADQUARTERS 3RD DIVISION AMERICAN
EXPEDITIONARY FORCES**

8 July, 1919.

General Orders,
No. 22.

The Commanding General desires to record in General Orders the valor and devotion to duty of these officers and men of the 3rd Division. Their individual deeds, summed up, have created the glorious record enjoyed by the Marne Division, from those unforgettable days at Chateau-Thierry, in the defense of Paris, to the Victory Drive which began on the banks of the Marne and continued relentlessly until its brilliant conclusion in the Argonne before Sedan:

* * *

7th Machine Gun Battalion

* * *

FUNKHOUSER, PAUL T., 2nd Lieutenant. Kept up liaison with infantry under heavy shell fire.

* * *

ROBERT L. HOWZE,
Major General, U. S. Army,
Commanding.

Official:
MADISON PEARSON,
Lt. Col. Infantry,
Adjutant.



Russell Goad

Courage, the highest gift
that scorns to bend
To mean devices for a
sordid end.

—G. Farquhar.

Much has been said of the valor of those who were decorated with the Croix de Guerre or Victoria Cross, but there were many "Heroes in this war that the world will never hear about." The pluck and daring of many of our boys have never been recorded. Their trials and suffering were witnessed by their companions, but the world at large will little realize their experiences.

Russell Goad was one of the persevering American soldiers who grappled with plague and death while crossing the ocean, and won. Like many of the boys on board that ship, he tenaciously held on to life to stake it on the fields of France for the world's cause. He lived to see French soil, but relentless fate overpowered him.

He was born March 9, 1894. He graduated from Delaware School and attended the Evansville High School for one term in 1909. Then he began to work as a carriage trimmer at the Hercules Buggy Co., where he was employed continuously for seven years. After that time he left for Detroit but remained there only a few days when he left for Flint, Mich., where he became engaged in the automobile industry.

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He remained in Flint until he entered service, May 28, 1918. He joined the 605th Engineers at Camp Taylor, and two weeks later was transferred to Camp Forrest in Georgia, where he remained until the first part of September, when he was transferred to Camp Merritt. On September 28, he sailed on the George Washington with 7,200 other soldiers.

A more deadly enemy than the German submarine met these soldiers while on the Atlantic. For thirteen days the Spanish Influenza raged on board ship, and took many victims in spite of all the one hundred and sixty-five Red Cross nurses accompanying the boys, could do. Russell Goad was among those afflicted with the epidemic. On October 14, the George Washington landed at Brest, France. Russell Goad was taken to Base Hospital No. 1. On October 20, 1918, he died of pneumonia. He was buried at Brest, with military honors.

Capt. Robert B. Finley expressed the following words in a letter he wrote to Russell Goad's family:

"He was faithful to duty and a willing worker and while our loss is great, yours of course is much greater."



Leo
Goelzhauser*

'Tis Duty's stern behest,
A peal of thunder from
the skies,
Which bids us to defend
the Right
Against the tyranny of
Might.

—I. G. Smith.

“He was only a private. He just did his duty,” his brother explained. Yet, it was the combined contributions of the privates without rank, without spectacular exploits, frequently even without leaving a record of their experiences, that enabled America to triumph. Leo Goelzhauser, the youngest of seventeen children and the thirteenth boy in the family, was born September 28, 1889. He attended the St. Mary's School, and later worked as bookbinder at the Herbert Journal Printing Company.

He entered the service at Camp Taylor about September 21, 1917, where he went into training for seven months. On one occasion while he was at target practice he was accidentally shot in the leg and hand. After a sojourn of five weeks in the hospital he reported for duty. On January 3, 1918 he returned to Evansville to marry Miss Eleanor Lichtenfeld.

In May, 1918, he was transferred to Camp Sevier, and was assigned to Co. B, 120th Infantry, 30th Division. He sailed for France on the Bohemian, a British steamer. In Flanders he was in a machine-gun battalion, and took part in the fighting near Ypres. He contracted the influenza, and after a few days of illness he died on November 4, 1918. He was buried at Rouen, France in St. Sevier Cemetery.

* Photograph unobtainable.



William L. Gowers

Then hail to all who gave
us
Their might of arm and
soul,
Hot and athirst to save us
To heal, and keep us
whole.

—William Watson.

William L. Gowers was born in Evansville, in October, 1893.* He attended the Centennial School, and later drove an automobile for a local concern up to the time he entered service. He enlisted April 6, 1917 and was sent to Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss. After arriving overseas he was assigned to the 328th Field Remount Squadron.

A letter from the American Red Cross to his aunt contains the following information concerning his death: "Your nephew was admitted from the infirmary at the Classification Camp at St. Aignan, ill of broncho-pneumonia which caused his death March 25, 1919. During the time he was there he had the best of medical care and I am sure that he realized that he was among friends. His nurse, Miss Fargo, tells me that he had said little, for he was very ill from the beginning. You have every right to feel that he had excellent attention,—nothing was spared, yet he could not be saved. The end came at 11:40 a. m.

"As the Chaplain has written you, your nephew was buried with full military honors on the afternoon of March 26 in the A. E. F. Cemetery at Noyers, (No. 319). Over his grave, which is now marked with a cross bearing his name, age, organization, and the date of death, the final prayer was said."

* Mrs. Lillian Hicks, William Gowers' aunt, was not certain of some biographical details. No other source of information has been available.



James Bethel Gresham

Peace, Peace! he is not
dead, he doth not
sleep—

He hath awakened from
the dream of life.

—P. B. Shelley.

He was an ordinary American, with no distinction of high birth, scholarship, or social prestige. He did not claim descent from Mayflower stock; he held no college degree; and he was not enrolled among our mercantile aristocracy and captains of industry. Only an average American; yet, his name will be transmitted to posterity as the first American soldier who made the supreme sacrifice on the battlefield.

As a typical American he did not bully or bluster, but only went to defend and vindicate a cause which is national in its inherency and universal in its application. The humanitarian ideals of Freedom and Democracy are the goal of aspirations for individuals and nations throughout the world; but in a peculiar way, they are the warp and woof which make up the fabric of the American nation. As Theodore Roosevelt, in many respects the ideal American, said: "We, here in America, hold in our hands the hope of the world, the fate of the coming years; and shame and disgrace will be ours if in our eyes the light of high resolve is dimmed, if we trail in the dust the golden hopes of men."

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James Bethel Gresham was born in McClean County, Ky., August 23, 1893. In September, 1901, the family moved to Evansville, where he attended the Centennial School. Later he worked in the Cotton Mill and different furniture factories.

On April 23, 1914 he enlisted in the army. He was sent to Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, Mo. In June he went with General Pershing to El Paso, Tex., during the Mexican crisis. In June, 1917, he was sent from Ft. Bliss for service in France, with the first American soldiers of the A. E. F. "I have heard," his proud mother said, "that he was the first American to step on foreign soil." He was a member of Co. F, 16th Infantry. Before daylight on November 3, 1917, Gresham was killed by the Germans in a raid near Artois, France.

Prof. John B. McMaster in his work, "The United States In The World War," gives the following account of the battle:

"The first trench fighting occurred just before dawn on the morning of November 3, when a small detachment of Americans in a front line instruction salient were attacked by a superior force of Germans, and the salient cut off from the rest of the men by a heavy barrage. The fighting then became hand to hand. In the course of it three Americans were killed, five wounded and eleven taken prisoners. The dead were buried on the slope of a hill overlooking a little village Somewhere in France, and the site a few months later was marked by a stone monument bearing the name and regiment of each of the dead, and the inscription: 'Here lie the first soldiers of the great Republic of the United States who died on the soil of France for justice and liberty, November 3, 1917.'"

It is the pride of this community that the first of these three Americans was Corporal James Bethel Gresham. The other two Americans were Private Thomas F. Enright, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and Private Merle D. Hay, Glidden, Iowa. His body was laid to rest at Bathlemon, France, in the American Cemetery, Plot three, Section one.





Alfred K.
Gymer

He mourns the dead who
lives as they desire.

—Dr. E. Young.

Among his college friends, Alfred K. Gymer was affectionately known as "reliable Alf." A fraternity brother who knew him intimately, said of him: "Clean to the bone is the way I found and remember him." He did not perform valiant deeds on the fields of France, but his whole life was heroic. His goal in life was high; his ambitions were noble, and obstacles only stimulated him to further effort.

Alfred Kelloud Gymer, the only Evansville doctor who died in the service of his country, was born January 15, 1890, at Earlington, Ky. He was not a year old when he was brought to Howell. His elementary education was received in the public schools of Howell. He completed his secondary education in the Evansville High School in 1907.

His ambition in life was a medical career. However, after graduating from high school, he took a teacher's training course at the Marion, (Ind.) Normal School, and later taught school for one term. Before he began his medical studies he was identified with several of the leading firms of this city. He was a yard clerk and locomotive fireman for the L. & N. Railroad, and was later employed as a stock-keeper by the Hercules Buggy Co. When the Bucyrus Company con-

verted its machinery for the production of howitzers, Gymer was engaged as a shell inspector.

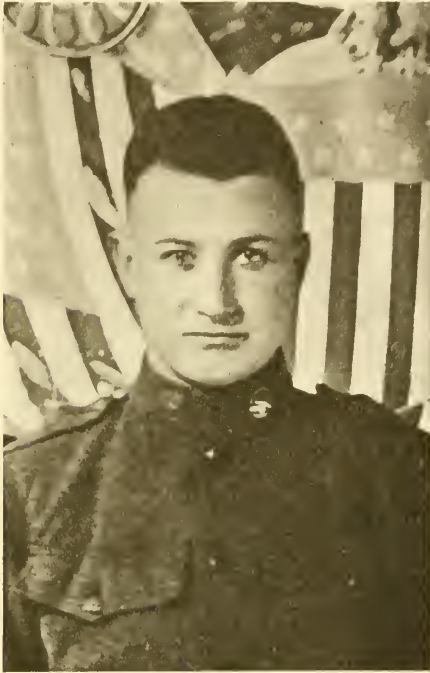
At the Louisville Medical School, Alfred K. Gymer was popular among the students. He was a Mason, and a member of the Phi Beta Pi Fraternity. It was three months before his graduation when the government called for volunteers in the medical department of the navy.

Gymer was among the first to volunteer his services. Because of strenuous work during his student days he was under weight, and consequently he was rejected.

When he received his M. D. he served as interne in the St. Mary's hospital for one year. He was then appointed as a member of the staff of the state hospital at Kalamazoo, Mich. When his number, 128, was called in the draft he returned to Howell, and left on the first train of selectives for Camp Taylor.

He did not remain a private very long. When his medical training became known he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant, and was made a member of the examining board. On August 15, 1918, he fell ill with tonsilitis. He was removed to the base hospital for treatment, so that he could accompany his division which left that week. However, pneumonia developed, and death claimed him on August 27, 1918, at Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio. His body was sent to Evansville, and was buried in Oak Hill Cemetery.





Elmer S. Harper

By how much unexpected,
by so much
We must awake, endeavor
for defense,
For courage mounteth
with occasion.

—Shakespeare.

In a report to the Secretary of War, General Pershing included the following description of the fighting in which Elmer S. Harper participated: "It was the fortune of the two corps, composed of the 27th and 30th Divisions, which had remained with the British, to have a place of honor in co-operation with Australian Corps on September 29 and October 1 in the assault on the Hindenburg Line where the St. Quentin Canal passes through a tunnel under a ridge. The 30th Division speedily broke through the main line of defense for all its objectives.—In the midst of the maze of trenches and shell craters and under cross-fire from machine guns the other elements fought desperately against odds.—The spirit and aggressiveness of these divisions have been highly praised by the British army commander, under whom they served."

Elmer S. Harper was born on a farm in Knight Township, Vanderburg County, January 31, 1895. He first attended Harlan Avenue School and later attended school in Kentucky. At the time he went into the service of his country he was employed in a barber shop on Second Avenue. He was a member of White Oak Camp No. 26,

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W. O. W. He left Evansville for Camp Zachary Taylor on September 22, 1917, and served in Co. B, 335th Infantry, until April, 1918, when he was transferred to Co. L, 120th Infantry, (Old Hickory) Division at Camp Sevier, S. C.

He was later transferred to Camp Merritt, N. J., and then to Boston, where he went aboard the transport *Militiades* on May 14. From there he went to New York harbor where, accompanied by a convoy, he set sail for overseas on May 16, 1918. The ship was attacked by submarines near the Irish coast, but no serious damage was sustained. Harper landed at Gravesend, England on June 5, 1918, and the same day went by way of Dover to Calais, France. The first night he spent in France, a German air raiding party came buzzing over the camp near midnight. He was awakened by the thunderous noise of the big anti-aircraft guns which drove the enemy away. On the evening of June 11 he left Calais with his company and started war maneuvers. He reached Herzelle, France, on the border of Belgium on July 4, where he remained until July 11. From that date until July 18, he remained in a road camp in Belgium. On the twenty-fifth of that month he entered the trenches near Ypres and was given training under the British until August 12. When he had rested in a road camp until August 17, he went back into the trenches until September 6. He traveled through Croisette, Forceville, and Fincourt in France and went into the lines near Bellicourt, France, on September 27. At this place two days later at 5:30 in the morning he went "over the top" in the famous drive on the great Hindenburg Line. He was seriously wounded by shrapnel and died on October 1, 1918.

Other Evansville men were with him at the time he was shot, one of them, Riley R. Rawlings, and a soldier from Ft. Branch, whose name is given as Griffith. In telling of this battle those who fought beside him say that Harper fought in accordance with the tradition of the typical U. S. soldier, which is "do or die."





Fred Hassler

Is there for them a recompense too great that we can give?

—H. V. S. Carey.

Fred Hassler's answer to Germany's announcement of unrestricted submarine policy which went into effect on February 1, 1917, was a series of trips across the Atlantic, picking up the gauntlet which Germany threw in the face of humanity, and defying Germany's submarines, torpedo boats, and other inhuman instruments of naval warfare. He was born February 14, 1891. He attended St. Boniface School. He was a machinist by trade, and he worked for six years in the fitting department of the Blount Plow Works. He was also employed at the Hercules Gas Engine Works.

In September, 1913, he enlisted for a four year term in the navy and was assigned to U. S. S. Montana. In 1916, he took part in the Vera Cruz expedition. Before his period of enlistment was completed he made four trips across the ocean, helping transport American troops to France. When he completed his four years of service in the navy he was an engineer, first class. He was discharged in September, 1917, and remained home for about ten months.

He knew his country needed help, and with his training and experience, was he to remain in the background? Was he to squander

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talents which he developed when he was in the service before? Once more he decided to abandon civil life. In the middle of July he went to Indianapolis to enlist. Much to his disappointment he was rejected because of a defect in hearing. Not satisfied with the result of his effort he went to Philadelphia, and there he was accepted in the navy.

In November, 1918, he sailed for France on the S. S. Duncan. On board ship he contracted the influenza which developed into pneumonia. The ship went to Ireland, and in Belfast, Fred Hassler died on November 23, 1918.

The navy chaplain wrote to his sister: "His body was sent here for transportation to America, and a number of Navy men gathered in the Chapel this afternoon as a mark of respect to one of their comrades. All present joined in the prayer that the God of all Grace will comfort your mind and heart in this deep bereavement."

His body was brought to Evansville and was buried in the family lot in the St. Joseph Cemetery.





William J.
Hayden

Learn to drive fear, then,
from your heart
If you must perish know,
O man,
'Tis an inevitable part of
the predestined plan.
—Allen Seeger.

William J. Hayden could well say with Allen Seeger to those who did not see the significance of the world conflict, "and you in the depth of your easy chair—what did you do? What did you care?"

Fortunately, there were few who led a life of ease when America was straining every fiber to check the onslaught of Prussian brutality. William Hayden did not wait to be called. He closed his books, abandoned his career as a student and offered himself for the cause.

William J. Hayden was born in Evansville, June 16, 1895. He attended Chestnut Street School, and went to the local high school until he was in 11-B grade, when he entered the service. Before that he had been three years out of school working in a grocery.

On December 13, 1917 he enlisted as a chauffeur in the Aviation Corps. His first training station was at Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis. There he was assigned to 182nd Aero Service Squadron. Two months later he was sent to Battle Creek, Mich., where he remained for three months when he was transferred to Taliaferro Field, Ft. Worth, Texas. At this camp he was promoted from chauffeur to aerial gunner. In

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April, 1918, he sailed for overseas duty. In France he was in training for a flyer's commission.

On September 6, 1918, he was killed in an aeroplane accident at Le Mans, France. His body was laid to rest at this place. William Hayden was a member of the Assumption Church. He was the second member of the Y. M. C. A. to give his life for his country. He will long be remembered for his earnestness of purpose in life and ambition for an education.





Cleveland Hicks

A day, an hour of virtuous liberty,
Is worth a whole eternity
in bondage.

—Joseph Addison

Although Cleveland Hicks entered the service from Evansville he traveled extensively throughout the South until he was a youth of sixteen. He was born in DeKalb County, Alabama, July 8, 1894. The family moved to Nashville, Tenn., Boonsville, Miss., Birmingham, Ala., and several other towns in Alabama. In the South, Cleveland Hicks worked in cotton mills. When he came to Evansville six years before he entered the service, he worked in a local cotton mill for a short time, and then he was employed in furniture factories. He belonged to the local furniture labor union, and the Salvation Army.

He entered service June 25, 1918, and was sent to Camp Sherman, Ohio. He was assigned to Co. B, 333rd Infantry. In September he went to New Jersey, and then sailed for France. There he was afflicted with the influenza which developed broncho-pneumonia. His illness lasted but a few days. He died in Base Hospital No. 42, November 4, 1918, and was buried in France.

The following letter of comfort was sent to his mother:

“You have no doubt received a cable telling you about the death of your son in our hospital here. I know that many questions will

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arise during these dark days and I want to answer a few of them. Your boy came to us suffering from a bad attack of the influenza. It soon developed into pneumonia and in spite of all the tender care of nurses and doctors, he passed away at 6:40 a. m., Nov. 4. It is hard to have loved ones pass away when they are so far from home. One keeps thinking and wondering about his care and those who comforted him. It certainly is a comfort to me to be able to assure you that no boy ever had more skillful attention in his own home. And the nurses and doctors as well as all the rest of us love these boys and give them all that it is possible and well for them to have.

"Your son had a military burial. The casket was covered with the flag he loved and died for. Six of his comrades carried him out. At the grave the Chaplain, who had comforted him when he was ill, conducted the service while all the soldiers stood at attention about the grave. Then we lowered the casket and the bugler sounded taps. A little cross with his name and number was raised and then we left him to sleep with his comrades all about. There is no more fitting place for a soldier to sleep than in this friendly French valley with those who fought with him for freedom.

"The cemetery is on the sunny slope of a quiet hill. Above the slope is a forest of trees turning brown and gold in the autumn crispness. Below are green meadows dotted with herds tended by little children. These little children love our brave boys too, and stand at attention with their little caps in their hands when we pass them with our soldiers who have paid the price of their lives. And then lower down is the river winding along among the trees. Even yet the wild flowers linger in the sheltered places—faling, red poppies and yellow mustard.

"I am a representative of the Home Communication of the Red Cross and I want to do all I can for those who mourn at home as well as for the boys over here. It is a glorious, but a better thing to give a son to this great cause. But since I am here I know so much better how righteous is the fight and any mother should be proud to give her boy for the FREEDOM of us all. No man could have a more beautiful death. So we sympathize with you in your sorrow and we envy you your sacrifice. May you be spared to long enjoy the freedom for which he gave his life."



George A. Hunt

“Our civilization rests at bottom on the wholesomeness, the attractiveness, and the completeness, as well as the prosperity, of life in the country.”

—Theodore Roosevelt.

The annals of patriotism reveal the story of Cincinnatus who left the plow to serve his country's need. But it is not necessary to go to Roman history to observe the farmer-soldier. The Father of his country, George Washington, was by vocation a tiller of the soil. George Almond Hunt, the modern farmer-soldier did not care for the din and uproar of city life. Although he lived close to Evansville, he preferred to remain near nature, in a rural environment.

He was born near Boonville, Ind., December 14, 1895. When his school days were over he worked with his uncle on a farm, where he remained until he entered the army, August 27, 1918. He was sent to Camp Sherman, Ohio, where he was assigned to 21st Company, Sixth Training Battalion, 158th Depot Brigade. He was there but a few weeks when he contracted the Spanish Influenza, which developed into pneumonia. While he was ill his mother visited him, but neither a mother's care nor medical attention could save him. He died October 12, 1918. His body was sent home, and was buried in a cemetery north of Boonville.



William Allen Jones

It will be worthy of a free, enlightened, and, at no distant period, a great Nation, to give to mankind the magnanimous and too novel example of a people always guided by an exalted justice and benevolence.

—George Washington.

William Allen Jones was on board ship expecting within a few days to see France, and to render service to his country. It was for this purpose that he had volunteered. However, he was not destined to take part in battles. He did not even step on French soil; he died before the ship landed.

He was born at Smith Mills, Ky., February 19, 1897. When he was about four years of age the family moved to Corydon, Ky., where he attended school. Here he lived until he was seventeen, when he went to Henderson. He worked on the county roads as a grader. A year before his enlistment he came to Evansville, where he was employed in the L. & N. shops. He was a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and attended the Missionary Baptist Church.

On July 27, 1918, he volunteered and was assigned to Co. A, 211th Engineers. From there he was transferred to Second Casual Company at Camp Upton, N. Y. He sailed for France on the U. S. S. George Washington during the month of September. On the way he contracted Spanish Influenza. The development of pneumonia caused his death the morning of October 8, 1918. P. F. Bloomhardt, U. S. Chaplain said, that the ship had passed through the danger zone. His body was returned to America, and was laid at rest near his place of birth, at Corydon, Ky.



Albert T.
Kemmerling

I am one of those who believe that the real Will never find an irremovable basis till it rests on the ideal.
—James Russell Lowell.

"It is plain how we were forced into the war. The extraordinary insults and aggressions of the Imperial German Government left us no self-respecting choice but to take up arms in defense of our rights as a free people and of our honor as a sovereign government."

Albert T. Kemmerling understood the issue as it was expressed by the above words of President Wilson. He was rejected, but his persistence ultimately won him the opportunity of entering the service. That his military career was brief, was not due to any circumstances within his power to control.

He was born January 21, 1893. He attended St. Mary's School until he completed the eighth grade. After his school days he was a slate contractor until 1909, when his father was killed while at work. He continued the same kind of work with his brother until three years before he entered the service. During that time he was employed at the Hercules Gas Engine Co.

He heard the call for service. Twice he attempted to enter the service but was rejected because of nervousness. He went to the chairman of the First District Board, Percy P. Carroll, and made a plea

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to be permitted to serve his country. Finally when the Twenty-second Engineers were organized, Albert Kemmerling was admitted to their ranks, May 18, 1918. The unit went to Indianapolis and began to train at Ft. Benjamin Harrison. As a result of an inoculation he became sick. His illness developed a delirium. His brother, Joseph, went to see him, and having arranged for his return home, came back to Evansville. On May 28, 1918, his other brother, Edward, was waiting in Indianapolis to take Albert Kemmerling home. The night before, however, in his delirious condition, he wandered from camp. About eight o'clock in the morning while he was still wandering in his fever, he was killed by a train.

His body was brought to Evansville and was given a military funeral. The recruiting detail of this city were honorary pall-bearers. The services were held in St. Benedict's Church and he was buried in St. Joseph Cemetery. Albert Kemmerling was a member of the St. Benedict's Church, Holy Name Society and the St. Michael's Society.





George H. Kirker

I take all knowledge to be
my province.

—Francis Bacon.

In this age of specialization we are apt to look awry at a man of versatility and breadth of interest. The man who is an expert, efficient in one thing to the extent of regarding with a certain contempt other life interests, is not only common, but is generally conceded to be a success in life, and therefore one who is to be emulated and copied. The deeper the groove, and narrower the sphere of activity, the more is the modern man of affairs admired as a specialist. It is all the more worthy of note that the popular idol of America, Theodore Roosevelt, was cosmopolitan in his interests. He was a statesman, naturalist, cow-boy, historian, interested in the jungles of Africa as well as in the teeming, throbbing life of New York City.

George Howard Kirker took an interest in a variety of men and things. He belonged to the Reed Lodge of Masons, he was a member of the Evansville Elks Lodge and the Evansville Press Club. He was a member of the Minneapolis Athletic Club, and always took a great interest in athletics wherever he was located, being a member of the Cincinnati Athletic Club, several Y. M. C. A. gymnasiums and the

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Evansville Turners. His athletic interests included marksmanship, and he enjoyed every kind of outdoor sport, especially swimming and tennis. In Cincinnati he was a member of the Central Christian Church, and when he lived in Evansville he attended the Grace Memorial Church. Intellectually, as well as socially and religiously, he created for himself a wide sphere of activity. "He was a great student, and the last few years before his death, while in Detroit, he took up the study of law, advanced accounting, and higher literature."

This man, who developed his different capacities which make for all-round life, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, March 16, 1880. He attended the public school at Elmwood Place, Ohio, and the Wyoming, Ohio High School. For his higher education he attended the Ohio Mechanics Institute at Cincinnati, besides taking many courses in various Y. M. C. A.'s and correspondence schools.

For a period of two years, 1902-1904, he was a non-commissioned officer in the Ohio National Guard of Cincinnati. He was employed by the Putnam Hooker Co., and was transferred by them to the Lincoln Cotton Mill Co. of Evansville, in 1904. Here he was a book-keeper and assistant treasurer until December 9, 1916, when he resigned to accept a position as accountant with the Ford Motor Co., in Detroit.

His advance in Detroit was rapid, but when war was declared he felt the call to duty, and offered his services to the government. He was accepted and sent to Camp Upton, Long Island, N. Y., as Field Auditor in the Construction Division, March 4, 1918. In May he was sent to Washington, D. C. While stationed there he received his captain's commission, July 19, 1918, in Quartermaster's Corps. On September 18, he was ordered to St. Paul, Minn., where he organized and had complete charge of the construction and finance departments of the Aero Mechanics' Training School. He was quite happy in his new work, and in one letter he said, "Everything will be in fine running order in just a few days now. I have good, responsible men at the head of all my departments. One-half a million is to be placed to my credit in the Treasury Department at Washington, and all the work must be done within these months before the 40 degrees below sets in."

On October 17 he was stricken with the influenza-pneumonia and passed away at the Aviation Hospital (which he had just completed) on October 21, 1918. Four days later he was buried with military honors at Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati, Ohio.

His sister, Mrs. Star E. Wyman of Los Angeles, Cal., characterized him: "He was a good and noble son, and filled well his father's place left vacant by sudden death in 1907. He was very glad to be in the service of his country. Wherever he went he made many friends, all of whom regarded him as a prince among men and greatly mourn his loss. He was always very kind, conscientious, zealous, upright and untiring in his efforts to please, and in the line of duty."



George Koonce

Cannon to right of them,
Cannon to left of them,
Cannon in front of them,
Volleyed and thundered.

—Alfred Tennyson.

George Koonce, who died from the effects of a wound received in action, was born May 6, 1889, at Crossville, White County, Ill. He attended school in that town and later worked on a farm. In Evansville he worked for several years at the Grote Manufacturing Company, and at the Edge Tool Works. On May 11, 1911, at the age of twenty-two, he enlisted in the army for four years and served most of the time in China. When America was about to enter the world war he re-enlisted on February 27, 1917. He had first joined Battery F, expecting to go into training immediately. He did not relish the long delay in calling the battery to service, so he joined Company F, 47th Infantry. For about six weeks he received training at Camp Greene, Charlotte, N. C. Then he was transferred to Camp Mills, N. Y. Two weeks later he sailed for France.

Writing of his experiences in France he said: "I camped right in a beautiful park, but it was so odd. Everything is so old fashioned. I saw more wooden shoes today than I ever saw in my whole life. The buildings are all stone, and the streets look like alleys there at home." Nearly in every letter home he expressed great solicitude for

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the allotment he made to his parents. In describing the French climate he said, "I don't ever want any one to talk Sunny South to me again. I had rather be in Alaska right now as to be here."

In a letter home, dated July 17, 1918, Sergeant Koonce said, "I went up to the front on the thirteenth and got my right leg broken just above the knee. It was done by enemy shrapnel." The fatal wound resulted in his death on July 21, 1918.

In a report of his death given in the Evansville Courier his mother is quoted as saying:

"Just to think, he has only been gone a few months and now he is dead, away over there and not one of his family with him when he died. I am very proud that he died as he did, and that he was man enough to go. He always wanted to go so bad. He could hardly wait for the train which took him off. On the night that he left he put on the phonograph, 'Send Me Away With a Smile.'

"I think I've had my share of trouble, but I am not complaining. I'm very, very proud that he was my son, and I am willing to part with him for our country. But he was such a good boy! He allotted half his pay to me and took out insurance. In the last letter he was worried because we had not received the allotment."

The St. Lucas Soldiers' League sent flowers and the following note of sympathy to the bereaved mother:

"God will take care of him. Be not afraid;
He is his safeguard, his sunshine and shade.
Tenderly watching and keeping his own,
He will not leave him to wander alone."*

* This verse appeared in the "Evansville Press"





Walter L. Krusenklous

Always ready to do his duty, no matter how hard or how dangerous.

—Capt. W. A. Buckles,
Co. F, Fourth Inf.

When the bullets whizzed around and the shells shrieked, when a rain of lead deluged the blood-soaked battle field, Walter Krusenklous, as his officer testified, was calm and faithful in the performance of his duty.

Walter L. Krusenklous was born August 6, 1892 in Pike County. He received most of his education in Dubois County, where his family moved when the boy was eight years of age. When he was a youth of seventeen he and his family made their home in Spencer County. From the time he left school in Dubois County until he came to Evansville in 1912, Krusenklous worked on the farm, most of the time helping his father. In this city he was employed as a driver by the R. H. Pennington Produce Co. He was engaged in this work until he enlisted for service on September 8, 1915, long before a great many citizens of our country realized the impending national crisis.

The first of a series of training camps which he attended was Jefferson Barracks, Mo., where he spent only two weeks. He was assigned to Co. F, Fourth Infantry. Throughout his varied experience

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and training in this country, and on different battle fields of France, he remained with his comrades of the Fourth Infantry, Co. F.

Upon one occasion when our neighbor on the other side of the Rio Grande became troublesome, Krusenklaus was among the troops sent to Brownsville, Texas. His service on the Mexican border continued for eight months. Then he was sent to Gettysburg, Pa., where he remained until October, 1917.

He continued his training at Camp Greene, Charlotte, N. C., until the first of December, when he was transferred to Camp Stewart, El Paso, Texas. At this camp on January 26, Walter Krusenklaus received his first promotion, to the rank of a corporal. When he went across to France in March, 1918, he was promoted to a sergeant.

Characterizing Sergeant Krusenklaus as a soldier of democracy, his company commander said of him: "He was a man among men—a man's man—faithful in the performance of his duties and the trust reposed in him by you and yours, and the country he so nobly served."

A detailed account of his activities on the various fronts if obtainable would no doubt reveal many daring deeds and venture—some exploits. This conclusion is deduced from an official document which enumerated the engagements in which Sergeant Krusenklaus participated. The record includes:

- The Aisne defensive,
- The Champagne-Marne offensive,
- Aisne-Marne offensive,
- St. Mihiel offensive,
- Meuse-Argonne offensive.

It was during the seventh day of the last battle on October 6, 1918 that a machine gun bullet pierced his breast. He was killed instantly, and was buried three miles northeast of Montfaucon.

A letter from G. A. Herbs, Colonel Fourth Infantry, sent from American forces stationed at Plaidt, Germany, expresses an appreciation of the brave sacrifices of such men as Sergeant Krusenklaus.

"We are proud indeed," the letter states, "of those who have gone on before. For the victories we have attained have been because of their sacrifice, and it is with keen regret we realize they will not have an opportunity to carry on the work of reconstruction throughout the world with the same spirit of determination which was characteristic of their activities over here."



Warren E. Labry

Regardless of the pain or
cost;
That still we prize over
wealth and power
Our fatherland, and Free-
dom's power,
For which such precious
lives were lost.
—Charles Winslow Hall.

Theodore Roosevelt's teachings will long remain in the heart of America, but his most characteristic exhortation was "the doctrine not of ignoble ease, but the doctrine of the strenuous life, the life of toil and effort, of labor and strife." Warren E. Labry heard the admonition of that great American. He joined the ranks of the industrial army while he was still a boy, and when he reached maturity he entered military service when America was still neutral in the world war.

Warren E. Labry was born December 5, 1891, at Henderson, Ky. He completed public school by the time he was thirteen. For the next four years he worked at a carriage factory. When he came to Evansville at the age of seventeen he was employed at the Hercules Buggy Co., as a top builder. Four years later he went to Detroit, Michigan, where he secured automobile work. A year later he returned to Evansville, and to his former place of employment.

On September 22, 1915, he enlisted for a four year term in the navy. After his final examination at Indianapolis, he was sent to Norfolk, Va., where he remained in training for six months. He was

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assigned to U. S. S. Pennsylvania. During this period of his career he was promoted to a first class gunner's mate.

He was transferred to a torpedo school at Newport, R. I., June 22, 1918. On September 14, 1918, he had an attack of Spanish Influenza. The illness developed into broncho-pneumonia. His parents went to see him, and were present at his deathbed, September 17, 1918. His body was sent to Evansville and laid to rest in the Oak Hill Cemetery.

His record in the navy was perfect. Death reached him four days before his graduation from the torpedo school, where he was to be an instructor, as a reward for honorable and faithful service.





Thomas Edwin Land

We who are free disdain
oppression, lust
And infamous raid. We
have been pioneers
For freedom and our code
of honor must
Dry and not startle tears.
—Marie Van Vorst.

Thomas Edwin Land's mother, father, sister and brother were present at his bedside six days before his death:

“And watched the starlight perish in pale flame,
Wondering what God would look like when He came.”

Thomas was born March 18, 1894, in Center Township, Vanderburg County. He attended Stringtown School, and later worked for his father on the farm. He was employed in draining land before he entered service on May 24, 1918.

He was sent to Camp Sherman, Ohio, and six days later he was transferred to Del Rio, Texas. At this post he remained in training for four months, and then went to West Point, Ky., where he was assigned to the Tenth Field Artillery. When he was afflicted with the influenza he was sent to the base hospital at Camp Taylor. Double pneumonia developed, and he died on October 13, 1918. His body was brought to Evansville and buried in a cemetery on Stringtown Road.



William Joseph Lappe

In every heart are sown
the sparks that kin-
dle fiery war.

Occasion needs but fan
them, and they blaze.

—William Cowper.

Success in modern warfare is not due only to military operations on the battlefield. Modern warfare is the resultant of an interrelation of co-operative activities. One branch of the army can not succeed without the support of other units, and the success of the whole depends on whether every person in the service is doing his whole duty. Military strategists have realized that it is difficult to say which phase of the service is important, and which is unimportant. William Lappe was not able to do active military service, but disinclined to lead a life of ease and indolence, he made repeated efforts to do what he could in the national crisis, and so proving himself a "man who does not shrink from danger, from hardship, or from bitter toil, and who out of these wins the splendid ultimate triumph."

He was born in this city January 29, 1893. Until the age of fifteen he attended the Trinity Catholic School. His business training was received at the Draughon-Porter Business College, and upon completion of his course he was employed by the Evansville Brewing Association as a bookkeeper. He was engaged in this work continuously for ten years.

GOLD STARS

William Lappe responded to the call of his country. He offered himself for service, but after five medical examinations he was rejected because of a double fracture of the right arm. The rejection for active service, however, did not daunt him. Seeing many of his friends and acquaintances entering the various branches of service and helping in the common cause, he made still another effort to do his bit, and was finally accepted in limited service.

On August 5, 1918, he left for Syracuse, N. Y., where he was engaged in clerical work for four weeks. He was then transferred to the Casualty Detachment, Second Battalion, at Edgewood, Md. At this camp he worked as a bookkeeper for a month when he was afflicted with Spanish Influenza. On Thursday, October 1, 1918, his father received a telegram, telling of his son's illness. The anxious father immediately departed for Edgewood, Md., and saw his son. On October 3, 1918, William Lappe died after an illness of five days. His body was brought to Evansville and buried in the St. Joseph Cemetery.

His loss was felt by many people in Evansville. His pleasing personality gained him friendships in various activities. During the ten years of his work he established an intimacy with his fellow workers, which is highly prized in the business world. He was an active member of St. Joseph Catholic Church, various Catholic societies, and of the Eagles' lodge.





Emanuel O. Leberer

Thy name and the fame
of thy gallant deed
Are homed in our hearts
for aye.

—Ida Reed Smith.

Emanuel O. Leberer responded to the spirit of France, which "clings to Freedom like lichen to rock, or like stars to celestial splendor." It was the same old, dauntless spirit of France which overthrew the oppression of the Old Regime of Feudalism, that withstood the attack of Kaiserism on the fields of the Marne.

He was born in Clay City, Ind., July 1, 1890. There he received his elementary education, and when he completed the eighth grade he went to Canada, where he spent two years. He was also in Spokane, Washington, for about a year. When he returned to his native state he attended high school at Terre Haute for one year, and then entered a business college. Upon the completion of his course he worked as a bookkeeper. Later he went into business, where he advanced until he became the owner of a garage. In 1915 he came to Evansville, where he was engaged in the automobile business. Together with his brother, Loye Leberer, he started the Auto Tire Vulcanizing Company. He abandoned this business to become a clerk in the L. & N. Railroad freight office. On January 16, 1918, he married Miss

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Ada Tisserand. He did not live to see his little daughter, Betty Jane, who was born after he was killed in action.

On March 29, 1918, he entered the Engineer Corps and was sent to Camp Taylor. Before he entered service he had been rejected twice on account of defective eyes. On both of these occasions he was put in Class five. At Camp Taylor he remained for six weeks, and was then sent to Camp Mills, N. Y. On May 10, 1918, he sailed for France as a member of Co. F, 47th Infantry, Fourth Division. He was engaged in the Marne battle, when he was shot in the head August 10, 1918. His burial place was on that battlefield, but on December 5, 1918, he was reburied in Cemetery No. 847, at Bayoches (Aisne).

The Associated Press described the fighting on the day when Leberer was killed as follows:

"In the American attack the German infantry held for a while, and then broke, and the Americans kept going at the same pace without the assistance of the tanks. . . . At the same time the German artillery became active, and dropped shells in the direction of the American troops, which inflicted a few casualties. The Americans, however, ran on and reached the smoke line just as it lifted. There they found themselves at grips with the enemy."





Wilbur W.
Linder

Sailor, what of the debt
we owe you?
Day or night is the
peril more?
Who so dull that he fails
to know you,
Sleepless guard of our
island shore?
—Andrew John Stuart.

The nefarious and atrocious unrestricted submarine warfare of Germany was a large factor which influenced America to enter the World War. Whatever might be said of the international law regulating civilized warfare, the sailor, Wilbur Washington Linder, witnessed "man's inhumanity to man" when many of his comrades perished on the sea, and his own life was endangered. He was born in Cannelton, Ind., March 19, 1899. When he was a child of three weeks the family moved to Coraopolis, Pa. Ten years later he came to Evansville and attended the Wheeler School. Later he was employed in a grocery. He entered service February 13, 1917, and was sent to the Great Lakes Training Station. Within two months he was made a petty officer. He was assigned to the U. S. S. Utah, and afterwards he was promoted to first class store keeper. He went through the experiences and perils of an adventurous sailor career. The Utah escorted the ship, George Washington, which carried President Wilson to France. He was on the British transport, Leinster, when she was sunk in the Irish Sea. Linder wrote the following description of the event:

"I made the trip to London and had a fine time—saw everything

and learned a lot. The party on that leave arrived there safely, but coming back the boat was torpedoed twice, the explosion being in the postoffice and engine rooms. Six hundred people were drowned and but four hundred and eighty survived. One of the boys with us lost his mind and the rest of us aren't any too well balanced as a result of our experiences. Several died later. It was cold and stormy and we were crossing the Irish Sea. We were taken to Cork, where I had time to dry my clothes. I wrote you a short letter.

"The influenza was raging around here then and some died from it on shipboard. I can't figure out how it spread all over the world so quickly. It sure was terrible.

"At present I am at Castletown in Ireland and our ship is anchored in Bantry Bay. The twenty-eighth of this month we go to meet the Royal navy. We will go with them for awhile and then go back to America. The Royal navy, or fleet, is believed to be along the Italian coast at present. I certainly want to see Italy. I have already been in England, Wales and Ireland and now for Italy and then America."

His eventful career was terminated on July 5, 1919, when he died of cerebro-spinal meningitis. His body was brought to Evansville and buried in the Oak Hill Cemetery from the Simpson M. E. Church.

Concerning Linder's death Commander Edward H. H. Old, wrote to his mother from Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard:

"It is with deep regret that I have to inform you of the death of your son, Wilbur Washington Linder, Stkpr-1, U. S. Navy, which occurred on board this vessel on July 5, 1919, at 7:35 p. m., as you were no doubt informed by telegram from the department.

"The cause of his death was cerebro-spinal meningitis. I assure you that every attention was given him by both Medical Officers and their assistants. His courage and manliness were apparent to all.

"Your son has died while in the service of his country during this great war for the preservation of all that we hold as ideal for the advancement of civilization and the uplift of humanity. His death is as glorious as if suffered on the battlefield, and such as every true patriot should envy him, though I can well understand what his loss must mean to you.

"Please accept my deep sympathy and prayer that our Heavenly Father will comfort you as only He can. Faithfully yours,

EDWARD H. H. OLD,
Commanding, M. C., U. S. Navy,
Commanding."



Austin Lee
Loer

We hail thee Immortal!
We, robes of Life, molder-
ing while worn.
—Francis Thompson.

Teacher, business man, journalist, man of affairs, splendid soldier, popular everywhere, respected and beloved by all, Austin Lee Loer met an unusual fate in the midst of an energetic and patriotic career.

He was born December 20, 1889, at Herbst, Ind. His elementary education was obtained at Herbst and Swayzee, but he went to Marion, Ind., for his secondary education. When he graduated from high school he took a teachers' training course for a year at the Marion Normal School. For a year he taught in a rural school in Grant County, and then entered the business world as a salesman for the Indiana Iron & Brass Bed Company of Marion. His territory was in Michigan and Kentucky. In 1912 he did secretarial work at Indianapolis for Senator Beveridge. He was on the editorial staff of the Indianapolis News for a year. In 1913 he came to this city to continue journalism as the sporting editor of the Evansville Journal-News. A year before he enlisted he became assistant secretary of the Evansville Chamber of Commerce, and was actively in charge of the Convention Bureau. His popularity gained him admission in different

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social circles. He identified himself with several organizations, such as the Press Club, Motor Club and Rotary Club.

Loer did not wait for the draft when we entered the war. On April 2, 1917, he enlisted in Troop A, under Capt. Orion Norcross and was commissioned a second lieutenant, Cavalry, Indiana National Guard, by Adjt.-Gen. Harry B. Smith. The unit was called to federal service on August 5, and with Troop A, he left for Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss., on the twenty-first of that month. In October the Indiana Cavalry was disbanded and Loer was made second lieutenant, U. S. National Guard, 151st Infantry, Headquarters Company. At the end of November he was promoted to first lieutenant and was named intelligence officer for the 151st Infantry. In June, 1918, he received another promotion; he then became Capt. Loer, with the title of regimental intelligence officer.

The following September Capt. Loer left for Camp Mills, N. Y., with the 151st Infantry. Three weeks later he sailed to Montreal for embarkation on the North-Lord, a British vessel in a British convoy. The weather was disagreeable and cold. On October 5 he reached Quebec and remained there for twenty-four hours. The day was very cold, a high wind was blowing and the river was very rough. The weather caused considerable sickness on board ship. Capt. Loer suffered from a slight cold, but apparently it was not alarming. He went on with his work in censorship matters and wrote out a number of confidential orders.

On the second day out of Quebec Capt. Loer admitted that he would have to give up and go to bed. Spanish Influenza, which he contracted, was developing pneumonia. Red Cross nurses and doctors did their utmost to save him. Col. George H. Healey, who was with him later, described the circumstances of his death. He said:

"I realized twenty-four hours before his death that he had small chance of living and I spent much of that time very near his bed. At about seven o'clock I went to my stateroom, knowing that the end was not far away. That was Sunday evening, the thirteenth. At just 8 o'clock Major Gardner, the senior medical officer, entered my room and announced that the end had come. We had had several deaths previously and had found out that British vessels do not carry caskets nor embalming chemicals and there was no manner of preserving the body. It was thus unavoidable to bury his remains at sea.

"The service was a most impressive one, being conducted by Rev. John South, our beloved Chaplain, and attended by all the officers of

the regiment and the Red Cross and Y. M. C. A. men and women. The body was wrapped in an American flag and cast into the sea amid the most sorrowful surrounding I have ever witnessed."

In a letter to Capt. Loer's mother, Col. G. H. Healey gave the following eulogy of the earnestness, loyalty and devotion of Capt. Loer:

"I wish I could convey to you the full appreciation I had for your son. He was the embodiment of honor and sincerity. He spent many hours with me in connection with his work as intelligence officer and was absorbed with his task. I am certain had the regiment ever gone to the front with him in charge of his section, we would have made a record for ourselves because of perfect handling of the intelligence and liaison work. He came to me daily to report the progress of the training of the officers and men of the intelligence, sniping, observation and scouting sections and was so absorbed in his work that I am sure he never gave a thought to anything else than the performing to the highest ideal his part in the war service. I feel sure that he took his work to bed with him and got up with it in the morning, and I fear he took it to his sick bed with him and that he thought of it in his rational moments. He seemed destined to die as he did and I can pay him the highest tribute that I can feel for any man I have ever known. He was loyal, industrious, painstaking, thorough, and his qualities of mind and heart were of the highest type. The sacrifice of a son is a great one, but the satisfaction of knowing his life was pure and his purpose set in the right direction is a recompense that makes sorrow give away to pride. Austin was a hero just as much as though he met his death on the battlefield."





Roy L.
Loewenthal

Nor crown nor sceptre
would I ask
But from my country's
will,
By day, by night, to ply
the task
Her cup of bliss to fill.
—John Quincy Adams.

Roy L. Loewenthal was a typical American in his versatility of mind and adaptability to different types of mental work.

He was born November 17, 1885, at Vincennes, Ind. He received his elementary education in Evansville. For his secondary education he attended a preparatory school in Hopkinsville, Ky. His ambition was to study electrical engineering. For that purpose he went to the University of Pennsylvania preparatory school, where he pursued a scientific course for two years.

In 1906 Roy Loewenthal returned to Evansville and engaged in business. He advanced to the position of vice-president in the Loewenthal & Co. While he was active in a successful business career, he studied law evenings and during his spare moments, through a correspondence course of LaSalle University of Chicago. Two days before he entered service his efforts in the study of law were rewarded by admission to the bar.

He responded to the call for men over thirty years of age, and, abandoning the management of an important business he entered the Officers' Training School of the Field Artillery at Camp Taylor. About three weeks later he was stricken with the Spanish Influenza, which developed into double pneumonia. Death came November 15, 1918. His burial in Evansville was a sad occasion, as his sacrifice came at the dawn of peace, a few days after military operations of the war were terminated by the signing of the Armistice.



Benjamin Jacob Lueken

For thou must suffer,
thou must fight, until the
war lords cease, and all
the peoples lift their
heads in liberty and peace.

—Henry Van Dyke.

Benjamin J. Lueken gave Evansville its second gold star as a member of the Marine Corps. It was because of the dashing and bold achievements of the "soldiers of the sea" that the enemy called these men "Teufel Hunde."*

He was born July 12, 1897, in Evansville, Ind. He attended the St. Mary's Catholic School, and graduated from Campbell School. Then he took a course in bookkeeping at Lockyear's Business College. He started to work at the C. & E. I. local office at fifteen years. He was still working there at the time of his enlistment. He entered the U. S. Marine Corps as a private in May, 1917. His first training camp was at Paris Island, S. C., where he went on May 29. From there he was transferred to Quantico, Virginia.

Private Lueken belonged to 74th Co., 6th Reg. U. S. Marines. This company was formed on July 18, 1917, at Quantico, Virginia, as "A" Company of the First Battalion of the Sixth Regiment, Second Division, with Capt. A. B. Miller as commanding officer, and "Smoke" Gallagher as first sergeant. On July 19 the company started training in modern warfare and finished on September 15, when they left for New York, and embarked for overseas on September 16, 1917. The company disembarked at St. Nazaire, France, October 6, 1917.

From the 7th of October until January 2, 1918, the company was at St. Nazaire, doing construction work and guard duty. Entraining at St. Nazaire and going by rail to Germainvillers, Lueken under-

*Devil Dogs.

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went a more intensive period of training, which was to prepare the boys for their first experience in the trenches. When it arrived in Somme-Dieu, France, on January 18, 1918, the company lay in the trenches in the Toul sector, near Verdun. Here the company received its first experience in trench warfare, and after ten days withdrew to Camp Fontaine, St. Robert. On April 13, while in reserve, a surprise gas bombardment from the enemy was thrown over, in which thirty-eight men died from gas wounds, and practically the entire company was removed to the hospital, where they lay between life and death for months.

In this battle Benjamin J. Lueken was fatally gassed. On May 5, 1918, at Somme-Dieu, the company was reorganized with replacements from the second replacement battalion, and on the eleventh left for Ontrepont. From the 11th until the 30th the new men trained at Ontrepont and Petite Serans. On Decoration Day orders were received to entrain, and the company moved to Montriel, where it stopped, and then moved forward on foot to Paris Ferme.

In these latter activities, however, Benjamin Lueken took no part. The gas wounds proved fatal to him. On April 29, 1918, his parents received the following telegram: "Deeply regret to inform you that Private Benjamin J. Lueken, Marine Corps, died on April 22, from wounds received in action. The body will be interred abroad until end of the war. Please accept my heartfelt sympathy in your great sorrow. Your son laid down his life in defense of his country.

"GEORGE BARNETT,
"Major General Commandant,
U. S. Marine Corps."

St. Benedict's Church, the Knights of Columbus and the Holy Name Society, of which Private Lueken was a member, sang a solemn requiem, as a memorial service for Evansville's second hero. The appropriate decorations of the church, the black and white robes of the priests, and the solemn service, made the occasion impressive. The funeral sermon was given by Father D. D. Ryan of St. Mary's of the Woods.

The body of Private Lueken was buried in grave No. 40, at Bombluzin Cemetery, Meuse, France. On a later date his body was disinterred and reburied in grave No. 164, Section 107, Plot No. 4, Cemetery 1232, Argonne, American Cemetery, Romagne-Sous-Montfaucon, Meuse.

His last letter to his parents was written April 11, 1918, just three days before he received the fatal gas wound. They had then moved a short distance behind the trenches to rest. The trenches they had left, he said, were what the French called a quiet sector, though they were showered with shells, shrapnel and machine gun fire from the enemy. His last gift to his mother was a little bouquet of flowers which he sent in an envelope from France. He gathered the flowers himself, he said. They grew around his billet in the woods.



Odus E. McFadden

Thy generous blood that
flowed from thee
Disdained to sink be-
neath;
Within our veins its cur-
rents be,
Thy spirit on our
breath!

—Lord Byron.

A report from the Associated Press describes the fighting on the day Odus McFadden was killed in action:

"Fighting with all the ferocity of the early days of the war, the Germans did their utmost today to bring to a halt the American offensive. Early this morning and in the afternoon the Americans pushed forward through a blanket of fog, a yard at a time, and later in the day, when the mists lifted, they drove forward a further distance against the German lines.

"Almost no change has been made on the right near the Meuse, but on the left, the operations of the French west of the Argonne forest, and the Americans on the east defined more clearly the salient in which the enemy still has a considerable force opposing the Americans, who have been steadily clearing the forest of machine gun nests." A gas wound did not daunt the courage of Odus McFadden. His desire to fight gave him strength to rejoin his comrades and make the supreme sacrifice.

Odus E. McFadden was born in Grafton, Posey County, Indiana, September 1, 1894. Until he was sixteen he lived at different times in

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Warrick and Spencer Counties of this State. He then went to Arkansas and Missouri, where he spent four years. When he came to Evansville he found employment at the Crown Pottery Co. After remaining in this city for a year he left for Kennet, Mo., where he was engaged in the dairy business.

He entered the service at Kennet about the middle of March, 1918. At Camp Funston, Kansas, his first training station, he was assigned as a cook to Co. C, 335th Infantry. In the latter part of May, 1918, he sailed for overseas service. He went from New York by way of Canada. On June 1, 1918, he arrived in England, and several days later went to Brest, France.

Practically nothing is known from his letters of his experiences in France. The few known details of his death have been given by an army chaplain who knew of Odus McFadden. The chaplain said that in a great drive of the Meuse-Argonne battle Odus McFadden was gassed October 5, 1918. He was transferred to an S. O. S. Hospital October 10. Nineteen days later he recovered sufficiently to rejoin his company. On November 3, 1918, he was struck by a shell, while in action. His wound was so severe that he died before first aid could be given. His burial place is unknown.





Judson McGrew

It matters not how long
we live, but how.

—P. J. Bailey.

Nothing is more descriptive of a soldier's heroism than the official report "Killed in action." A fitting reward for such a sacrifice is to be "buried with military honors." Such was the heroism and the reward of Judson McGrew.

"Juddy," as he was affectionately called, was born November 9, 1888. When he completed the elementary work in Campbell School, he entered Evansville High School, from which he graduated in 1906. He went to DePauw University, and received his A. B. degree in 1910.

While at DePauw, Judson McGrew displayed a keen interest in various university activities. He was a member of the Sigma Nu Fraternity. He had an enviable reputation as an athlete. He was an expert swimmer and skater. He was also a champion Basketball, Volley Ball and Tennis player. On the walls of the Y. M. C. A. building in Evansville, his photograph appears in ten different groups of athletes. He was active in the Y. M. C. A., and also a devout church member since early boyhood, having joined the Trinity M. E. Church when Rev. M. A. Farr was its pastor. He was also a Sunday School teacher. He was one of the most popular young men in the city.

When he graduated from the university he entered the employment of the Evansville Coffin Co. Later he held a position with the Richardt Insurance Co., and Speed Printing and Publishing Co. of Evansville, and at the time of his enlistment he was employed at the Standard Oil Co. as an accountant.

Judson McGrew enlisted May 8, 1917, and went to the Officers' Reserve School at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, May 12, 1917. On August 15, 1917, he was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the Infantry. He sailed for overseas August 26, 1917, on the Mongolia. This was the first American ship to fire a shot at a German submarine, and sinking it.

We can understand the ovation given to the returning heroes of the Rainbow (42nd) Division, when we know it was composed of such men as Lieut. McGrew. In March, 1918, Lieut. McGrew was in command of a sector of the front line trenches held by members of Co. D, 167th Infantry. He won nation wide attention when, with a patrol of American soldiers under his command, Lieut. McGrew made a raid on German trenches, and captured two prisoners. These prisoners were "the first to be taken by Americans without the aid of the French." His men were decorated by General Pershing and Secretary Baker. For this gallant service, Lieut. McGrew received official honors, and was presented with a gun of a German officer as a souvenir.

In a letter dated April 3, 1918, Lieut. McGrew mentioned the strenuous trench service that the Americans experienced as a result of the drive launched by the Germans. "I have had shrapnel hum around my head like bees." However, throughout this hazardous trench life, Lieut. McGrew, like many of the American crusaders, often thought of home. "How I would like to see the good old U. S., and Evansville, God Bless Her," he once wrote. In another letter he said, "no matter how busy you are, you always think of home, the more uncomfortable you are the more you long for home."

In his last letter, dated July 14, 1918, Lieut. McGrew said that the Germans would attack the next day. He made the supreme sacrifice while rallying his men near Epied, France, a short distance north of Chateau Thierry. A telegram received by the hero's parents stated: "Deeply regret to inform you that Lieut. C. J. McGrew, infantry, is officially reported as killed in action July 26.

HARRIS,

Acting Adjutant General."

A brief sketch of the activities of the Rainbow Division, in which

Lieut. McGrew served, is given in a letter dated August 13, 1918, from Major-General Charles T. Menohez. "To the Officers and Men of the 42nd Division." In part the letter states:

"Your first elements entered the trenches in Lorraine on February 21. You served on that front for one hundred and ten days. You were the first Americans to hold a divisional sector, and when you left the sector June 21, you had served continuously as a division in the trenches for a longer time than any other American Division. Although you entered the sector without experience in actual warfare, you so conducted yourself as to win the respect and affection of the French Veterans with whom you fought. Under gas and bombardment, in raids, in patrols, in the heat of hand to hand combat and in the long dull hours of trench routine so trying to a soldier's spirit, you bore yourself in a manner worthy of the traditions of our country.

You were withdrawn from Lorraine and moved immediately to the Champagne front, where during the critical days from July 14 to 18, you had the honor of being the only American Division to fight in General Gourand's Army which so gloriously obeyed the order, 'We will stand or die'; and by its iron defense crushed the German assault and made possible the offensive of July 18, to the west of Rheims.

From Champagne you were called to take part in exploiting the success north of the Marne. Fresh from the battle front before Chalons you were thrown against the picked troops of Germany. For eight consecutive days you attacked skillfully prepared positions. You captured great stores of arms and ammunitions. You forced the crossings of the Ourcq. You took Hill 212, Sergy, Meurey, Ferme and Seringes by assault. You drove the enemy, including an Imperial Guard Division, before you for a depth of fifteen kilometers. When your infantry was relieved it was in full pursuit of the retreating Germans, and your artillery continued to progress and support another American Division in the advance to the Vesle.

For your services in Lorraine, your division was formally commended in General Orders by the French Army Corps under which you served. For your services in Champagne, your assembled officers received thanks and commendation of General Gourand himself. For your services on the Ourcq, your division was officially complimented in a letter from the Commanding General, First Army Corps, of July 28, 1918.

To your success, all ranks and all services have contributed, and I desire to express to every man in the command my appreciation of his devoted and courageous effort."

Mr. Borden Bur, a member of the National War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A., who was within a hundred yards of Lieut. McGrew when he was fatally wounded, said, "His death was a glorious contribution to his country and the cause of liberty." The tribute paid to his memory by Evansville, was proportionate to the splendid heroism he displayed.



Roy McSwane

Not on the field of battle, yet on the field of Honor.

—By request of his Mother.

Roy McSwane did not seek fame but only asked for strength to fight for liberty until "despots die and sin takes flight and all the whole wide world is free." He was born July 15, 1896, in Warrick County, Indiana, near Lynnville, where he spent his childhood days. He attended the Mt. Olive School in that community for several terms. Later his parents moved on a farm in the vicinity of Elberfeld, Indiana, and he attended the Hazel Ridge School. Roy McSwane was always a bright and intelligent boy and took great interest in his books, and often in the early days of his life told his mother of his plans when he grew to manhood. His mother little dreamed, as she listened to his childish prattling and imaginative bravado of a heroic career, that just as he budded into manhood he would be called to take up arms and march away to war in defense of his country, never again to see his home.

On January 11, 1911, Roy McSwane, with his parents, moved to Evansville, where he secured employment at the Hercules Buggy Works, and was employed there at the time he entered the service of his country. When the great world conflict threatened the welfare of our nation, and our chief executive began calling for our boys, his mother, realizing the hardships of military life and fearing because of his poor health, hesitated in permitting him to enlist, but the

patriotic zeal of this young American may be perceived in his reply: "Mother, our country does need me and I must go, but I'll come back, and a better man, with full chest and strong arms. I have no better claim for not going than any other boy, nor have you a better claim than any other mother. We cannot see our country go down and our flag trampled on. So, cheer up, mother, we must win the victory at any cost."

While thus he debated with his mother, the call actually came, and on September 3, 1918, he was inducted into the service and entered Camp Zachary Taylor on the sixth day of September. His military career was brief. It was just six weeks later that his body, stilled by death, was brought home. He had written promising letters home and seemed to be well pleased with the military life. When the pestilence, influenza, fell upon the camp and raged with fearful violence, slaying our brave boys as the reaper reaps the grain, he wrote, "I work hard and faithfully every night in trying to care for my sick comrades."

It was not his fate to continue this self-sacrifice of ministering to the wants of others. He was seized in the grasp of the frightful plague. For two weeks he bravely fought to free himself from its clutch. News came of his illness and his father and brother, Ray, went to see him. Then glad tidings came to the home that he was improving, but, alas, in a few days a sad message came. It read, "Roy seriously ill." The father and mother hastened to his bedside. They arrived at 9 o'clock on the evening of October 16. After their arrival, the grief-stricken parents did not leave his bedside until they had witnessed his passing. Death claimed their son at 3:30 o'clock the following evening, October 17, 1918, at the age of twenty years and three months.

Before he died he appealed to his mother to remain with him and bring him home with her. He told them death was near and asked them not to grieve, "for I am going to Heaven, mother," he said. "I am dying for Old Glory. May our country win the victory." In his preparation for death, in a weak, yet firm voice, he sang two hymns, "What a Friend We Have in Jesus," and "Will There Be Any Stars in My Crown?" His parents and those close by witnessed a most beautiful and fitting conclusion of a soldier's life. He saluted the flag three times, and told his parents good-by. Then, as if a divine apparition suddenly revealed itself to him, he pointed to heaven and passed away peacefully, "like one who wraps the draperies of his couch about him, and lies down to pleasant dreams."

Roy McSwane's body, clad in his uniform, was brought home, a flag draping the casket. He was laid to rest on October 21, 1918, in the Mt. Olive Cemetery, on the sunny side of the hill near his old home and the school house where he spent his happy childhood days.



Wilbert D.
Macer

Open my heart and will
find in me
Inscribed within, Italy.
—Robert Browning.

“Peace cannot become a law of human society except by passing through the struggle which will ground life and association on foundations of justice and liberty, on the wreck of every power which exists not for a principle but for dynastic interest.”

These were the words of Mazzini, the Italian nationalist, who in the middle of the nineteenth century worked for the unification of Italy, as Bismarck was working for the unification of Germany. What a contrast in their interpretation of nationalism! The Kingdom of Piedmont-Sardinia, the nucleus of the Italian national spirit, was only the leader of Italian unification; Prussia, however, dominated the other German states and finally converted them to Prussian militarism. Mazzini wanted a nation established on “foundations of justice and liberty”; Bismarck’s purpose was “Blood and Iron.”

Wilbert D. Macer was one of the American soldiers who gave their lives helping Italy after she freed herself from the German influence of the Triple Alliance.

He was born October 28, 1893, in Lynnville, Warrick County, Indiana. He received his primary education in that town and also

completed the first year of a high school course. When he came to Evansville he worked for a year as a clerk in a drug store. He left this employment and worked with a florist. Finally he bought the establishment formerly known as the Kramer Floral Co. After one year in business he went to Detroit, Mich., and three months later he left for Toledo, O. Throughout this time he continued to be interested in the floral business. At Toledo he received scientific training in the designing and growing department.

Abandoning his work at Toledo he entered the service in April, 1918. He was assigned at Camp Taylor to Co. C, 332d Infantry. Here he distinguished himself as an expert rifleman. In June, 1918, he crossed the ocean, and on the eighteenth of that month he landed "somewhere in England."

He spent only a few hours on British soil, and then went to France. Here he was promoted to a private, first class. About July 25th his organization was transferred to the Italian front. He was in Italy but a few days when he was afflicted with a severe attack of dysentery. On the fourth day of August he was taken to hospital No. 331 temporarily and showed marked improvement. He was sick about a week, and died from the effects of the ailment August 11, 1918.

Dr. Joseph H. Willis, of Evansville, Captain, M. R. C., was in Field Hospital No. 331, Zona Guerra. He was with Wilbert Macer during his last moments. In a letter to Dr. E. C. Macer, the hero's brother, Dr. Willis described the funeral and the military honors in memory of Wilbert Macer. The letter stated:

"The funeral of your brother was held yesterday afternoon and was very impressive. He was buried with full military honors, the colonel himself marching on foot at the head of the regiment. His coffin was draped in the flag for which he died, and a wonderful band furnished music. His comrades furnished a guard of honor. He died a true soldier and I am glad to report that officers and men alike speak very highly of him and of the record he made while in the service.

"Under the blue Italian skies, almost within the shadows of the mighty Alps, he sleeps. His resting place is well marked and I have its location firmly fixed in mind. It is near a railroad, so that should the government decide after the war to bring back our fallen soldiers it will be a very easy matter to locate his grave.

"Were it my brother, I would indeed feel proud of the honor that has been shown him in this splendid funeral."

Chaplain John K. O'Herron gave Dr. Macer details of the burial place. It is situated in Villafranca Cemetery, American section. The grave is in the northwest corner, and his head is one foot from the north wall. The Chaplain added, "He did not die in battle, but he did what he could, which is the greatest thing ever said of man.' "

Capt. Robert B. Burch, writing to Dr. Macer, said of Wilbert's service:

"In character, purpose and ability your deceased brother was not excelled in a company ranking high in those attributes. He was the first soldier to die in the company since it came overseas, and the first of the A. E. F. to die in Italy. He was buried with full military honors in a beautiful cemetery, a part of which has been set aside for the use of the American army. . . . As long as members of this company meet together his memory will be respected for the love his daily conduct inspired."

The influence Wilbert Macer had on his comrades can be seen from a letter signed by the members of his squad. In part the letter stated:

"He was a fine fellow and a fine soldier and will be greatly missed by all. His death will only be a greater incentive for us all to hasten the end of Kaiserism, which is the cause of so much world sorrow and suffering."





John C. Martin

Death comes with a crawl
 or comes with a pounce,
 And whether he's slow
 or spry,
 It isn't the fact that
 you're dead that
 counts,
 But only how did you
 die.

—Edmund Vance
 Cooke.

John C. Martin was born at Stendall, Indiana, December 31, 1886. He was the only son of Mr. Harry C. and Lena Martin. Evansville had been his home since he was six years of age. He attended Baker Avenue School, but finished his education at Stendall, Indiana. He was a member of the English Lutheran Church and was also a member of the Moose and Eagles lodges. Previous to his enlistment he was yard switchman on the C. & E. I. Railroad. He was the second man called in the first draft, and was sent to Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., on September 6, 1917. He was made Corporal and later chief mechanic of Co. B, 335th Infantry. His thoroughness attracted the attention of a Louisville newspaper, which said of him: "The proudest man in the company is John C. Martin, formerly connected with the C. & E. I. at Evansville. It's because of his appointment as chief mechanic. Johnny is very particular about his jobs, often calling on the officers of the company to act as his assistants, with the result that Co. B's barracks look more like a "home" every day with the newly added fixtures."

In April he was transferred to Co. L, 120th Infantry, of the "Old

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Hickory," 30th Division, at Camp Sevier, S. C., and from there to Camp Merritt, N. J., where he remained for six days. From Camp Merritt he went to Boston on the *Miltiades*, an English vessel, and left Boston on May 14 for New York harbor. He began his voyage across the sea two days later, and arriving at Gravesend, England, June 5, 1918. On the same day he went to Dover, England, where he remained for three days, and then sailed for Calais, France.

In a letter dated July 15, 1918, while in a road camp in Belgium, where they remained from the 11th until the 18th of that month, he wrote: "Air raids are common occurrences. I have been in many of them, as scarcely a night passes but that we see battles in the air. Just now as I write there is real excitement outside. Some of the experiences I've been through have made the outcome for the time seem doubtful. There are several boys here with me now, and they are making a remarkable showing for themselves."

Many horrible accounts of German war methods have been related. In one of his letters he told of the great Hindenburg drive of September 29. He described the extremes to which desperation and approaching defeat drove the Boches. He said: "After the big event I went in a mopping-up party, and went through miles of underground tunnel. I buried several little German boys, seemingly not more than fifteen years of age, and we found several of them chained to machine guns. We found a crematory where the Germans cut up their own dead, and used the grease for their high explosives." It was a gruesome spectacle of which only the eye can get a fair conception.

After going through all the battles without a scratch in which the 30th Division took part, he was gassed on October 19, 1918. He was relieved from the front and sent to Beaucourt, France, but because of his weakened condition from the gas wounds and exposure, influenza and broncho-pneumonia developed. He was then sent to a base hospital on October 31. The next news of him was the following telegram:

"Mrs. Lena Martin, 602 John Street, Evansville, Ind.

"Deeply regret to inform you that it is officially reported that Mechanic John C. Martin, Infantry, died of influenza and broncho-pneumonia, November 3, 1918.

(Signed)

"HARRIS, the Adjt.-Gen."

He was buried with military honors, and now rests in Amiens, Somme, France.



Edward E. Mosby

The day is come! The die
is cast,
We sally forth in Titan
mold,
With Titan strength from
first to last
The Rights of Man-
kind to uphold.
—Clifford B. Crescent.

Edward E. Mosby recognized the call of duty to overwhelm the monster of Europe, Prussian militarism, which for many years has sown distrust and hate, and reaped a harvest of its downfall and destruction.

Corporal Mosby was born in Evansville January 9, 1893. He went to Centennial School and graduated in 1907. His desire to learn the printing trade led him to seek employment at several local printing firms, among which were the Speed Press and Keller-Crescent. When he mastered his trade he was admitted to the local printers' union. After several years of this work in Evansville he went to Hammond, Ind., where he secured employment in a printing office as press feeder. He returned to Evansville four months later, and worked for the Adams Express Company for a year.

On June 1, 1917, he entered the service as a member of Battery A, Eighty-second Field Artillery. His first place of training was Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, Mo. Two weeks later he was sent to Cheyenne, Wyoming. There he remained for six months. It was at this camp he was promoted to a corporal. After spending one month

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at Fort Logan, Huston, Texas, he was transferred to El Paso, Texas. Here he fell a victim of the epidemic which was raging throughout the country, the Spanish Influenza. After a week of illness he seemed to recover, and was even ready to be discharged from the hospital; but he contracted pneumonia, which caused his death, October 13, 1918. His body was brought home and was buried in Oak Hill Cemetery.

Corporal Mosby was one of the many heroes who did not serve in France, but who, nevertheless, contributed to victory. It was not long after America was forced into the world struggle, and made common cause with the Allied forces against the menace of the world, Germany, that he joined the colors. He knew America needed help, and he was ready to do his part. That he did his part well, we know from one of his officers, Capt. S. A. Connor, of Battery A, Eighty-second Field Artillery, who said of him: "To serve in an organization with men of his type is an honor to any commander." Lieut. J. L. Hinshaw said: "He was always on the job, and did not once slight his duty. He led a clean, conscientious life."





Frederick G. Myler

The heart warms to dare
a foe who saps the
ocean's veins.

What! Fear death's slimy
eye, his frosted
breath?

To purge these waves we
gaily sail through
death.

—Robert Wiener.

Frederick Grant Myler was a devoted and affectionate husband and father, but so intense was his desire to serve his country that he willingly assumed a different name in the army, that there might be no opportunity for his dependents to seek his exemption.

Frederick Myler was born in East Liverpool, Ohio, April 6, 1888. When he was ten years old he moved to Tiffin, Ohio, where he attended school until he reached the ninth grade. When he was seventeen he entered the U. S. Navy and enjoyed a trip around the world. Three years later he fell out of the ship's riggings and suffered injuries to his ribs and one leg. After he was discharged from the navy on April 19, 1909, he worked in a pottery at Tiffin. He later followed the same trade in Evansville. On April 8, 1911, he married Miss Mamie Daum. They had two children, one of whom died while Myler was in the army.

When the Lusitania was sunk he chafed at the apparent inactivity of the government. "If America does not act," he thought, "I, for one, will avenge the victims on the Lusitania." Acting on this thought

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he left home without informing his family of his intentions and enlisted in the British army, in Canada.

Finally, America did enter the war. Myler wanted to fight under his own country's flag. He left the British army and enlisted at Detroit under the pseudonym of Keller and was sent to National Park, Gettysburg, Pa., June 25, 1917. He was made Corporal in Co. K, Fourth Infantry. Two months later he was transferred to the 310th Infantry, Co. M, Camp Dix, N. J., where he was made a sergeant. On May 9, 1918, he sailed for France. After months of training he entered the lines on September 17, 1918, in the St. Mihiel drive, a few miles from Thiaucourt. In a battalion raid, in which his platoon was the assaulting unit, Sergeant Myler was killed in action, September 22, 1918, "while leading his men bravely and calmly."

Lieutenant Irvin E. Goldsmith, Co. M, 310th Infantry, wrote of Sergeant Myler: "He was always faithful in the execution of his duties and always had the men under him well in hand, which is the best proof of efficiency as a non-commissioned officer. The very short time it was necessary for him to be in the lines, he conducted himself entirely in a manner which should make his country and his dear ones proud of him. In the midst of the greatest danger he never hesitated to neglect his own personal safety for the execution of his duties."





Ernest James Osborne

No factious voice called them unto the field of generous fame. But the pure consecrated love of home; No deeper feeling sways us, when it wakes in all its greatness.

—J. G. Percival.

THE LUCKY FIVE*

The name "Lucky Five," is a result of the induction of men into the United States Service in the City of Evansville, Indiana, and designates a fighting quintet of soldiers which was represented in two branches of service, the Marine and Infantry. They were members of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada, and were employed at the Graham Glass factory when they entered the bloodiest of all wars. Since their early childhood they have been closely associated, and for many years they have worked side by side in the Graham factory.

Then war came, and by a fortunate coincident, they found themselves destined to enter the great world conflict together. These five men who were even working at the same furnace, were the first five men at the Graham factory to be accepted for service either by enlistment or draft. This, coupled with the fact that they held the dis-

It is through the courtesy of Joseph Lythgoe that these photographs and data of the "Lucky Five" appear here.

inction of being recruited in the home town of the first American soldier to lay down his life on the shrine of freedom, and the privilege that they too were to take part in the dissolution of the German dream of despotism, inspired them to form their little organization which they called the "Lucky Five."

When the war ended the only one of the "Lucky Five" who did not come back was Ernest James Osborne, the Marine. He was Evansville's second Marine to give his life in battle, and earned for her the third gold star.

Osborne was the son of John F. and Josephine Osborne. He was born in Loogootee, Indiana, July 3, 1895. He was a graduate of St. John's parochial school there, and was attending high school when he took up the glass blowing trade. He was finally transferred to the headquarters of the Graham Glass Company in Evansville, where he remained until he enlisted May 22, 1917. He was given military training at Port Royal and Paris Island, S. C., and at Quantico, Va. He was assigned to the 80th Co., 2nd Battalion, 6th Regiment, U. S. M. C., A. E. F. He sailed for oversea service in January, 1918. By April he had taken part in two sharp engagements with the enemy. He qualified as a sharpshooter, and was one of a machine-gun squad. He made a good record as a soldier and was proud of being a Marine. He carried out the traditions of the family, as his father was a Civil War Veteran and had served in Co. G, 10th Kentucky Infantry. The young Marine was killed in France June 3, 1918, (just one month to the day before he would have attained his twenty-third birthday), while in the thick of the fight in which the Marines drove the enemy from their footholds just northwest of Chateau-Thierry near the Marne. Their bold dash at the German forces proved fatal to him, but he fell a hero while gallantly fighting and pressing forward in the last of a series of victories of the daring Marines.

In his last letter from the trenches dated May 16, 1918, he strangely forecasted the drive of the Marines on the German lines, when he said, "Wait until we Americans make our drive, then there will be a change. The enemy will then be through with their drives forever." The next news of him was a dispatch from overseas which contained: Ernest James Osborne killed in action. He had finished his fighting on a battlefield near Marne, and this daring Marine's body now lies in the American Cemetery Commune Essommes-Sur Marne, Aisne, France.

SONS OF MEN

Now let us follow the fortunes of war of the other members of the quintet.

The four stalwart infantrymen of the "Lucky Five," Corporal Leo M. Cissell and Private Riley R. Rawlings, Company L; Corporal Clyde F. Smith and Private John H. Smith, Company M, 120th Infantry were among the number of selective draft troops from Evansville who eventually augmented the Thirtieth Division, "Old Hickory," as it was called after the warrior and statesman, Andrew Jackson. On September 22, 1917, they formally gave themselves over to the government and with a large number of other men, departed for Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., where they donned khaki.

The day of their departure remains a memorable one. A great throng gathered at the L. & N. station to see the recruits entrain. There were many who looked on with tear-dimmed eyes as the men marched by. Mothers and sweethearts sobbed pitifully, but it was obvious that they were proud of their departing loved ones. Tears glistened in the eyes of even the most hardened men, but the rookies, already imbued with the soldierly spirit, smiled and cheered as they marched along with patriotic fervor. Just before the train pulled out of the station, Miss Gertrude McInnery stepped forward and presented a silk flag to Corporal Cissell; and as the soldiers were drawn away he waved the flag from the rear platform. The crowd behind cheered wildly until the troop train whirled around the bend.

It was during the roughest winter of many years that these men began their training. For months they drilled in the deep snow of 1917 and 1918. Then they were transferred to the 120th Infantry, 30th Division, at Camp Sevier, Greenville, S. C., which was a distinctly American division. More than 95 per cent of its personnel was of American-born parents. This division was constituted of National Guard troops of North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee and augmented by thousands of selective draft troops from the states of Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee.

The 119th and 120th Infantry Regiments, composed the 60th (Tar-Heel) Brigade. The 60th Brigade, in which the four infantrymen of the "Lucky Five" fought, was commanded by Brigadier-General Sampson L. Faison, a regular army officer, a North Carolinian, and the maker of the 30th Division. Camp Sevier, Greenville, S. C., was named after Colonel John Sevier, a North Carolina militiaman



Leo M. Cissell
One of "The Lucky Five"

and Brigadier-General, U. S. A., who afterwards became Governor of Tennessee.

The official history of the 120th Infantry records that while Camp Sevier was in an ideal location, training had been seriously interrupted because South Carolina sadly failed to live up to the reputation of that part of the country called "Sunny South." The winter of 1917 and 1918 was unusually severe, a blanket of sleet and snow covered the ground and troops had to spend their entire time cutting and carrying wood for heating the tented camp. The "Lucky Five," who had battled with the elements during their training at Camp Taylor, did not reach Camp Sevier until April. They found it at that time truly the "Sunny South."

Leaving Camp Sevier these troops were held for nearly a week at Camp Merritt, N. J. They were then sent to Boston, Mass., from where the entire regiment embarked for overseas, the first units left on H. M. T. Bohemia, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel McGhee, and the remainder of the regiment one week later on H. M. T. Miltiades, under command of Brigadier-General S. L. Faison. The "Lucky Five" infantrymen were transported on the Miltiades. Both boats were crowded, but the pleasant weather gave them a perfect voyage. The troops on the Bohemia were disembarked at Liverpool, then went to Folkestone, then to Calais, France. The Miltiades was a British vessel. Leaving Boston she went to New York harbor, where she met her convoy. The Miltiades, being a slow boat, soon found herself left behind, so she went to the Halifax harbor, where a slow convoy was given her. After a long and perilous voyage, on which they were attacked by submarines near the Irish coast, these infantrymen of the "Lucky Five" group landed at Gravesend, England, on June 5, 1918. From there they went to Calais, France. Company M guarded the division luggage three days at Dover, and crossed the Strait of Dover to Calais, France, on June 8. Company L went to Calais on June 5, where both companies camped until June 11. During this period they were raided by airplanes while they were sleeping in their tents on a bed of sand. They moved to Neiles, France, on the latter date, and remained there until July 2. At this time they experienced a regime of training that molded them into efficient fighting troops.

Of the ten divisions assigned to the British army after it fought with its back to the wall against the March and April offensives of 1918, Marshal Foch had withdrawn all but two for the defense of

Paris, and the counter offensive of the Chateau-Thierry operations. These two, O'Ryan's 27th New York National Guard, and Major-General E. M. Lewis's 30th (or Old Hickory Division) of the National Guard from our southern mountain states, fought on with the British and Australians. Before the completion of its training period the 30th Division was transferred to the Eleventh British Corps, Second Army, in the Ypres Sector in Belgium, to be in close support in case of the expected German offensive. This division, the first American division to enter that kingdom, marched into Belgium on July 4, with Division headquarters at Watou, to be close support of the 33rd and 49th British Divisions, and was employed in completing the construction of the East and West Poperinghe Defense Systems in rear of these two divisions. An immense amount of trench and wire construction was done. Complete plans and orders were issued for the occupation of the East and West Poperinghe Systems by the 30th Division in the event of a German attack and a forced withdrawal of the British Division in the front. The division received training in the front line with the 33rd and 49th Divisions, first as individuals, then by platoons, and lastly by entire battalions until they knew all about life in the trenches.

The "Lucky Five" infantrymen were now at the seat of battle, the shrine of a patriot's devotion when his native land is in danger. They were with the British army that had "Come Back," they whom the enemy had driven back through the Somme Valley in March and April. They had fully recovered after being so terribly battered, that they were able to deliver a smashing blow (with the two American divisions and the Australian Artillery) to the Hindenburg Line.

On August 1, about two o'clock in the afternoon, at a point between Ypres and Kemmel Hill (or better known as Dickiebush) Corporal Cissell, with a squad of Company L men went 'over the top' for the first time. In this squad was one other Evansville boy, whose name is given as Shank. Cissell has established the reputation of being fearless, and possessed of ordinary courage. Here is a story that had been repeated by the boys who fought beside him.

"The Corporal was always a lively and cheerful fellow, and had all the qualities of the typical American soldier. He had a joyous and breezy way of saying and doing things. He had considerable training under the British, and he always fought in accordance with the British Navy's tradition, which was 'to pound hell out of the enemy' whenever the opportunity is given. He kept on pounding as long as he could.



Riley R. Rawlings
One of "The Luck Five"

He even made merry the night while big guns boomed in the distance in places where 'No Man's Land' was a mere narrow strip. One time just after the solemn silence which precedes the 'going over the top,' and the appointed time had come, Cissell turned to a soldier at his side who was to remain in the trench for the time being, and merrily exclaimed, 'Well, Jay Bird, I'm going after them.' Many other squads were in the drive when Cissell first led his squad 'over the top,' and of that entire number about a dozen men were killed and more than that number wounded. The 'Lucky Five' infantrymen had now seen their first real fighting in the bloody fields of Flanders. In this battle Cissell and his squad waded a canal waist deep and were pressing onward unconsciously toward enemy machine-gun nests when a British aeroplane signaled to turn back."

The following day (August 2) the enemy bombarded the trench which they occupied, and when a shell fell and exploded in the trench, the first one of the "Lucky Five" infantrymen was wounded. It was Riley R. Rawlings, who was buried beneath the dirt, and knocked unconscious, slightly wounded in both shoulders and received a bursted ear drum. He rapidly recovered in the field hospital, but was still there when he learned that the division was to go to attack the Hindenburg Line. With a determination not to be left behind by the other members of the "Lucky Five," he hastened to rejoin his outfit, which had moved to the "Dirty Bucket" rest camp in Belgium. On August 17, 1918, the "Old Hickory Division" took over the entire sector occupied by the 33rd British Division, the 60th Brigade being in the front line. The men of the "Lucky Five" were in the 60th Brigade and the 59th Brigade was in support. This was known as the Canal Sector and extended from the southern outskirts of Ypres to the vicinity of Voormezele, a distance of 2,400 metres. On August 31 and September 1, the division engaged in an offensive in conjunction with the 14th British Division on the left and the 27th American Division on the right. The 30th Division captured all its objectives, including Lock No. 8, Lankhof Farm, a strongly fortified position surrounded by a moat, and the city of Voormezele, advancing fifteen hundred yards, capturing fifteen prisoners, two machine guns and thirty-five rifles. As a result of this advance the 236th Division, which was considered an average German division, was identified. During the six weeks previous to this advance, many attempts were made by the British and our troops to identify this German division. On September 4 and 5 the division was withdrawn from the Canal Sector and

placed in British G. H. Q. reserve, with Division Headquarters at Roellecourt, France. While in this area the entire division was trained in attacking in conjunction with British Tanks. On September 17th, the division was again moved farther south, with Division Headquarters at Herissart, and on September 22, was moved to the British Fourth Army, with Division Headquarters at Bois de Buire, near Tincourt, taking over a front line sector from the First Australian Division, on the nights of September 23 and 24.

On September 29 this division, with 27th American Division on the left and the 46th British Division on the right, assaulted the Hindenburg Line. The Hindenburg Line at this point curved in front of the tunnel of St. Quentin. This was considered impregnable by the Germans, for the following reasons: The Hindenburg Line curving west of the tunnel consisted of three main trench systems protected by vast fields of heavy barbed wire entanglements skilfully placed; this wire was very heavy and had been damaged very little by artillery fire. The elevated ground enabled them to bring devastating machine-gun fire on all approaches. The lines had been strengthened with concrete machine-gun emplacements. It contained at this point a large number of dugouts, lined with mining timbers, with wooden steps leading down to a depth of about thirty feet, with small rooms capable of holding from four to six men each. In many cases these dugouts were wired for electric lights. The large tunnel, through which the canal ran, was of sufficient capacity to shelter a division. This tunnel was electrically lighted and filled with barges. Connecting it with the Hindenburg trench system were numerous tunnels. In one case a direct tunnel ran from the main one to the basement of a large stone building, which the enemy used for headquarters. Other tunnels ran from the main tunnel eastward to the city of Bellicourt and other places. This complete subterranean system, with its hidden exits and entrances, unknown to the 30th Division, formed a most complete and safe subterranean method of communication and reinforcement for the German sector.

The possibility of the capture of this elaborately fortified sector of the Hindenburg Line by any troops was probably considered very remote by the enemy, but the accomplishment of this seeming impossibility is one of the best things the American troops have done during the recent conflict. On September 29, 1918, at 5:50 a. m., the 30th Division, 60th Brigade, augmented by units of the 117th Infantry, assaulted this line on a front of three thousand yards, captured



Clyde F. Smith
One of "The Lucky Five"

the entire Hindenburg System of that sector and advanced farther, capturing the tunnel system with the German troops therein, and took the cities of Bellicourt, Nauroy, Riqueval, Carriere, Etricourt, Guillaîne Ferme and Ferme de Riqueval, advancing four thousand, two hundred yards, defeating two enemy divisions of average quality (the 75th Reserve Division and the 185th Division), taking as prisoners 47 officers and 1,434 men.

The attack was to be launched at 5:50 a. m. At 4:30 all troops were reported on time—the 3rd Battalion on the right, “Lucky Five” infantrymen in this battalion; the 2nd Battalion on the left and the First Battalion was in support. All troops were moved away from the trenches, as the enemy counter barrage was expected to fall promptly on the trench system.

The tanks had lumbered into position and all was ready. Exactly at 5:50 a. m. the barrage from fourteen brigades of artillery, in addition to the heavy guns came down. Besides this, machine-gun barrage was added with all the guns of the three Machine-gun Battalions. The machine-gun barrage started just a moment ahead of the artillery, the troops that had closed up to the barrage as far as safety would permit, spread themselves out as they moved away. All was going well when a dense fog settled over the entire area, which combined with the awful barrage smoke, made it impossible, according to the official record of the regiment, to see more than six yards away. The condition then became such that the success of the charge now depended on the individual. Each and every trooper must have realized that the Hindenburg Line must be taken, and that the eyes of the world were centered upon him, as he was one of the selected men to do the job. Without hesitation the men moved on and on, and at 7:25 a. m. the big job had been accomplished. The Hindenburg Line had been crossed, and the mopping-up battalion was maintaining a constant flow of prisoners to the rear. At 11:30 a. m. Nauroy was occupied, the regiment reached its objective, and the Australians had passed through. A part of the 117th Infantry crossed the canal. The Brigade in which the “Lucky Five” infantrymen fought was the first unit on the entire British front to break through the great Hindenburg Line, and their regiment was the only unit taking all its objectives in the great attack on time.

The men of the “Lucky Five” had not reached the half-way point to their objective when they were wounded. Corporal Cissell had only advanced 200 yards when an enemy shrapnel shell seriously

wounded him in the right hip-joint. Before losing consciousness he crawled to a shell hole until the heavy artillery fire lightened a little. Then he made his way back to the trench, clinging to the flag which had been presented to him by Miss McInnerney at the L. & N. station just before he left Evansville. From the field hospital he was sent to the Bath War Hospital, Sommerset, England, where he lay for six long weary months suffering from the ugly wound. During his long confinement there he refused to lose the courage and cheerfulness which had characterized him while at the front, where, with all the sang-froid of a cowboy, he went "over the top." At the Bath Hospital his courage, fortitude and endurance won for him the admiration of all the attendants. His British comrades who were also under treatment, are holding in affectionate memory the boy from the U. S. A. who had spread cheer among them. The nature of Cissell's wound was such that he was disqualified for future service in the front line, and he could not participate in the series of victories that followed the breaking the famous Hindenburg Line. To help in the task in the initial effort, as well as to play an important role in the breaking through the Hindenburg System, the strongest defense on the Western Front, was a great honor, and the fact that the penetration was actually made on the divisional front is ample evidence that the honor was not misplaced. It is a credit to the fighting efficiency of the troops of the "Old Hickory Division," of which Major-General E. M. Lewis was justly proud.

Corporal Cissell did not take part in the fighting after September 29, but he remained overseas until about two weeks before the division sailed for home. He arrived at New York on the U. S. S. Louisville on March 22, 1919. Following a few weeks' treatment in a hospital, he was transferred to U. S. Army General Hospital No. 28, Fort Sheridan, Ill., for such further treatment as his case required. It will be many months before he will have thoroughly recovered. He still clings to the flag which was presented to him the day he left for military service, the flag which he carried over the battlefields of France and Belgium, the flag which he could not leave behind when he crawled to a shell hole after being so terribly wounded on the Cambrai and St. Quentin front. The Evansville boys who were with Cissell at the time he was wounded were Riley R. Rawlings, (one of the "Lucky Five"), Eugene Pate, Elmer Harper and Carl Fehr.

Corporal Clyde F. Smith received three wounds during this battle. A fragment of shell penetrated the ankle of his left foot, another

wounded him in the side and another in the left leg just below the knee. Of that battle the corporal afterwards said, "I had a terrible experience and I thank God the war is over." After he was wounded he was sent to a base hospital at Trouville, Calvados, France. He returned to his company at Vernie in December, 1918. After he had been wounded a hole was noticed in his haversack and examination revealed that some time previously he had narrowly escaped death from a machine-gun bullet which had passed through his rain coat folded inside and lodged in a loaf of bread.

About the middle of August Corporal Smith was under heavy shell fire while holding one of the strong points (Bedford House) in Belgium. This was one of the several centers which were to be held until counter attacks could be launched from the support line.

On October 1 and 2, the 30th Division was relieved by the Fifth Australian Division, and moved to the rear, with Division Headquarters at Herbecourt. The division had scarcely reached this area when it was marched back and took over the front line in the same sector from the Second Australian Division near Montbrehain.

On October 8, 9, 10 and 11, the 30th Division attacked each day, advancing 17,500 yards, and captured many towns and took as prisoners 45 officers and 1,889 men. During this operation from October 8 to 11, the 30th Division encountered units from fourteen German divisions. On October 11 and 12, the 30th Division was relieved by the 27th Division, but returned October 16 and took over a part of the same line at the same place, being the right half of the sector temporarily held by the 27th. Their next attack was launched October 17, 18 and 19, against the 221st, 243rd and 29th German Divisions, advancing 9,000 yards and capturing six officers, 412 men and several towns.

On the 17th day of October, Private Riley R. Rawlings, one of the "Lucky Five" infantrymen, who was one of a machine-gun squad in a drive of that day, had a marvelous escape from death in "No Man's Land." The enemy's fire was centered around him so thick that the stock of his gun was shot through once, the radiator twice, his helmet once, and once a shot went through his coat. At this place Rawlings displayed a conspicuous bit of heroism and his only comment about it after the battle was, "It was a unique way to celebrate my twenty-fifth birthday." During much of the fighting of this drive difficulties of the terrain were very great. With the country greatly broken by small patches of woods and villages with uneven terrain



John H. Smith
One of "The Lucky Five"

and occasionally large towns admirably added to the machine-gun defense of which the Germans took every advantage. The La Salle River with high banks beyond was obstinately defended. In spite of those difficulties the advance continued, often without artillery support, but the determination of the men, their skillful use of all arms and the utilization of the broken terrain kept the advance steadily going ahead. The Third German Naval Division of the crack German divisions was hastily thrown in an attempt to stop the victorious advance of the 30th.

On October 30, Private Rawlings was severely gassed, but went on without a murmur of complaint until December 22. While on a rifle range near Vernie, on account of increasing trouble from his deadened ear drum and the effects of the gassing, he was ordered to Le Mans and entered the base hospital there on Christmas Eve. Later he was transferred to Base Hospital No. 27 in Angers, and still later was sent to Base Hospital No. 119 at Savanay and finally sailed from St. Nazaire January 27, on the S. S. Rijndon, a British vessel manned by an American crew, and arrived at Newport News February 9, 1919. He was honorably discharged at Camp Taylor March 12, 1919.

Private John H. Smith had been assigned to the kitchen of Company M, and though he was not on the fighting line shells fell about his outfit. On more than one occasion he barely escaped with his life. One of the trophies of the hunt for big game which Private Smith brought from the blood-soaked fields of France was a group picture of German soldiers, taken in their billet on the ex-Kaiser's birthday, and which the German prisoner, from whom Smith took this card, had addressed to his sweetheart, a girl in Poland. Following is a translation of the message:

January 1, 1916.

Dear Anne:—

It is afternoon and a holiday at that—the Kaiser's birthday. We had beer and cigarettes. Those on the picture are all from my outfit (Billet). I wonder if you will recognize me on it. Tomorrow we go back to the lines. With love,

YOUR ANTON.

To Anne Kosiedowski, Pelpin, near Kanden (Kreits) Manewerden.

After the offensive described above, the 30th Division was withdrawn to the Heilly Training Area, near Amiens, for replacements and a well-earned rest. Two weeks later, when orders for an immediate return to the front were expected daily, the Armistice with Germany was signed November 11, 1918. The fighting being over the Eleventh American Corps was released from the British E. F., with which it had been associated since its arrival in France, and transferred to the American E. F. in the Le Mans area, where the first units of the "Old Hickory Division" arrived. During the above operations the advance was so rapid and the troops withdrawn so soon that there was no opportunity to gather up and salvage a great number of guns and supplies captured, which were left for the salvage troops of the Fourth British Army. Upon a partial check by the units of the division, it is known that at least 72 field artillery pieces, 26 trench mortars, 426 machine guns and 1,792 rifles were captured, in addition to a great mass of supplies. This represents but a portion of the captures. In many instances field guns taken from the Germans were turned over to the supporting artillery and used upon the fleeing Germans.

The total number of prisoners captured by the 30th Division from September 29th to October 20th, was 98 officers, 3,750 men, while the losses of the 30th were only three officers and 24 men as prisoners, 44 officers and 4,823 men wounded (including slightly wounded and gassed).

Corporal Clyde F. Smith and Private John H. Smith, of Co. M, the last two of the "Lucky Five" to do active service overseas, sailed from St. Nazaire Inferieure, France, April 1, on the S. S. Martha Washington, and arrived at Charleston, S. C., April 13, going to Camp Jackson, near Columbia, S. C., for a week, then were sent to Camp Taylor, where they were given their honorable discharge on April 24, 1919.

Such were the experiences of the "Lucky Five," who went forth to a strange land for their country's cause and crowned themselves with honor and glory by deeds in the face of the enemy's fire in France and Flanders.

The youngest of this quintet, Ernest James Osborne, "the Marine," with the bloom of youth on his features, went to his death while gallantly fighting. Of the battles in which the "Lucky Five" fought and in which their youngest died, historians will compile volumes and as the days, months and years appear and vanish, inspired poets will tell of them in verse and song.

The boys of "Old Hickory Division" and the gallant "Marines," with whom Private Osborne fought and died, did their part and did it well, and the battle of Chateau-Thierry and the breaking of the Hindenburg Line, the most famous defense system of history, will be retold and passed along to posterity.



Verner Bretz Parker

And out of the trench's
thrall,
Set for the Zero date,
The crouched line hears
the call
That leads to the grip
with Fate.
—Grantland Rice.

Verner Bretz Parker, like numerous other American soldiers, made the supreme sacrifice without leaving any record of his military activities, or the circumstances of the battle which called for the final test of his heroism.

He was born December 9, 1894, in Monroe Township, Pike County. He completed the grammar school, and while he did other work from time to time, he considered farming as his vocation. On October 18, 1913, he married Miss Mabel Ashby at Indianapolis.

In August, 1917, he was rejected for service because of heart trouble. However, in February, 1918, he volunteered for service and was sent to Camp Greene, Charlotte, N. C. His organization was Co. G, 47th Infantry, Fourth Division. Two months later he was sent to France. He died as a result of wounds received in action, September 29, 1918.



Eugene Pate

Again they come—again
that sudden blast,
But fewer shots — the
magazine is done,
He grips his bayonet and
awaits the Hun
And death—but fighting
to the last.

—Sgt. Matthew Wayman.

To many of the boys who grew up in one state or one part of a state, and who scarcely came in contact with people from different parts of their own country, the variety of associations and the novelty of their experiences indeed formed a great adventure. Although Eugene Pate said that he couldn't write much, and that he would tell his experiences when he returned home, many interesting facts, which describe life at the front, are gleaned from his correspondence.

He was born in Henderson, Ky., February 14, 1895. In Evansville he attended Delaware School, and later worked at the Crown Pottery Company. He left Evansville for Camp Taylor September 22, 1917, and was first assigned to Co. B, 335th Infantry, but was later transferred to Co. L, 120th Infantry, 30th Division (Old Hickory). At this post he remained in training until March 29, 1918, when he was sent to Camp Sevier, Greenville, S. C. About May 12 he left for Camp Merritt, N. J., and five days later he sailed from Boston harbor. He landed in England June 5, and then went to Belgium.

For three or four days he and his comrades were lost, but the Y. M. C. A. helped them out of their dilemma. On June 26, 1918, he entered the trenches and began a continuously active military career. He remained in the trenches for sixteen days before he was relieved. In one of the battles they were in the second wave. He, with other

comrades, went out under the shell fire of their own guns and brought in the wounded and dead. On July 29 they were gassed, "but it did not amount to much." His company always fought at night and slept during the day. It was at this time that he was transferred to a machine-gun squad, for which he received training at Camp Taylor. On August 12 he wrote that they had just come out of the trenches, and "our boys had been giving the Germans all they wanted." Speaking of his experiences he said, "If you missed a meal you had to do without till the next one, as you couldn't buy anything in that sector." On one occasion he bought a dozen eggs for \$1.25 in U. S. money. His numerous experiences taught him to love France, but he said there is "nothing like the good old U. S. A." He often revived memories from home through the local newspapers which he received. As Paul Chamier and other Evansville boys were near him, news from home made them feel as though they "lived in E-town."

On September 8 he came out of the lines for the last time. He had been in the trenches about two weeks. Most of that time he was exposed to a cold, drenching rain. His last letter home was written on September 29. When he left his last words of comfort to his mother were: "Mother, don't worry about me. Those Germans cannot get me." On September 29, 1918, he was killed in action during the Hindenburg drive, near Bellicourt, France.

A letter from Capt. W. B. Stone, Co. L, 120th Infantry, to C. E. Carter, gives a description of that battle, which is exactly the same as that given in the Paul Chamier article, although it was written by a different man, of another company. In part the letter said:

"The body of Private Pate now rests with those of several of his comrades just west of Bellicourt, on a slight eminence near the St. Quentin Canal. It is near the scene of his death and the grave is marked with his name and organization and will be preserved until the time comes for the removal of the remains to the favored land for which he gave his very all. Proper and fitting arrangements for the burial were completed and carried out and the services were conducted by the Battalion Chaplain. The personal effects were cared for by the Chaplain and will in due time be forwarded, through channels, to his mother.

"To the bereaved mother and family you will kindly convey my personal sincere condolences and sympathy and say to them for me that Private Pate was a type of the ideal soldier and man. Among his comrades he was highly regarded as a young man of character and principle, blessed with a gracious and charitable disposition. By his officers he was regarded as an especially courteous and obedient soldier. But perhaps his most praiseworthy quality, and best of all, to be sure, was his marked, unflinching devotion to duty."



Ralph C.
Patterson

A Patriot to save the
State,

A Bard to take the sting
from Fate.

—Robert Underwood
Johnson.

Ralph Patterson was born at Petersburg, Ind., February 20, 1896. He went to the public schools of Petersburg until the age of thirteen. In Evansville he attended Fulton Avenue School for two years. When his school days were over he began to work in a furniture factory, and continued this work until he entered the service.

An army career appealed to his romantic temperament. On September 28, 1914, he enlisted in the army as a cavalryman. His first training was at Jefferson Barracks, where he remained two months. He was then transferred to Ft. Meade, Md. After a year and six months of service at this post as a wagonner, he went to Culberrson Ranch, at Hachita, New Mexico. At this time he was a member of Troop K, 12th Cavalry. During his long period of service he had only one furlough for nine days, in May, 1918, during his father's illness. On the 17th of November, 1918, he contracted Spanish Influenza. The illness developed into pneumonia, which caused his death, November 21, 1918. He was buried in Evansville in Locust Hill Cemetery.

True, typical red-blooded American that he was, he liked the ad-

venturous life of the army, and often expressed his intention of re-enlisting when his term expired. His desire to serve in France was expressed in the following poem which appeared in the Evansville Courier:

ON THE BORDER

We are sitting down here on the border,
Waiting for orders to sail,
We are trying to establish order,
When nobody cares for a jail.

We had a fight the other night,
And one of our men was killed;
The bandits took him and he died game;
Sergeant Herbert Ulrich was his name.

But who cares about the border
When everyone's going across,
Who cares if we suffer Loss?

It's a pretty hard pill to swallow
When the boys are going to France,
To sit down here on the border,
And not even get a chance.

But we must obey our orders,
And will gladly do so, too,
If you'll give a thought to the boys
Who are guarding the border for you.

—RALPH C. PATTERSON,
Troop K, 12th Cav., Hachita, New Mexico.





Albert J. Paul

Who has always looked for the best in others and given the best he had; whose life was an inspiration, and whose memory is a benediction.

—Bessie A. Stanley.

Albert J. Paul was born in Henderson, Ky., June 12, 1891. When his family moved to Evansville, he attended Columbia, Chandler, now known as Stanley Hall and graduated from Canal, now Wheeler School. He continued his education at Draughon-Porter's Business College, and completed a commercial course. For ten years he worked for the Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co. During the last four years of his employment he was a salesman for that firm. While in this city he belonged to the United Commercial Travelers and to the Masonic Lodge.

On April 27, 1918, he engaged in government work at an arsenal, at Rock Island, Ill. He was an inspector in the gun department, but later was promoted as inspector of the tool room. On May 21, he left the arsenal, and on July 1, 1918, he entered the service of his country in the Ordnance Department, Co. A, P. O. 74, Camp Hancock, Ga. He was in the service but twenty-eight days, when he was promoted to the rank of sergeant.

He left Camp Hancock July 28, and sailed for France, August 1, 1918, from New Port News. Because he went by the way of Italy it

was three weeks before he stepped on French soil. In a letter home, written from France, he said he was not sick while on the ocean. He was greatly impressed by the sights he had witnessed, and the experiences he went through. "One thing is sure," he said in that letter, "if we don't come here, the Huns will come to the States and do our mothers, wives and children as they did in Belgium, and that will never be and never shall." His service in France consisted of driving a 10-ton British truck, delivering supplies from one sector to another.

While out on detached service, away from his organization he contracted pneumonia, and died in the American Red Cross Military Hospital No. 8, September 20th, 1918. He was buried the next day in the A. E. F. Cemetery No. 34, Grave No. 697.

Albert J. Paul was imbued with the spirit of the American soldier. In one of his letters from France he said, "I am glad and proud that I am a soldier of Uncle Sam and trust that I can prove and make myself worthy of being one."

A letter to Paul's brother, Jack D. Paul, from Morris Holzman, a returned Evansville soldier who was at that time in Bourges, France, gave information about his death. In part the letter said: "My whole heart and sympathy is extended to your mother and family, and hope you will all find consolation in the fact that this supreme sacrifice was not in vain. Brave Americans like Albert have contributed to this great cause which won the war for the Allies, and I know he gave his life willingly for his country."

A testimonial of Paul's faithful service was given in a letter from his captain, Edward Fry, to his mother. Among other things the letter said. "During the short time that your son was in this Company, he was an excellent soldier. His record is one of credit to his country, his family and his memory."





Albert Jackson Perkins

And when the light of
Truth you see,
March on, for there lies
Liberty.
—Evening Telegram,
Toronto.

When America entered the world war it was not long before public opinion was crystallized in the sentiment which is expressed in the War Information pamphlet, "Why America fights Germany." "We have all realized," it said, "that our nation cannot live on this earth if it can be insulted and wronged with impunity; that its liberty and rights for the future must be insured; that mercy and truth, justice, and peace, must be secured throughout the earth if civilization is to survive on it." To serve this ideal many young men postponed their life work, and leaving family and friends went to defend "what we most value and love on earth."

Albert Jackson Perkins was one of the many clean-cut, public-spirited American citizens who responded in the American crisis. He was born in Floyd County, Indiana, October 11, 1897. He received his education in this city at the Centennial School. Later he worked for the C. & E. I. Railroad and in a furniture factory. On August 17, 1918, he married Miss Lillian Goble. He was a member of the Sacred Heart Church, and belonged to the Red Men Lodge.

He entered the service September 6, 1918, in the Field Artillery. At Camp Taylor he was assigned to 59th Co. 15th Battalion, 159th Depot Brigade. Toward the end of that month he left for Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Indianapolis. At this camp he was transferred to Co. M, First Training Battalion. During the first part of the next month he contracted the Spanish Influenza which developed into pneumonia. He died on October 9, 1918, and was buried in St. Joseph Cemetery.



Ora L.
Perry

His breast with wounds
unnumbered riven,
His back to earth, his face
to heaven.

—Lord Byron.

Ora L. Perry's part in the war can be judged by the official citation, "For Gallantry In Action and Especially Meritorious Services" in the Meuse-Argonne offensive. He was a member of the First Division, of which G. O. 201, November 10, 1918 said: "The Commander-in-Chief has noted in this Division a special pride of service and a high state of morale never broken by hardship nor battle."

He was born May 5, 1890, at Dawson Springs, Ky. When he was two years of age his family moved to Mayfield, Ky., and three years later to Henderson, Ky. In this town he attended public school until he was in the sixth grade, when he left school to help his mother support the family. As an apprentice he learned the tinner's trade. In 1909 he came to Evansville and joined the union and secured employment as a sheet metal worker. His last position before entering service was with the Ohio Valley Roofing Company.

He entered the service of his country on April 29, 1918. At Camp Taylor he was assigned to the Twenty-fourth Company, Sixth Training Battalion, 159th Depot Brigade. On the fourth of June he was transferred to Co. D, 337th Infantry, Camp Custer, Battle Creek,

Mich. During the first week in July he was transferred to Camp Mills, and July 20, 1918, he began his voyage across the Atlantic. One week later Perry landed "somewhere in England." He characterized his trip and experiences as an "adventurous time." While he was in England he received the following copy of a greeting from King George to the American troops:

"Soldiers of the United States, the people of the British Isles welcome you on your way to take your stand beside the Armies of many nations now fighting in the Old World, the great battle for human freedom.

"The Allies will gain new heart and spirit in your company. I wish that I could shake the hand of each one of you and bid you God speed on your mission.

"GEORGE R. I."

April, 1918.

On August 25, he was transferred to Co. E, 18th Infantry. His desire to spare his mother anxiety made him very reticent. He wrote that his organization was continually moving from one French camp to another.

The official notice to his mother stated that Ora L. Perry died on October 9, 1918, from "wounds received in action." No word from the Chaplain, officers, or comrades has been received, but it is supposed that he received the wounds in the Argonne Forest.





Mason
Potts

Here was a man to hold
against the world, a man
to match the mountains
and the sea.

—E. Markham.

Many heroic deaths in facing the enemy have been described. The death of Mason Potts is not only excruciating in detail, but is among the most heroic because alone he dared face an overwhelming number of the foe, knowing well that it would mean his death. Sergeant George D. Carter, who witnessed Corporal Potts' self-sacrifice, wrote to his sister the following description of Potts' heroism and death:

"Now in the beginning my company, a Pontoon Bridge outfit, was ordered on this front that your brother lost his life on the 23rd of June, and we were possibly seven days reaching La Fere, France. On the morning of July 1st, we started to hike to Chateau-Thierry, a distance of forty-two miles.—The Platoon of which I was in command, got in readiness to put a platoon's energy into constructing a bridge across the Marne River. We went through the middle of the town, and just before we reached the street that led across the main bridge, we turned to the right. To tell you the truth I never had Germans in my mind, but just as soon as we reached the river I looked up and coming down the hill on the other side of the river coming towards

the Chateau-Thierry, there were thousands of them. The bridge across this river, which had been there perhaps hundreds of years, was not used by either side because of a terrible artillery duel from both sides centered on this bridge and it was useless to attempt a crossing.

"I did not know, but I had a strong idea that there was a big bunch of infantry near this bridge and I was not worrying. When the Germans were possibly half way across, one poor little American doughboy went out to battle this multitude of Germans, and they were coming just as though they were on dress parade. My buddy and myself watched him reload an automatic pistol three different times, and counting the ten shells he had in the gun. Before he began to reload he must have fired forty shots. He was shooting with his left hand and throwing grenades with his right. He was going, and the Germans coming until they met. He dropped his pistol to his side, I suppose because he was out of ammunition, and started reaching in his pocket with his left hand and throwing grenades with his right. When they met he was stabbed thirteen times with bayonets, a grenade was still in his hand, and the band that holds the lever had already been knocked off. I suppose the pain while he was being stabbed caused him to flinch and the grenade went off in his hand.

"He and about six Germans went overboard and the following day he was pulled out of the Marne River almost in the exact spot where he fell, and was towed behind one of our boats about one-fourth of a mile down the river. When we pulled him ashore I ran my hand down his collar and looked at his identification tags and read his name, Mason Potts, Corporal Co. K, 4th U. S. Infantry, 3d Division, and the name remained in my mind until I wrote the War Department to find out his next of kin. Doubtless if it had not been for the fact that I too lost a brother in this war, in all probabilities I would not have written you to tell you that he was buried. The only thing that I could tell you that he had on his person when he was buried, was the revolver and two grenades in his right hip pocket. They will never in this world locate his body, and there was no stick or anything to mark his grave. If it had not been for the fact that we saw him put up a good fight he probably would have been in the river yet, because they were floating there by the thousands."

This hero was born in Bordley, Ky., March 9, 1896. His education was continued in Evansville High School until the third year. He enlisted in the army, October 31, 1912 and served for three years in the Philippine Islands. On September 19, 1914, he re-enlisted and was assigned as Corporal in Co. K., 4th U. S. Infantry at Camp Stewart. In April, 1918, he sailed for France from Newport News, Va. He was sent immediately to the front. His death in the battle of Chateau-Thierry, occurred on July 2, 1918.



Frank
Powell

The thundering line of
battle stands,
And in the air Death
moans and sings;
But Day shall clasp him
with strong hands,
And Night shall fold
him in soft wings.
—Julian Grenfell.

Frank Powell fought on the blood saturated fields of Flanders where "roaring seas of Huns swept on and sank again." He was born in Spottsville, Ky., November 13, 1895. He received his education in the public schools of Spottsville. He moved with his family to Evansville about twelve years ago. In this city he worked for the Crescent Milk Company.

He entered the service October 6, 1917 and went to Camp Taylor, where he was assigned to Co. B, 335th Infantry. At this camp he remained until May, 1918, when he was sent to Camp Sevier, S. C. Three weeks later he began his trip across the Atlantic, and on June 5, 1918, he arrived at Gravesend, England. He immediately crossed the Channel to Calais.

On his arrival in France he was transferred to Supply Company, 119th Infantry, Thirtieth Division, popularly known as "Old Hickory."* During July he saw active service at Ypres and Kemmel Hill. On the anniversary day of his entrance into service, October 6, 1918,

* For activities of this division see the chapter on "The Lucky Five"

GOLD STARS

he received a shrapnel wound in his left leg. The wound was received while he was taking part in the breaking of the famous Hindenburg defense system, which had begun in the last part of September. He was sent to an English hospital, and on December 15, 1918, he arrived in New York as a casualty, on the Leviathan, formerly the German ship, "Vaterland." He took a grim satisfaction in the fact that a German ship was forced to carry him back to his native land. On his way to America he contracted a serious disease. His mother went to see him after his arrival at Debarkation Hospital No. 3, New York. He had not recovered from his wounds received on the battlefield; his new affliction overpowered him. Death came December 29, 1918. His body arrived in Evansville on New Year's Day, 1919, and was buried two days later in Oak Hill Cemetery with military honors in a flag draped casket. Fifty soldiers accompanied the body to its final resting place.

Frank Powell was a devoted son to his widowed mother. The large blood stains on a field medical card found in his comfort kit, gave a silent testimony of his heroism. A soldier who fought by his side wrote his mother: "You have every reason to be proud of your son. He was a real soldier and fought bravely." Before he died in New York he said to his mother, "I took my share of the enemy soldiers."





Grover C.
Reid

Grant us this prayer:
That the toll we pay
May not have been
levied in vain;
That when it is sheathed,
the sword of the
world
May never see sunlight
again.

—John F. Hall.

"On July 28th, still another three miles' advance was recorded in the course of which the Oureq was crossed on a two-mile front and the farm of Meurey and the village of Sergy taken. After debouching from this river a strong enemy resistance was encountered; the Americans ran up against a veritable mass of automatic rifles. A strenuous fight ensued, during which the village of Sergy many times changed hands.

"In the yellow wheat fields which covered the slopes adjacent to the Meurey farm, along the heights above Fere-en-Tardenois, bordering the little mud road between Sergy and 'the Poplars' and on the hills extending from these trees down to Cierges, General Liggett, on visiting the scene of action, found the bodies of his own men not twenty yards from the German lines; the khaki uniforms were stretched beside the greenish tunic of the emperor's troops up to the very entrenchments of the enemy machine guns where these men had met in a death grapple."

This account in the work, "The American Army In The European Conflict," by Col. De Chambrun and Capt. De Marenches, gives the

historical circumstances of the death of Grover C. Reid. He did not fear death in distant lands, but "he must feel a stab of pain who says good-bye to all he loves." During the tumult of departure he prayed for strength to fight worthily for the cause, and meet the fatal hour, if it should come on the battlefield, with a spirit worthy of an American soldier.

He was born in Hebardsville, Ky., December 16, 1892. When he was a boy of thirteen his family moved to Stanley, Ky., and four years later they moved to Henderson, Ky. At Henderson he worked at the painting trade. On June 25, 1912, he married Miss Nellie Williams at Henderson. For a year he worked at Louisville, Ky., finishing pianos. In 1915 he moved with his family to Evansville, where he again worked as a painter.

His response to the call for service was a sacrifice justified only by the national crisis, and the nobleness of the cause. Leaving his parents, his wife, a little girl of five and a little boy of six years, he entered the service April 1, 1918. He went to Camp Taylor, and was assigned to the Forty-seventh Infantry, Co. B, Fourth Division. He was already well acquainted with military life. At Henderson he had been a member of the State Guard for six years. At Camp Taylor he remained only three weeks and towards the end of the month he was sent to Camp Mills, New York.

He landed in France, May 23, 1918. Throughout the summer of 1918, only three brief letters were received from him. The last letter was received May 10, 1918. While engaged in battle, he was shot under his shoulder and died twenty minutes later. A comrade of Grover Reid, Hubert B. Roaland, who is now living in Stanley, Ky., said that he was killed in the battle of Chateau-Thierry near Sergy, July 31, 1918. He was buried two hundred yards from the place where he was killed.





Thomas Robson

"Make way for Liberty!"
he cried;
"Made way for Liberty,
and died!"
—James Montgomery.

Thomas Robson found his final resting place on foreign soil. It is holy ground; it was consecrated by the blood of numerous young, valorous Americans of his type. The soil is therefore sacred to America.

He was born in this city, August 9, 1893. He attended Carpenter School until he was in the seventh grade. Later he worked at the Hercules Buggy Works and at the L. & N. freight house as a check clerk.

In April, 1918, he entered the service. He was sent to Camp Taylor and was assigned to Co. L. 47th Infantry. On May 7, 1918, he sailed for France. Throughout the summer of 1918, he took an active part in various engagements. During the big drive in the Argonne Forest in the last part of September he received a wound in the left arm. He was sent to a hospital, but soon recovered and rejoined his comrades in the conflict. His heroic conduct resulted in a second wound. His leg was broken in two places. He was again taken to a hospital, and on November 23, 1918, he died of Septicaemia. He was buried two days later in American Military Cemetery No. 10, Plot J, Grave No. 497. An official of the Red Cross Base Hospital No. 15, wrote to his family: "This cemetery is just out of the town of Chaumont in a beautiful little valley surrounded with green hills, and is a very lovely resting place."



George John Sander

A man's life can be no larger than the objects to which it is given.

—Henry Churchill King.

George John Sander had several physical disabilities which might have daunted other men. He, however, never complained. He always had a smile on his face, and went about his altruistic work of cheerfully ministering to the needs of others. His was the optimism of which the war poet, Winifred M. Letts, said:

“Yes, you wore courage as you wore your youth
With carelessness and joy.
But in what Spartan school of discipline
Did you get patience, boy?
How did you learn to bear this long-drawn pain
And not complain?”

He was born near Evansville, September 20, 1891. When he completed the rural school in Armstrong Township, he was a clerk in a store and later was assistant postmaster in Armstrong, Ind. In Evansville he worked at the Hercules Gas Engine works. He belonged to the Bethel Church in this city.

When war broke out he offered himself as a volunteer, but was

rejected because of the loss of a part of one finger. He was, however, later accepted and left for Camp Taylor, September 20, 1917. Because of flat feet he could not receive the usual military training. He attended a baker's school and received his diploma. When he had been in Camp Taylor about a year he was transferred to Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Mich. At this camp he served as a recording clerk in the Hospital Detachment. He was home for Christmas, 1918, and although he was not well, he said nothing. During the latter part of the next month he contracted influenza. He was so busy helping others, working as much as sixteen and sometimes even eighteen hours a day, that he neglected himself. His illness lasted for two weeks. His condition became more critical when at that time he began to suffer from mastoiditis as a result of a previous injury of the nose, which he incurred in an accident before he joined the army. Death came on February 6, 1919. His body was brought to Evansville and was laid to rest in Zoar Cemetery, six miles from this city.





Frank Schaeffer

The anguish and the pain
have passed,
And peace hath come to
them at last;
But in the stern looks
linger still
The iron purpose and
the will.

—F. G. Scott.

Frank Schaeffer was born November 9, 1895, at Henderson, Ky. He attended Center Street School and later worked in different business establishments for about five years. In 1915 he accepted a position with the Geissler Shoe Co., where he worked for about three years. When war broke out, he volunteered in the medical corps and left on March 15, 1918, for Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. The following September he was sent to France. He was in France only three weeks and died September 28, 1918, of broncho-pneumonia.

Capt. Robert E. Seibels of Medical Corps Field Hospital No. 36, wrote the following letter to his mother:

"Dear Mrs. Schaeffer: It was with the greatest regret that I received yesterday, the notice of your son's death. Private Schaeffer had made an excellent record in this organization. He reported for duty originally in my training company and when I took charge of this organization he was transferred to it by his request.

"I took an especial interest in him as I had selected him from a group of 200 men as a boy of promise. The recommendation for his promotion to the grade of corporal was sent forward and his illness

and transfer to the hospital alone prevented his receiving this title. He was taken sick at a time when we were under great pressure of work in the company office and several of the officers and office men were confined to their beds. On account of this he refused to give up and continued to do his work although he was not well.

"He died for his country as surely as though he had been killed on the field.

"His character was excellent, his services honest and faithful. This is the highest recommendation that can be given a soldier.

"You may be proud indeed of your boy and be comforted by the knowledge that he gave his life for others. His name is honored in his old company and his memory will ever be in our hearts."

His mother said of him: "Frank was liked by everybody and always had a lot of friends. His death certainly was a shock to everybody. But I am proud to say he died doing his part for his country."





Crawford Schofield

I die content, if I but
knew my sacrifice is not
in vain.

—Frank R. McCall.

Perhaps at different times of his life, Crawford Schofield had a desire to see the Alps, the Riviera, old Gothic cathedrals, and other fascinating features of European travel. It is difficult to say whether he would ever have had the opportunity to gratify such a desire. He was, however, determined to see America first. The grandeur of our mountains, the broad expanse of our prairies, our sunny vales, and our fertile fields had an irresistible fascination for him. He satisfied his love for sight seeing and adventure by traveling north and west through Michigan, Iowa, and to California, and south to the cotton fields of Georgia.

He was born in this city, June 17, 1890. He attended Fulton and Carpenter Schools and later worked for the Keller Crescent Printing Co., and at the St. George Hotel. In Detroit, Michigan, he was engaged in automobile work for a year. On January 11, 1917, he enlisted in the army. From Detroit he was sent to Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, where he was assigned to Battery B, Thirteenth Field Artillery. When America entered the war he was very impatient to be sent to France. During that summer he was sent to El Paso, Texas, and then to Ft. Bliss, Texas. For three weeks he served as guard on the Rio Grande. On July 18, 1917, the American soldiers had one of the many skirmishes with our neighbors south of the Rio Grande. During this episode he was shot in the shoulder, and was found dead on the following morning. It is supposed that his death is an example of Mexican treachery. His body was sent to Evansville, where he was buried on the family lot in Oak Hill Cemetery.



Edward Schwear

Do you know what I
marvel at most in the
world? It is the power-
lessness of material force.
Sooner or later the world
is conquered by the idea.

—King Albert's Book.

Edward Schwear was a victim of influenza, which imperiled the lives of many soldiers more than the military forces of the Hohenzollerns and Hapsburgs. He was born in Stendal, Pike County, Indiana, July 11, 1895. When he was twelve years old he moved to Lynnville, and two years later to Evansville. In this city he attended Delaware School. For several years he worked in a printing shop as a press feeder. In 1916 he went to Huntington, Indiana, where he was employed as a gear builder in a buggy factory.

He took his physical examination at Jasper, and on May 28, 1918, he left for Camp Taylor. A week later he was transferred to Camp Vail, N. J. Later during that summer he went to Camp Meade, Md. During the latter part of September, he fell a victim to influenza. He died October 9, 1918. On the eighteenth of that month his body arrived in Evansville. He was buried from St. Lucas Church, in Oak-Hill Cemetery. Rev. Schiek officiated at the funeral services.



Chester E. Schulz

That light we see is burn-
ing in my hall.
How far that little candle
throws his beams!
So shines a good deed in
a naughty world.

—Shakespeare.

The value of a man's life may be more truly estimated by the unconscious influence on his fellow men than by the record of his visible actions. A virtuous life radiates an atmosphere of goodness, and all who come in contact with such a life are made better thereby. That Chester E. Schulz led such a worthy life is illustrated by an incident which occurred on May 23, 1919. A soldier who was on sick leave to see his mother in Terre Haute happened to speak to a friend of Schulz. When the name of the Evansville hero was mentioned the unknown soldier exclaimed: "My God, he was my Sergeant!" In the conversation which ensued the soldier said: "I have never been the same man since I have known him." Then he went on to tell that since he had known Schulz his life had been reformed.

Chester E. Schulz was born October 6, 1892. He completed the Campbell School and graduated from Evansville High School in 1905. For a year he worked for the Keller-Crescent Company at the Princeton, Ind., branch. Later he entered the office of the Hercules Buggy Works, as an accountant, where he was employed for four years. He was secretary of the Jefferson Avenue Cumberland Presbyterian Sun-

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day School, a member of the choir, the Young Men's Bible Class, and the Basketball League.

He entered the service September 20, 1917. He went to Camp Taylor, where he was assigned to Co. K, 335th Infantry, 84th Division. He was appointed Corporal October 9, 1917. On April 17, 1918, he was promoted to the rank of Sergeant. Sergeant Schulz went to Camp Sherman June 7, 1918. On July 1, 1918, he underwent an operation for appendicitis. He was confined to the base hospital nearly two months, and on August 23, 1918, he went to Camp Mills. He sailed for overseas September 3, 1918.

On September 16, 1918, Sergeant Schulz landed at Liverpool, England. Two days later he was sent to Southampton. He crossed the English Channel September 20, 1918, and set foot on French soil at Le Havre, just one year from the day he entered the service of his country. Four days later he was billeted at Mussidan. On October 8, 1918, Sergeant Schulz was assigned to Co. K, 28th Infantry, First Division. Here he found three Evansville comrades—Sergeant C. A. Shofner, Sergeant Jack Greene, and Sergeant Miles Saunders.

Sergeant Schulz was under shell fire November 2, 1918. This was during the American drive from Sedan to Metz. His company met the first opposition when it was six kilometers from Sedan. While fighting on a circle of hills surrounding Sedan, Sergeant Schulz fell, November 7, 1918. He was buried in the American cemetery C (566), grave No. 3, Commune Chevages, Ardennes. He was later reburied in Grave No. 121, Section No. 3, Plot No. 3.

It was four months of anguish and suspense before the official confirmation of his death reached his parents. During this time his mother, Mrs. A. J. Schulz, President of the local chapter of National War Mothers of America, wrote her son weekly letters, hoping that he was alive somewhere in a hospital. Now the mother is resigned to the will of God and is glad to know her boy fought heroically and that in dying he did not die in vain.



Lee D.
Sly

In the dark night of
strife,
Men perish for their
dream of Liberty.
—Florence T. Holt.

Lee D. Sly feared that his wife, who was sickly, would prevent him from enlisting. At the same time he yearned to do his part in the war. Not disclosing his intentions, he asked his wife to go to Boonville to his parents, presumably to help them in canning work. While she was there, he left for Chicago to enlist in the service. A few days later, when she returned to Evansville, she found a bundle which contained his civilian clothes.

He was born in Spencer County, October 10, 1893. When his school days were over he came to Evansville at the age of sixteen, and began work at the Crescent Stove works. He was ambitious to learn the trade of the stove moulder. Later, when he had completed his period of preparation for his trade, he worked for the Advance Stove Company until he entered the service. On February 15, 1913, he married Miss Goldie May.

He entered the service September 15, 1917. His first training station was at Gettysburg, Pa. Later he was transferred to Camp Greene, Charlotte, N. C. The date of his sailing for France and the details of his military career and experiences across the sea, are unknown. He was killed in action, September 10, 1918, at the time when the A. E. F. were preparing for the first phase of the Meuse-Argonne offensive.



William Orville Steinbrook

I have an impelling desire
to understand her;
To know her and get near-
er to her—
This tired-faced woman
who is my mother.
—Alter Brody.

William Orville Steinbrook was a man who from early in life was thrown on his own resources, away from home, and deprived of the encouragement and strength which comes from a mother's love. He was born in Knight Township, Vanderburgh County, October 5, 1889. When he was a small child his mother placed him in a children's home in Elkhart, Ind., where he remained until he was a youth of about eighteen. For several years he followed a varied career as a farmer, gardener and dairyman. Part of that time he spent near Evansville. He then made his home with Mrs. Ida Simpson, and so much did he appreciate her maternal interests in him that he affectionately called her "mother." In the next seven years he again attempted farming, but during the greater part of this period he worked for the C. & E. I. Railroad Company, and at the Hercules Buggy Company.

On June 24, 1918, he entered the service. He was sent to Camp Sherman, where he was assigned to the 336th Infantry, Co. G. On October 9, 1918, he died of pneumonia. He was buried in Chillicothe, O.



Charles F.
Stoermer

Strike—till the last armed
foe expires.
Strike—for your altars
and your fires.
Strike—for the green
graves of your sires,
God—and your native
land!
—Fitz-Greene Halleck.

Who will ever forget the historical day, November 11, 1918? For several days before that, the victorious American soldiers were driving the Germans mercilessly. When the enemy was routed and driven to their knees supplicating for peace, an armistice was declared. The news flashed throughout America. The anxiety was at last over. Pandemonium reigned. The country went wild with celebration of victory. Soldiers marched in parades, greeted by happy tears and deafening cheers and applause. America, traditionally a peaceful nation, was once more preparing to practice the arts of peace.

It was on this historical day that Charles Frederick Stoermer gave his life for the world's cause. He was one of the last of the American heroes to sacrifice their lives for democracy. He was born in this city, June 15, 1892. He attended the Fulton Ave. public school until he was sixteen, and then learned the molder's trade. In June, 1914, he was admitted as a member of Union No. 51. About a year later he went to Cleveland, O., and again identified himself in organized labor by joining Union No. 27. In Cleveland he entered service, March 27, 1918. In Camp Sherman, his first place of training, he remained four

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weeks. He was then transferred to Camp Merritt, where he trained for three weeks before crossing the Atlantic. On June 27, 1918, he reached England, and a few days later he crossed the Channel to France. While in this country he was in Co. L, 329th Infantry, but in France he was transferred to Co. M, 102d Infantry, Twenty-sixth Division.

In a letter home he wrote that on August 26, 1918, he was getting ready to go to the front. He little realized the intensive fighting he was to experience in battle. In a letter written during the early part of November he said, "I have just returned after nine weeks spent at the front. We are now quartered in an old fort, and it is the first time we have had shelter over us for over nine weeks." However, he did not enjoy a long rest. He was soon called to the front, and on November 11, 1918, the day when the Armistice was signed, he was killed in action. He was buried November 13, 1918, at Suresnes (Seine) Paris, Cemetery No. 34, Grave No. 947. His grave is carefully marked with his name, rank and company, and was recorded by the Graves Registration Bureau of the A. E. F.

An article in the International Molders' Journal spoke of Stoermer as a good shopmate. While in Evansville he was a member of the Zion's Church, an active Sunday School worker, and had a host of friends. Among his associates he was known for his intense loyalty and patriotism. He expressed his confidence in America's power when he said, "The United States of America never was licked, and never will be licked."





Charles E. Straker

Ormuzd still fights with
Ahriman—the Prince
of Light with the
Power of Darkness.

He who will hear, to him
the clarions of the
battle call.

—Henry George.

Charles E. Straker was reared at the home of his grandfather, Rev. James E. Straker, who was formerly pastor of the Immanuel Presbyterian Church of the West Side. Later in life he was not only a faithful member of that church, but his early religious training and devout character suggested the clergy to him as a life career.

He was born August 1, 1890, at Marissa, Ill. He received his education at the Centennial School, where he went until he was thirteen. When he left school he obtained employment at the Globe-Bosse-World Furniture Factory. Here he worked continuously for nine years. During this time he was a member of the Immanuel Presbyterian Church and the Woodmen of the World. In 1913 he went to Anterio, Cal., where he worked for the Hot Point Electrical Co. His religious nature induced him to attend a Bible institution at Los Angeles. It was his goal to enter the ministry.

To help win the war he tried to enlist at San Diego, April 18, 1918; but he was rejected because of flat feet. After his rejection he worked for a construction company at Camp Lewis. From Camp Lewis he went to Camp Funston in Kansas, and succeeded in entering the

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service with the 314th Engineer Train, 89th Division.* At Camp Funston he remained but one day, and on May 26, 1918, he was sent east to Camp Mills where he stayed for two days and left for France.

The letters he sent home were always cheerful, and contained no intimation of danger. However, after four months of service, Charles E. Straker made the supreme sacrifice while on duty September 24, 1918. While at Boulliouville, France an enemy shell struck the motor truck he was on. The missile killed him instantly, and caused the death of his partner who was driving the truck. As this death was the first that the train had suffered up to that time, his comrades paid him a special tribute. The St. Amiens Graves Registration Service surveyed a plot of land before the train left. In this cemetery his body was laid to rest at Boulliouville, Meurthe-et-Moselle, France.

* This Division was in France under Major-General Joseph T. Dickman in command of the Third Corps.





John Boswell Torian

O, to go out and die for
an idea again—
—Concord Lincoln.

John Boswell Torian was the second Evansville sailor to die of the influenza. He was born March 3, 1892, in Evansville. His education in this city was completed when he graduated from the local high school. He attended Wabash College, and was a member of the class of 1914. His popularity gained him admission in the Beta Theta Pi Fraternity in college. In this city he belonged to the Crescent Club, Country Club, and the St. Paul's Episcopal Church. In May, 1918, he volunteered in the navy and was sent to the Great Lakes Training Station. He was later transferred to Hampton Roads, Va. Here he contracted the influenza which developed double pneumonia. His mother and brother, Garnett, went to his bedside, but could not save him. Death came October 2, 1918.

The Evansville Courier said of this optimistic, versatile volunteer: "'Jack' Torian was one of the city's most popular young men. Intelligent and quick witted, he was the life of social gatherings and his keenness and astuteness won for him an enviable place in business centers. He was secretary and traveling salesman for the Torian & Barbour Hat Company. His cheerful, sunny disposition won for him a wide acquaintance. It is safe to say that 'Jack' was never seen without a smile. In his death the city loses one of its most promising young men."



August Carl Turpen

Leaps again the flame
that smoldered deep
within the people's
soul,
And for Freedom that's
endangered, heroes
pay a hero's toll.
—Clelland J. Ball.

August Carl Turpen did not live to fight across the sea, but during his period of training and to the last moment of his life he was convinced that "On our faithful, chivalrous endeavor victory's full-orbed sun at last shall glow." He was born December 13, 1891, in Gibson County, Indiana. He attended school in that county, and when he reached the age of sixteen he came to Evansville. Here he was a plasterer and belonged to the Plasterers' Union, Local No. 27. On December 10, 1908, he married Miss Mary Laswell of this city.

He entered the U. S. service April 29, 1918, and was sent to Camp Taylor, Ky. For a short time he served in the 23d Co., 159th Depot Brigade. Then he was transferred to Battalion A, 68th Field Artillery, West Point, Ky. When he contracted the influenza he was sent to the Base Hospital at Camp Taylor. Pneumonia developed. For a week before his death, his mother and sister, Minnie, and brother, Downey, were at his bedside to comfort him in his last hours. The end came at six o'clock, October 12, 1918. Two days later his body arrived in Evansville, and was laid to rest in Oak Hill Cemetery with military honors.



Douglas Viele

'Tis not what man does,
which exalts him, but
what he would do.

—Browning.

Douglas Viele, the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward N. Viele, did not have the opportunity to serve on the battlefields of France, but, with his noble character, intrepid courage, and devoted loyalty, is there any doubt that he would have reflected glory, both on himself and his community? He was born April 21, 1891, of one of the oldest families in Evansville. Reared in a home of culture, Douglas Viele had a splendid education. After attending the local high school, he entered Holderness School, Plymouth, New Hampshire, in 1908; the year following, he was graduated from the Princeton Preparatory School in Princeton, New Jersey. He then entered Purdue University and in 1914 he graduated with honors. After an European tour, he returned to Evansville, Indiana, and was associated with his father in the wholesale brokerage business.

His pleasing personality and lovable disposition gained him many friends. As a student, he became a member of the Phi Delta Theta Fraternity. He was a member of the St. Paul's Episcopal Church, and also a member of the Country and Crescent Clubs.

Throughout his life he cherished the ambition of aiding his coun-

try. He wanted to be a soldier. While in Purdue University, he was First Lieutenant, and later, made Captain of the Purdue Cadets. He held this rank for two years. His military training gained him admission to the Scabbard and Blade, an organization composed of men holding commissions in the cadet corps of various colleges and universities in the country. In 1915 he attended the training camp at Fort Sheridan; in 1916 he also attended the famous military training camp in Plattsburg, N. Y. He was the only local man taking that course.

When America entered the war, Douglas Viele was one of the first to offer his services to his country. Before going to the training camp, he helped drill the Evansville Service Corps. He entered the officers' reserve camp at Fort Benjamin Harrison, and would have received a commission as Captain. He was taken ill early in the morning while in line waiting for military inspection, and then asked permission to go to his barracks. Two hours later he was found unconscious by his college room-mate, Carter Logan. After a week's illness of Cerebro Spinal Meningitis, he died in the Camp Hospital at Fort Benjamin Harrison.

Douglas Viele was buried with full military honors. A firing squad of nine men was sent from Fort Harrison to accompany the body to Evansville. The funeral was held in St. Paul's Episcopal Church; the burial followed in Oak Hill Cemetery, where the squad fired the last volley and taps were sounded over the flag-draped casket.

The following worthy tribute to this splendid soldier was given at the funeral services by Rev. A. L. Murray:

"To lay down one's life for others is enough in itself to immortalize a man; but when this young man laid down his life for his country, he gave a magnificent physique, a clean and trained mind, and a manly religious spirit, a spirit that was the esteem and affection of his comrades, who discovered him to be the whitest kind of a man. With a true soldier's spirit of uncomplaining devotion, he made rapid advancement. He was born to lead. We expected him to receive further orders of advancement, and he has, but not in the way his friends expected. God accepted his self-offering and called him to a higher service and commissioned him for a ministry whereby the good work begun in him will continue. He has been privileged to make the great adventure.

To be worthy of fellowship with those who by consecration to

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the world's great cause give themselves thus willingly, we must ourselves be heroes, and at this hour strike the glory of the passing of a man who has not failed to interpret life with a splendid sense of God and a faithful service to human need."

Douglas Viele was the first Evansville soldier who died while in service. On Decoration Day of 1919, his memory was honored by an impressive ceremony, and a fitting memorial arranged by the Board of the Rathbone Memorial Home. Prominent citizens of Evansville, and several of his comrades in arms, participated in the dedication of a bronze memorial tablet. The inscription on the tablet reads: "To the Memory of Douglas Viele, the First Evansville Soldier who Died in the Service of His Country in the Great War, July 7th, 1917—born April 21st, 1891."



This tablet marks the Victory Oak Tree on the lawn of the Rathbone Memorial Home.



Carl Frederick Vogel

Who fought for Freedom
not glory; made war,
that war might cease.
—Richard Watson
Gilder.

Carl F. Vogel was born in Evansville, September 5, 1893. He attended the Wolf School No. 5 on Upper Mt. Vernon Road. When he was eighteen he went to Florida, where he engaged in the real estate business and managed a fruit farm. In Florida he was a member of the Woodmen of America. In this city he belonged to the Evangelical Church on New Harmony Road.

In the summer of 1917 he returned to Evansville, and left for service October 22, of that year. At Camp Taylor he was assigned to Co. I, 335th Infantry. He visited his home for Christmas. When he returned to duty he was transferred to Camp Sevier, S. C., Co. B, 113th Machine Gun Battalion. During the following spring he went to Camp Mills, Long Island, N. Y., and then crossed the Atlantic for France. Vogel met his death on that memorable day, September 29, 1918, when the Hindenburg Line was at last destroyed. He was killed in action near the St. Quentin Canal, and was buried at Hesbecourt Cemetery near Reisel, France, southwest of Cambrai, Row 1, Grave 18. Later he was disinterred and reburied in Grave No. 83, Row 4, Plot H, American Cemetery No. 636, Bony, Aisne.

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His valor was recognized, his sacrifice appreciated, and his memory was honored at Lake Worth, Fla., where the Post of American Legion was named after Carl F. Vogel.

The following tribute to his memory was paid by his sister-in-law Mrs. P. O. Vogel:

IN MEMORY OF CARL F. VOGEL .

(Killed in Action in France)

September 29, 1918

Our loved one now has left us,
Gone to join the realms above
In the land where there is music,
In the land where there is love.

There will be no fighting yonder,
In that land so far away,
But hand in hand they wander,
Till the day of Judgment Day.

He was a brave, young soldier,
Brave as any you've seen;
Yes, and an honest soldier,
Both soul and body were clean.

He was every inch the soldier
That Uncle Sam took him to be;
He fought for truth and freedom,
He fought for liberty.

One by one our loved ones leave us
For that land of setting sun;
Their battles of life are over
And ours have just begun.

Now that he has gone and left us,
And his face we cannot see,
We must battle along together
Into Eternity.

Sunset and evening star
And one clear call for me,
And may there be no moaning of the bar
When I put out to sea.

—Mrs. P. O. Vogel.



Charles Waddle

It breaks his heart that
kings must murder still,
That all his hours of tra-
vail here for men seem
yet in vain.

—Vachel Lindsay.

The life of Charles Waddle indicates that in a symposium of American ideals, his first choice would have been: "To be of service to one's fellows."

He was born September 29, 1895 in Dubois County, Indiana. His education did not include training in higher institutions, but he was well informed. When his school days were over, he spent much of his time doing hospital work. For ten months he was employed in this capacity at Woodmere. He married Miss Crabtree, February 5, 1918.

On September 10, 1918, he entered the service, and was sent to Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill. Not long after he arrived at this camp, he contracted the Spanish Influenza. After an illness of about three weeks he died October 1, 1918. His body was brought to Evansville, and laid to rest in Locust Hill Cemetery.



John Webster

Unbounded courage and
compassion joined
Tempering each other in
the victorious mind,
Alternately proclaim him
good and great,
And make the hero and
the man complete.
—Joseph Addison.

The Spanish Influenza proved more dangerous to John Webster than the great variety of Hun missiles, which he escaped on the battle field.

He was born December 9, 1889, in Evansville. His education was received at the Centennial School, and in the local high school which, however, he did not complete. While he was still in school he worked in a tin shop in the evening and on Saturday. When he left school he was a sheet metal worker, but he attended night school to learn pattern making.

The day of his enlistment was February 28, 1918. He remained but two days at Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., where he was in the Medical Corps. Then he was transferred to Columbus, S. C. On May 20, 1918, he left for France and on Decoration Day he landed at Brest. The exposure to inclement weather lowered his power of resistance so that he was afflicted with the Spanish Influenza. He died November 3, 1918.

A letter which appeared in the Evansville Courier, January 22, 1919, tells of the experiences of John Webster and several other Evansville soldiers. The letter follows:

"E-Town Gang" In Germany.

"A 'gang' of seven Evansville boys in Pfaffendorf, Germany, write to the Courier under the date of Jan. 28, as follows:

"Here on the banks of the Rhine in a little town just across the river from the city of Coblenz, are seven boys from old E-town. We enlisted at the same time and were sent to Fort Oglethorpe and later transferred to Camp Jackson, S. C. Here we are made a party of the First Corps Artillery Park, the first organization of its kind in the U. S. Army. It is composed of six truck companies of one hundred and fifty men each, a depot company of three hundred and five men (the biggest company in the army) an ordnance company of fifty-seven skilled mechanics, a headquarters company of forty-eight men and a medical detachment of nineteen men. After a little over two months' strenuous training we moved to Camp Merritt, N. J. Here we received our first overseas equipment and on May 22, sailed on the Great Northern. After a dandy trip, not even getting a peep at a sub, we landed in Brest, France, on Decoration Day. We hiked through the city out to the old prison camp of Napoleon Bonaparte. In this delightful (?) camp we spent almost a week and then were loaded in the "quarante hommes or huit chevaux" cars and the following day were pulled into St. Nazaire.

"Our home here was a French rest camp but while we were resting we were taught the art of unloading ships. But we only had five days of this and were again ordered to move, this time on fourth class coaches. This was a four-day ride through the most beautiful part of France.

"We went into the Toul sector where everything was quiet. Then came our gas masks and gas mask drills day after day. In this sector we received our first pay overseas and celebrated our Fourth of July.

"On July 13 we left for the Chateau-Thierry front and prepared for action. Having about 300 trucks we were ready to start handling ammunition as we found out that would be our part in the great war. On July 14 we passed through Paris and saw the city decorated up for Bastille Day. The next day we got into La Ferte and started right into action. Then the great drive started on the Marne and then the big show was on. Our trucks hauled ammunition day and night and our Depot company opened several dumps between the heavy and light artillery. We, the medical detachment, were sta-

tioned at different places and opened infirmaries and first aid stations. Our ammunition dumps were under shell fire at all times and Fritz tried his best to get us time after time with his aeroplanes. We passed through the city of Chateau-Thierry while the dead were lying in the streets everywhere. It was a sight we shall never forget. We had dumps at Bezu, St. Germain, Epied, Epaun-Bizu, Belleau Wood, Fere-en-Tardenois and up as far as Fismes on the Vesle river.

"We came through this drive with very few casualties and considered ourselves very lucky. On September 10 we were called out and all expected a good rest. We were loaded onto our trucks and for two days and nights rode through a pouring rain. The end of our trip found us in a woods near the city of Verdun with mud up to our knees. After a few days' rest and an attempt to rid ourselves of our numerous cooties, we started once more hauling ammunition.

"We had a chance to see the city of Verdun and see some of the work of the Huns. On September 25, the real American drive started in the Argonne-Meuse sector. We had our ammunition dumps at the town of Germanville. With several hundred French 75's and 6-inch guns we put on one of the best barrages ever heard of.

"Fritz came back at us with an awful gas attack but did very little damage. Then in two days our trucks were crawling over the roads our engineers were building over what had been 'no-man's land' for four years. We mover our dumps up through Esnes, Mallancourt, Cuisy, Sept, Serges and up along the Meuse river to Dun-Sun-Meuse. In this drive we had quite a few casualties and while we had our dump in the valley near Cuisy our dump was shelled day and night and they came near putting it off the map several times. Then just as the drive was at its height, one of the fellows from E-town, John Webster, after dodging shells and bombs for months, took the 'flu' and several days later died and is resting in a little American cemetery in a quiet little town behind the lines.

"As a reward for our good work we were made a part of the Army of Occupation. On December 14, we crossed the Rhine at Coblenz, being the first whole unit to cross that river. We now have passed to Coblenz, and have seen about all there is to be seen. The Y. M. C. A. has taken over the Festhalle in Coblenz and have good shows and dances almost every night. Last night we had the pleasure of seeing Miss Gould and she sure made us think of the good old U. S. A. The big question here is, 'When do we get home?'

"But all the real fighting divisions are here, including 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 26, 32, 42, 89 and 90, so you may know we will make some excitement when we do get home. Here's hoping it won't be long.

"We get our Couriers regularly, but a little late. We sure enjoy every line of them.

"JOHN E. SITZMAN, LOUIS R. BOHRER, EDWARD J. MENTZEL, O. VERNON WELDEN, FRED A. HEEGER, E. W. JANDEBEUR, AND A. S. MOUTICHKA."

James W. Mellon, first sergeant of the Medical Detachment, writing to John Webster's mother from Pfaffendorf, Germany, May 11, 1919, describes his courageous service, and good influence on all who came in contact with him. "John was a good comrade and soldier," the letter said, "and although I know you can but feel a deep sense of loss; yet, you can be proud your son never failed in his ideals, and met the supreme test in the true spirit of a soldier, faithful to the last.

"The influence of his life upon the lives of his comrades will always live, and there will always be a tender spot in the heart of all of us who were privileged to serve beside him. We can be consoled in the thought that his life has not been lived in vain, and look forward to that day when comes that happy reunion in that fairer world where there are no wars, but eternal peace and happiness."





William A. Wells

For though from out our
 bourne of
 Time and place
 The flood may bear me
 far,
 I hope to see my Pilot
 face to face
 When I have crossed the
 bar.

—Alfred Tennyson.

"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 same way. There has been no discrimination." This was the appeal President Wilson made to Congress to declare war against brutality of Prussian militarism.

William A. Wells heard this appeal to American humanitarianism. He heard the agonizing cries of the helpless victims of the *Arabic*, *Laconia* and *Lusitania*, calling for justice. On that historic day he entered the navy to vindicate the rights of the world against the German submarine policy.

William A. Wells was born August 13, 1892. He completed the eighth grade at the Carpenter School in 1907, and attended the Evansville High School for a year and a half. When he left school he worked for three years in the E. & T. H. Auditing department. When the office was moved to Chicago he was employed as a reporter for the *Evansville Courier*. He later worked for several years at the Hercules Buggy Company.

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He went to Detroit, Michigan, and there joined the navy, April 2, 1917. A week later he went to Philadelphia, where he was assigned to U. S. S. Iowa, April 12, 1917. His first promotion came on June 2, 1917, when he was made assistant coxwain. On June 22, he was made coxwain.

While performing his duty death came suddenly to William A. Wells. On January 30, 1918, he was a member of an eight-inch turret crew on the vessel. After the usual morning drill period he walked over to the outboard side of the turret. He accidentally lost his balance or slipped, and fell overboard. The weather was cold and stormy, and he was bundled up in winter clothing. Two of his shipmates risked their lives to rescue him but failed. Life buoys were immediately lowered. They came within a close distance of him, but for some reason he did not succeed in availing himself of the aid given him. Two boats went to his rescue, but could not reach him. His body has never been recovered.

As a tribute to his memory, a savings society at the Carpenter School was named after him. He was a member of the White Oak Camp, Woodmen of the World, and St. John's Evangelical Church.





Emmit
White

Out of the west into the
storm-cloud glowing a bi-
plane wings her flight.

—Gregg Goddard.

Now that the united strength of the Allies and America have won a victory over a military machine which was constantly augmented and perfected for over a generation, it is futile to decide which branch of the army made the greatest contribution to that victory. However, many remember that when the great hordes of the Huns threatened the world, we placed our hopes on the aeroplanes, "the eyes of the army," and Emmit White contributed his share in procuring the material for the aeroplanes.

He was born October 26, 1886, in Caseyville, Ky. When he was in the second grade the family moved to Leavenworth, Ind. He graduated from the public school, and later worked and managed a farm near Cypress until 1910. At that time he went to Carthage, Missouri, where he worked in a coal mine until he entered the service.

In 1908 he wanted to enter the army, but was rejected because of his small stature. For this reason, when war was declared he had to go into limited service. He entered the service from Carthage, February 18, 1918, and was assigned to the Seventh Aeroplane Production Squad, at Vancouver Barracks, Washington. His work was to cut spruce trees for the manufacturing of aeroplanes. On Christmas of 1918 he had charge of the quarters, soon after that he contracted pneumonia, and died on January 6, 1919. His body was brought to Evansville on January 11, 1919, and now rests in the cemetery on Upper Mt. Vernon Road, near Redbank Station.



Donald Williamson

He has saved the life he
spent,
Death has struck too late.
—Amelia J. Burr.

Before the war there were many who regarded military service as an unpromising career. America did not realize that before many years the best blood of the country would commingle regardless of intellectual achievement or social prestige. Donald Williamson entered military service before the war opened in Europe. He did not believe in the life of ease. He responded to the spirit of the great American patriot, Roosevelt who said to the nation: "Above all, let us shrink from no strife, moral or physical, within or without the nation, provided we are certain the strife is justified."

Donald Williamson was born in Buffaloville, in Spencer County, Indiana, September 29, 1891. He went to Columbia School and attended the Junior High School. From the time he was sixteen years of age, he worked for the Southern Stove Works, as a stove mounter until he was twenty-one. During this period he joined the ranks of organized labor by becoming a member of the union. While in Evansville he was also a member of the Central M. E. Church, and Woodmen of the World lodge.

On December 21, 1913, he left civilian life to join the 14th Cavalry, Troop M. He was sent to Texas to serve on the Mexican border. For five years he served at Ft. Sam Houston, El Paso, and San Antonio. Towards the end of November 1918 he was afflicted with the Spanish Influenza, which developed into pneumonia. He died December 2, 1918, after being sick for six days. His body was brought to Evansville, and was laid to rest in Oak Hill Cemetery.



Elijah W.
Worsham

Who died as firm as Spar-
ta's king,
Because his soul was
great.

—Sir Francis Hastings.

Manifesting the same optimism and valor, which he learned on the athletic field while still a school boy, Captain Elijah Worsham met the supreme crisis of his life in a spirit most becoming to a soldier of democracy.

He was born December 14, 1886. He went through Campbell School. After graduating from the high school in 1904, he continued his education in Purdue University. In 1910 he went to Alaska on a business trip, and later went to Seattle, Wash., where he was a member of the brokerage firm of Worsham & Vivian. His congenial personality made him a leader. He was captain of the football team when he was in Purdue. He was president of the northwest province of Phi Delta Theta Fraternity at Seattle. He was also active in the Boat Club and Swimming Club of that city.

Captain Worsham received valuable training for the great war on the Mexican border in 1912, where he was First Lieutenant of a machine gun company. He enlisted for the world war in April, 1917, and received his training at the American Lake, Washington, Camp

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Lewis. In June, 1917, he was made First Lieutenant of a machine gun company.

In a letter from Captain Ray W. Hays, M. G. Co. 326th Infantry, sent from Oostletern, Belgium, to W. R. Heilman, of this city, a graphic description is given of the battle in which Captain Worsham received his fatal wound. The letter also shows the admiration and love of officers and men for their brave Captain. The letter follows:

“Oostletern, Belgium.

“Mr. W. R. Heilman,

“Evansville, Ind.

“Dear Sir: Your letter to the commanding officer, 326th Infantry, concerning Captain Worsham, has been referred to me.

“While Captain Worsham was in command of the machine gun company, I was one of his officers. Since his death I have had the honor of commanding his company, and it is his company, known universally as Captain Worsham's company, and not the machine gun company. Inspired by his ideals and teaching, I am trying to run the company as he did, but no one can take his place.

“We first went over the top at Rendevous de Chasse and the first day advanced about ten kilometers. We met with stiff resistance at Ejenonville the next morning, and it was largely due to the Captain's courage, tactics and machine gun company that our division held out, while divisions on our flank were forced back.

“During the two days of fierce fighting we advanced some eight kilometers, until, on the 29th, we were held up. A small town, by the name Gesnes, seemed to be the point of resistance, and about 3 o'clock in the afternoon of September 29 the battalion to which we were attached was ordered to take the town. The magnificent manner in which it was charged and taken will never be forgotten by the surviving participants. Led by our Captain, we followed the assault wave, and, under his direction, mounted our guns on a ridge commanding the town, where we could use direct fire over the heads of our own troops.

“We had some wonderful targets, but were subject to direct observed artillery fire. front and flank, the flank organizations having failed to gain their objective.

“After getting my guns in action, I found the Captain firing a machine gun, the crew of which had become casualties. Under the cover of the gun he was firing and three others from my platoon, I

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removed the remainder of the guns forward to escape the heavy enemy barrage.

"Then I rejoined the Captain. Shortly he gave the order to cease firing, our troops having advanced so far that it was dangerous to continue to fire over their heads.

"We continued to observe, waiting for dusk to advance. I left the Captain to give orders to one of my gun crews. When I found him a few moments later he was dead, shot with a rifle bullet. He had started forward, field glass in one hand, rifle with fixed bayonet in the other.

"We advanced with leaden hearts and heavy feet to help reorganize and consolidate the line for the night, because that is what he would have had us do. It was two or three days before the body was recovered and laid to rest in a grassy meadow in the Forest of Argonne, beside that of one of his Lieutenants, who gave his life the same day.

"He was your dear friend, you say. To us he was more—peerless leader, boon companion, comrade, instructor and friend. We mourn his loss in a way that words cannot express. His men and officers loved him as he in his whole-hearted way loved them. The fateful German bullet cost the army a valiant leader and officer, a true soldier in every sense; robbed the government of a valuable citizen, and deprived all who were privileged to know him in the future society of a beloved friend and always cheerful companion.

"Pardon me, sir, for so much detail about an action that I was in, but I loved and admired the 'Old Skipper,' as he will always be to us, that it is a relief to talk to one who, likewise, knew and loved him. I dream of him by night and think of him by day, and always, in my plans for his company, I wonder if he would approve of my actions were he here. Most of my military education, all my machine gun experience, was received from him, and perhaps his invisible hand is still guiding me in my effort to take his company home as he would have taken it.

Even your high regard for Lige Worsham, the citizen, would have been increased had you known the Captain E. W. Worsham that I knew and served under. He understood men and by his own high ideals brought out the best in them. I truly sympathize with you in the loss of a friend,

"Sincerely yours,

"CAPT. RAY W. HAYS,
"M. G. Co., 326 Inf., A. E. F."

CHAPTER II

Honor Roll

Every one of you won the war —
You and you and you —
Each one knowing what it was for
And what his job to do.

— Edith Wharton

On April 6, 1917, when the United States declared war, our army consisted of 190,000 men dispersed in small detachments throughout the country and among our colonial dependencies. The nation realized that mobilization in a country which by tradition is not militaristic, would be no small task. The transformation from a peace-loving people, to a belligerent was begun after Congress passed "an act authorizing the President temporarily to increase the military establishment of the United States," May 18, 1917. On that day the President said: "The whole nation must be a team in which each man shall play the part for which he is best fitted. To this end Congress has provided that the nation shall be organized for war by selection. Each man shall be classified for service in the place to which it shall best serve the general good to call him. . . . It is in no sense a conscription of the unwilling, it is rather a selection from a nation which has volunteered in mass."

From June 5, 1917, to August 24, 1918, 10,481,000 men between the age of twenty-one and thirty years responded at the registration boards throughout the country. When the age limit was extended to include men from eighteen to forty-five, America's registered man power for the war rose to 23,709,000. On May 22, General Crowder, who had been Judge-Advocate, was given the title of Provost Marshal General, and began the task of organizing the recruiting operations.

In his annual report of 1918 Secretary of War Baker said:

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"It is a notable tribute to the country's enthusiastic support of the war program that, in spite of previous opposition to the principle of conscription, within a few months after the selective service law was passed the status of the drafted soldier was fully as honorable in the eyes of his associates and the country at large, as that of the enlisted man. It is pertinent to note in this connection that a record of desertions* from the Army shows that the total number was much lower than in any of our previous wars, and of these a considerably smaller percentage occurred among drafted men than among those who were recruited through other sources."

The American military forces included professional soldiers, those who enlisted voluntarily for the war, and the men from the compulsory draft. The barriers separating these three armies from one another were gradually broken down. The man who volunteered had the principal object in mind to reach the battlefields of France by the shortest way. As the war spirit developed this purpose was in the minds of all classes in the military service. Accordingly, "On August 7, 1918, the distinguishing appellations 'Regular Army,' 'Reserve Corps,' 'National Guard' and 'National Army' were ordered discontinued, and the military force of the Nation were consolidated into the **'United States Army'**."

In May 1917 the War Department faced the serious problem of officering the vast army which was called to service. The War Department decided to offer an intensive training course for three months in camps modeled after the Plattsburg plan developed by General Leonard Wood.

Secretary of War Baker said in his official report: "In August, 1917, a total of 27,341 candidates were graduated from the first series of these officers' training camps, a number sufficient to meet the immediate needs of the Army. A second series was held during September, October, and November, and a third series from January to April, 1918. The first two series were essentially civilian in character, and, because of the need for officers of all grades, commissions were granted up to the grade of colonel. The third series, however, drew 90 per cent. of its candidates from the enlisted men of the Army, and the other 10 per cent. from civilians of draft age who had received military training at recognized educational institutions. The candidates in the third series were, upon satisfactory completion of the course, listed as eligible for appointment as second lieutenants and

* 2.04 per cent. desertions during the war.

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in a few weeks after graduation were commissioned and assigned to duty. . . . It is a source of deep satisfaction to me that the officers' training schools have been so successful. Thousands of our young business men, leaving positions of responsibility and profit, dropped their personal affairs and devoted themselves wholeheartedly to the new business of war. Thanks to a peculiarly close and cordial cooperation between the Regular Army officers and this mass of civilian material, the results have exceeded our warmest hopes."

The commissions granted through the first three series of Officers' Training Camps were distributed as follows:

Rank	Infantry	Cavalry	F. A.	C. A. C.	Eng.	Q. M.	Statistics	Ord.	Sig.	Total
Colonel	2									2
Lieutenant Col . .	1									1
Major	185	18	37	1	50				1	294
Captain	3,379	251	849	329	419			147	55	5,429
First Lieutenant . .	7,665	258	2,128	575	747		75	407	519	12,374
Second Lieut. . . .	23,346	1,371	8,540	1,158	750	3,067	77	211	687	39,207
Total	34,578	1,898	11,554	2,063	1,966	3,067	152	767	1,262	57,307

It now remained for the War Department to train the civilians into an effective fighting force. A statistical summary of the war, compiled by Leonard P. Ayres, Chief of the Statistics Branch of the General Staff stated: "To carry forward the training program, shelter was constructed in a few months for 1,800,000 men. For the National Guard and National Army divisions, 16 camps and 16 cantonments were built. National Guard units being organized rapidly during the summer of 1917 were put under canvas in camps throughout the South. The cantonments were largely in the North for the National Army called in the fall of 1917."

Military life was novel to the American citizen. The camps presented many problems of social life which the civilian had not faced before. Secretary Baker described the activities carried on in the training camps:

"The Commission on Training Camp Activities was created in April, 1917, by the Secretary of War to advise him on all matters relating to the morale of the troops. Cut off from home, family, friends, clubs, churches, the hundred thousands of men who poured into the country's camps required something besides the routine of military

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training if they were to be kept healthy mentally and spiritually. It became the task of the Commission to foster in the camps a new social world. This was done through its own agents and through the agents of the affiliated organizations over which it had supervision. It provided club life, it organized athletics, it furnished recreation through theatres and mass singing, it provided educational facilities, it furnished opportunity for religious services to be held, it went into the communities outside the camps and reorganized their facilities for offering hospitality to the soldiers. While it provided these advantages to the soldier, it also sought to protect him from vicious influences by a systematic campaign of education against venereal disease and by strict enforcement of laws against liquor selling and prostitution. The effort was to furnish for the men an environment not only clean and wholesome, but actually inspiring—to make them fit and eager to fight for democracy.

“While much of this work has been carried on by the Commission itself through Government appropriations, a great deal of it has been made possible by private organizations which have worked under the supervision of the commission. These organizations, the Young Men’s Christian Association, the Young Women’s Christian Association, the National Catholic War Council (Knights of Columbus), the War Camp Community Service, the American Library Association, the Jewish Welfare Board, and the Salvation Army, have been enormously effective in maintaining the morale of our troops at home and overseas and the value of their services is gratefully acknowledged.”

The story of raising, officering, and training so vast an army is the story of Evansville, as well as of the entire nation. Because of their geographical proximity Camp Sherman and Camp Taylor were the training stations for many of the Evansville soldiers, although local boys were to be found in training in all parts of the United States. The heroism of these men may not be pictured in detail, but it should in nowise be underestimated. Away from home, many of them fought successfully the influenza epidemic in America and abroad. Some of the Evansville heroes fought to a victorious conclusion many battles* against the enemy on the various European fronts.

* The statistical summary of the war with Germany, prepared by Colonel Leonard P. Ayres, Chief of the Statistics Branch of the General Staff, gives the following major operations of the American forces in Europe :

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Modern warfare has been so mechanized that it presents few opportunities for individual glamorous ostentation. No longer does the brave knight, clad in shining helmet and bright armor, gallop to the fray on a prancing steed. Nor do we often hear of spectacular exploits on the field of battle like "Pickett's Charge" or "The Charge of the Light Brigade". Modern warfare presents the prosaic aspects of a bloody shambles. Nevertheless, the recent war has recorded deeds of heroism as great as any of the past achievements which have been exalted either because of a certain degree of historical reverence or the facile pen of the imaginative litterateur. Many a gas wound or amputated limb of an Evansville soldier bears witness to the part the men played, whose names are blazoned in the hearts of the community, and on the Honor Roll of its war history.



*	OPERATION	Approximate Number of Americans engaged
	Noyon-Monidier, June 9 to 15.....	27,000
	Champagne-Marne, July 15 to 18.....	85,000
	Allied Offensives, July 18 to November 11:	
	Aisne-Marne, July 18 to August 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
	West Front—Campaign of 1917:	
	Cambrai, November 20 to December 4.....	
	West Front—Campaign of 1918:	
	German offensives, March 21 to July 18—	
	Somme, March 21 to April 6.....	2,200
	Lys, April 9 to 27.....	500
	Aisne, May 27 to June 5.....	27,500

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A

- Abernathy, Moody
 Able, Arthur, 1021 W. Indiana
 Abrahamsen, Henry, 1823 S. Governor
 Abshier, Harold D.
 Ackerman, Crafton, 710 Harriet
 Adams, David, 1921 E. Missouri
 Adams, Kurt, 310 W. Maryland
 Adams, Nat T., 2805 E. Virginia
 Adams, Otto, 810 E. Missouri
 Adamson, Arthur A., 1023 W. Columbia
 Adamson, Jessie, 1411 E. Franklin
 Adamson, Leroy, 419 Sixth Ave.
 Adcock, Otho
 Adcock, Robert L., Cypress, Ind., R. R. No. 1
 Adcox, George H.
 Adler, Edw. A., R. R. No. 5
 Adler, John, R. R. No. 5
 Adler, Louis, 205 Grant
 Adler, Lyman, 502 Parrett
 Ahl, Henry
 Aichle, Fred, R. R. No. 6, Box 72
 Aichle, Wm., R. R. No. 6, Box 72
 Aiken, Haynie, 552 Taylor Ave.
 Akin, Louis, 200 Washington Ave.
 Albecker, Sylvester, 517 S. Third
 Aldredge Oscar E., 708 Lemcke Avenue.
 Aleon, Edw., 1610 E. Iowa
 Alexander, Bert, 406 Parrett
 Alexander, Carl, 1807 E. Virginia
 Alexander, Earl, 1807 E. Virginia
 Alexander, Horace, 309 Grant
 Alexander, Thomas, 211 Mulberry
 Allen, Chas., 1002 Chestnut
 Allen, Clyde, 100 Fountain Ave.
 Allen, Gratz, 2232 S. Governor
 Allen, Walter, 606½ Eighth
 Allen, Walter, 16 S. Eighth
 Allgood, Raymond, 2522 Walnut
 Allis, Louis
 Allison, Henry, R. R. No. 7, Box 87
 Alspaugh, Chas., 813 W. Pennsylvania
 Althaus, Wm. A., R. R. No. 7, Wimberg Ave., Box 98
 Alvey, Elbert, 427 Mulberry
 Alvey, Orville, 427 Mulberry
 Alvey, Robert
 Alvey, Wm. J.
 Alvey, Willie, 101 Harlan Ave.
 Aman, Clem, 910 W. Michigan
 Ambrose, Herman, 11 S. Garvin
 Ambrose, Morris, 119 E. Indiana
 Ambrose, Wm., 11 S. Garvin
 Amiet, Claude
 Anchelevich, Irvin, 319 Mulberry
 Ancker, Clinton J., 513 S. Seventh
 Anderson, A. E.
 Anderson, Alfred N., R. R. A, Box 40
 Anderson, Chas., care Evansville Press
 Anderson, Edw. R., 511 Edgar
 Anderson, Harry, 710 Ingle
 Anderson, Homer, 206 Third Ave.
 Anderson, John, 1001 W. Ohio
 Anderson, Roy, 804 Blackford Ave.
 Anderson, Ted Berger, 402 Madison Ave.
 Angel, Francis, 1621 Walnut
 Angel, John L., 102 Evans Ave.
 Angel, Wm. Mathias, R. R. A
 Angel, Willard, R. R. 3, Newburgh
 Angermeier, Edwin A., 106 Jefferson Ave.
 Annis, Everett, 718 Locust
 Anslinger, Albert Frank, 1003 E. Oregon
 Anslinger, Henry F., 304 Harriet
 Anson, Claud, 921 E. Illinois.
 Anson, Harry, 921 E. Illinois
 Anstett, Frank, 425 W. Maryland
 Antey, Carl, 511 Wabash Ave.
 App, Jacob
 Appell, Henry, 1500 Olive
 Arhelger, Geo. Henry, R. R. 8, Box 317
 Armstrong, Dorris W., 515 Monroe Ave.
 Arend, Philip, 624 John
 Arney, Henry, 1423 W. Indiana
 Arrick, Warren, 301 Glendale Ave.
 Arnold, Ed, 1319 Third Ave.
 Arnold, John, Boehne Bldg.
 Arny, Gus, 2914 Fifth Ave.
 Artes, Chester H., 620 Madison Avenue.
 Aschoff, Lawrence D., 511 Campbell
 Ash, Edward T., 1802 Governor
 *Ash, Lillian, 516 Locust
 Ashbrook, Walter, 912 Grand Ave.
 Ashby, Herschel, 123 Blackford Avenue
 Ashby, Luther E., 306½ Bray Ave.
 Ashford, Allan, 222 Vine
 *Army nurse.

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Ashford, Donald, 222 Vine
 Ashley, Noel Reed, 2005 E. Virginia
 Ashly, Ora D., 120 W. Illinois
 Ashworth, Everett, 633 John
 Ashworth, Wm., 1239 Mary
 Asmann, Karl, 111 E. Pennsylvania
 Atherton, Chas., 326 Bray Ave.
 Atkin, Louis, 1809 S. Governor
 Atkins, Louis, 734 Adams Ave.
 Atsinger, Fred B., 1709 E. Virginia

Babbs, Claud M., 1615 Second Ave.
 Baches, Henry, 229 Arlington Ave.
 Baches, Ray, 229 Arlington Ave.
 Baches, Walter, 229 Arlington Ave.
 Bachman, Azalia Everett, 427 Bell Avenue
 Bachman, Wm. H., 1210¹/₂ W. Franklin
 Bacon, James
 Bader, Oscar G., 1903 E. Virginia
 Bailey, Wm., 221 E. Virginia
 Bailey, Wm., 316 Cherry
 Bailey, Robert, 316 Cherry
 Baird, Clarence
 Baird, Jesse L., 617 Monroe
 *Baird, Kitty
 Baird, Malcom, 732 Lincoln Ave.
 Baker, Arthur
 Baker, Cohen H., 1035 S. Second
 Baker, Edward, 310 E. Pennsylvania
 Baker, Geo. G., 18 Vine
 Baker, Geo., 1400 First Ave.
 Baker, Geo.
 Baker, Geo., R. R. 1, Box 76
 Baker, Geo. D., 1829 E. Maryland
 Baker, Glenn, 420 Garfield Ave.
 Baker, Herman, 13 Randall Ave.
 Baker, Ollie, R. R. A
 Baker, Paul, 324 Jefferson Ave.
 Baker, Rex, 205 Clark
 Baker, Robert, R. R. 1
 Baker, Thomas
 Baker, Wm., 310 E. Pennsylvania
 Ballinger, Joseph, 414 Third Ave.
 Balz, Frederick, 913 Bedford Ave.
 Bammer, David, 919 St. Joseph Avenue
 Bandolet, Robt., Y. M. C. A.
 Bank, Henry, 806 Taylor Ave.
 Banks, David Paul, 846 Barker Avenue

*Army nurse.

Altmeyer, Emil
 Attwood, Gordon B., 1414 S. First
 Ault, Chas. F., 509 Jefferson Ave.
 Aurs, Chas., 300 Florence
 Auslett, Frank, 425 W. Maryland
 Aust, Lewis, 831 John
 Aust, Otto G., 831 John
 Austin, F. Marvin
 Ayers, Frederick A., 11 Walker
 Ayers, Jas. Wm., 926 E. Pennsylvania

B

Banthey, A., 226 Line
 Barber, Elmer F., 914 Mulberry
 Barfanger, Jacob
 Barnes, Garner, 12 E. Oregon
 Barnes, James R., R. R. A, Box 28
 Barnes, Vego
 Barnes, Wm. E., 805 Washington Avenue
 Barnett, Andrew A., 1306 Hess Avenue
 Barnett, Archie, 1519 W. Franklin
 Barnett, Archie E., 401 St. Joseph Avenue
 Barnett, Artie, 114 Cody St.
 Barnett, Chas., 114 Cody
 Barnett, Clyde, 1519 W. Franklin
 Barnett, Dee, Howell, Ind., R. R. 1
 Barnett, Doris S., 230 Bray Ave.
 Barnett, Edmond
 Barnett, Henry, 1519 W. Franklin
 Barnett, Henry
 Barnett, Olin Edmond, 218 W. Broadway
 Barnett, Rentice V., 11 E. Illinois
 Barnett, Richard, 115 W. Illinois
 Barnett, Therlow, 1214 E. Iowa
 Barnette, Lycurgus, 1211 S. Eighth
 Barnnick, Earl
 Baron, Julius, 712 Walnut
 Baronowsky, F. J., 925 S. Sixth
 Baronowsky, Henry S., 925 S. Sixth
 Barr, Wm., 712 Division
 Barrett, Alva, 1423 E. Missouri
 Barrett, Harry J., 125 Cumberland Avenue
 Barrick, Earl, 1805 E. Maryland
 Barron, Thos. H., 2312 Fulton Ave.
 Barrows, Everett
 Bartlett, John, 315 Magnolia Ave.
 Barton, Henry H., 416 E. Franklin
 Barton, Lawrence, 1504 W. Vermont

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- Barton, Walter, Washington, D. C.
 Bast, Oscar, 1427 Gum
 Bastian, Chas., 2311 Fulton Ave.
 Bastinger, F.
 Bastnagel, Henry, 1312 Law Ave.
 Bates, Chas., 312 Edgar
 Batteiger, John F., 1506 W. Ohio
 Batteiger, Michael, 1506 W. Ohio
 Battin, Leland, 716 Kentucky Ave.
 Bauer, Elmer A., 515 E. Michigan
 Bauer, Henry J.
 Bauer, Roy
 Bauermeister, Millard, 818 Rowley
 Baugh, Clyde T., 1035 Wash-
 ington Ave.
 Baughman, Cavins, 615 S. First
 Baughman, Roy, 1916 Fulton Ave.
 Baughn, Herman
 Baumeyer, Wm., 2502 Fulton Ave.
 Baumgart, Edw., 408 Grant
 Baumgart, Harry, 1912 Fulton
 Avenue
 Baumgartner, Elmer, 318 Bray
 Avenue
 Baurle, Howard, 1512 E. Iowa
 Bawell, Lawrence, 526 Campbell
 Baynes, Ernest, 1806 E. Franklin
 Baynes, Guy, 1806 E. Franklin
 Beach, Norman
 Beadle, Ralph, 1704 E. Michigan
 Beadle, Zenas, 26 E. Florida
 Beams, Quincy, 427 Oak
 Beard, Floyd, 815 Adams Ave.
 Beard, John I., 803 N. Rowley
 Beatty, Ray, 1008 E. Maryland
 Beck, Fred
 Beck, Lovell C., 10 E. Louisiana
 Beckemeier, John, 1120 S. Eighth
 Becker, Adolph, 1213 Mary
 Becker, Anthony, R. R. No. 6
 Becker, Clarence, 1123 Chestnut
 Becker, Fred, 107 John
 Becker, Henry, 1506 W. Franklin
 Becker, John, 1213 Mary
 Becker, Leroy, 1108 Rowley
 Becker, Wm., 1224 W. Michigan
 Becker, Wm. L., 700 Baker Ave.
 Becker, Wm., 1308 W. Illinois
 Beckerle, Walter, 25 W. Maryland
 *Becket, Mabel
 Becking, Edward Geo., 1230 Mary
 Beckman, Arthur, 1318 Lincoln
 Avenue
 Becknell, Leroy, 1303 Linwood Ave.
 Becknell, Stanley W., 1303 Lin-
 wood Ave.
 *Beeler, Bruce, 14 Powell Ave.
 Beeler, Donald
 Beeler, Glen, Deakin Apts.
 Begley, Joseph, care Press Club
 Behagg, Geo. E., 510 S. Eleventh
 Behnke, Karl L., 625 Bellemeade
 Beiling, Adolph W., 1621 Main
 Beiling, Rennig W., 1514 E. Dela-
 ware
 Beiling, Walter A., 1704 Third
 Avenue
 Bell, Fred, 1010 Chandler Ave.
 Bell, John S., 1010 Chandler Ave.
 Bell, Laurine, 504 S. Third
 Bell, Leslie, 114 E. Illinois
 Bell, Oliver, 704 W. Pennsylvania
 Bell, Raymond, 419 Magnolia Ave.
 Bell, Wm. F.
 Belting, John
 Belz, Erwin, 312 E. Illinois
 Bemette, Ralph, 1233 Riverside
 Bender, Barthel, R. R. 8
 Bender, Geo. E., 1709 Main
 Bender, Michael, R. R. 8, Box 191
 Bendzen, Geo. E., 1709 Main
 Bengert, Geo., 134 Fountain Ave.
 Benham, John, 1213 S. Governor
 Bennett, Arthur, R. R. 8, Box 218
 Bennett, Byron, 427 Chandler Ave.
 Bennett, Carl V., 1902 E. Virginia
 Bennett, Earl, 1902 E. Virginia
 Bennett, Howard J., 1902 E. Vir-
 ginia
 Bennette, Ralph, 223 Oak
 Bennighof, Henry, 1246 S. First
 Benninghofen, Fred, 913 Edgar
 Benscoter, Roy S., 628 John
 Benson, Joseph, 305 Bellemeade
 Bent, Ralph
 Berendes, Edw. C., R. R. A, Box 59
 Berenstein, Jesse, 1511 S. Second
 Berfanger, Jacob, R. R. A
 Berger, Emil A., 221½ Locust
 Berger, Henry, 1507 Reis Ave.
 Berger, Joseph
 Berger, Walter, 1507 Reis Ave.
 Berges, Harold, 11 E. Illinois
 Bergwitz, Ed, 826 W. Virginia
 Berndt, Edw., Y. M. C. A.
 Berning, Edw., 2016 S. Governor
 Berning, Ernest, 2016 S. Governor
 Bertram, W. B., 1230 W. Franklin
 Best, Fred W., 456 Ross Ave.
 Bestram, Wm., 1905 Main
 Bettagg, Carl, 115 W. Illinois
 Bettagg, Carl, 18 Read
 Bettagg, Chas., 18 Read
 Bettagg, Clarence, 827 E. Mary-
 land
 Betts, John Edw., 1117 N. Gov-
 ernor
 Betulius, Theo., 1206 Gum

*Army nurse.

SONS OF MEN

- Betz, Joseph A., 923 E. Franklin
 Beuter, Wm. G., R. R. 7, Box 25
 Beyer, Frank A., 2006 E. Virginia
 Beyer, Joe P., R. R. 6, care Wm. Seifert
 Beyer, Walter, 1602 E. Franklin
 Beyer, Wm. A., 1505 Maxwell Avenue
 Beyer, Wm., 1602 E. Franklin
 Beyers, Arthur, 511 S. Seventh
 Bickel, Henry C.
 Bicking, Clifford, 104 Grant
 Bickmoier, Ben. R. R. 4
 Bieber, Otto
 Biederman, Geo., 2018 Main
 Bienhaus, Geo. E., 2526 Walnut
 Biemiller, Jacob H., 1610 Law Ave.
 Biggers, Robert, 1103 S. Sixth
 Bippus, Dallas, 420 New York Avenue
 Birch, John, Jr., 1221 W. Iowa
 Birdsall, Wm. Horatio, 1417 Walnut
 Birk, Gus, 1408 E. Illinois
 Birk, Urban, 1408 E. Illinois
 Bisehoff, Harry Louis, 121 W. Illinois
 Bishop, Carl, 622 S. First
 Bittner, Henry P., 1418 E. Louisiana
 Black, John A., 301 Green River Road
 Blackman, Walter, 1008 S. Fourth
 Blackman, Wm., 1315 S. Second
 Blackman, Wm., 111 S. Florence
 Blan, Wm. General Delivery
 Blanford, Joseph, 930 E. Illinois
 Blanford, Leslie M., 201½ Oakley
 Blankenship, Thomas, 308 Jefferson Ave.
 Blatt, Heiman K., 107 Line
 Blaxton, Joe, 1618 E. Michigan
 Blemker, Clarence, 1309 Lincoln Avenue
 Bleckman, Martin, 1316 E. Iowa
 Blend, Gordon
 Blish, Louis, 509 St. Joseph Ave.
 Bloes, Geo. John, 1011 N. Governor
 Blue, Martin, 219 Cherry
 Blum, Clarence, 1104 E. Indiana
 Blum, John, 1104 E. Indiana
 Blum, Lawrence, 502 Line
 Blum, Oswald, 1104 E. Indiana
 Blum, Wm., 27 Jefferson Ave.
 Blume, Harvey L., 100 U. Second
 Boberg, William
 Bock, Paul, 1207 E. Virginia
 Bockstoge, John West, Maryland
 Bock, Carl, 122 E. Pennsylvania
 Boehne, John Wm., Jr., 1119 Lincoln Ave.
 Boeke, Albert P., R. R. 8
 Boepple, Oscar
 Bohleber, Geo. W., R. R. No. 1, Armstrong
 Bohleber, Henry, 622 Edgar
 Bohn, Raymond E., 514 Seventh
 Bohnsack, Adolph, 1119 E. Columbia
 Bohnsack, Fred, 1119 E. Columbia
 Bohrer, Louis R., 105 State
 Bohrer, Wm. F., 1108 E. Delaware
 Boink, Ollie, 301 Campbell
 Boink, Victor, 436 Chandler Ave.
 Bolin, Henry, 2911 E. Indiana
 Bolton, Cleveland, 514 Barker Ave.
 Bolton, Jas., 514 N. Barker Ave.
 Boluge, Clarence
 Bom, Leroy, 904 E. Maryland
 Bone, Guy, 105 Elsas Ave.
 Bonifield, Earl P., 319 Parrett
 Bonn, Arthur, R. R. 3
 Boone, Archie, 1826 E. Maryland
 Boone, Arthur, 1826 E. Maryland
 Boone, John, 1826 E. Maryland
 Roos, Andrew Webster, 1809 E. Maryland
 Boos, Bruce, 1809 E. Maryland
 Born, Nestor, 1228 Edgar
 Boston, Geo. A., 229½ Locust
 Botes, James P.
 Bourland, Harry B., 1448 S. Second
 Bowen, Chas., 725 W. Ohio
 Bowen, Luther
 Bower, Fred, 1418 John
 Bowers, Archie, 1008 Sycamore
 Bowers, Leroy, 516 Adams Ave.
 Bowlin, Clyde, R. R. 8
 Bowling, Richard, 304 E. Virginia
 Bowman, Geo., 122 Clark
 Boyd, Andy Louis, 906 Sixth Ave.
 Boyd, Wm. Owen, 926 E. Illinois
 Boyden, Henry
 Boyer, Earl, 905 Washington Ave.
 Boyer, Fred, 2939 E. Franklin
 Boyer, Guy, 905 Washington Ave.
 Boyer, Henry, W., 36 Hazel Ave.
 Boyer, William
 Brabender, Carl Wm., 907 Linwood Avenue
 Brace, Leonard, 200 Huston Ave.
 Brackett, Arden
 Brackett, A. E., 1949 Cleveland Avenue
 Brackett, A. F.
 Brackett, W., 1949 Cleveland Ave.

HONOR ROLL

- Brackman, Arthur E., 1901 Heidelberg Ave.
- Brady, Pete, 10 Clark
- Brady, Ralph, 1306 S. First
- Bradshaw, Elmer J.
- Brakemeier, Henry, 313 William
- Bramlett, Corbett, 710 Cherry
- Brammer, August, 406 Harriet
- Brandan, Ben, 116 Hess Ave.
- Brandenberger, Walter, R. R. 3, Box 276
- Brandt, William O. B., 1404 E. Virginia
- Brannon, William
- Branson, Wesley, 1026 W. Michigan
- Braun, Raymond, 1915 Main
- Bray, Jesse, 702 Gum
- Bray, Wilbur, 702 Gum
- Breathitt, Edw., 1614 E. Franklin
- Bredemeier, Oliver, 735 St. Joseph Avenue
- Bredenkamp, Fred Wm., 110 Madison Ave.
- Breger, Wm., 19 E. Delaware
- Breidenbach, Geo., 1229 Mary
- Breitenbach, Elmer, 410 Oakley
- Bremmer, Jos. F., 130 S. Sixth
- Brennan, Donald W., 300 Chandler Ave.
- Brennan, Joseph, R. R. 1, Armstrong
- Brescher, Geo. H., 1230 W. Indiana
- Bretz, Ross
- Brian, Geo., 512 Fares Ave.
- Briel, John A., 1113 E. Columbia
- Briggs, Hector, 213 American Trust Bldg.
- Bright, Thomas, 816 Grove
- Brightmire, Willis
- Brinker, Walter Chas., 317 E. Michigan
- Brinkley, Harry, 304 W. Florence
- Brinklow, Reginald A., Y. M. C. A.
- Briston, Grover C., R. R. A, Box 124
- Britz, Walter, 826 E. Columbia
- Brizius, Arthur, 1314 S. Third
- Brizius, Walter F., 1011 Division
- Brockmole, Alvin J.
- Brody, Chas. R., 619 Cullop, Vincennes, Indiana
- Broerman, Ernest P., 415 Fourth Avenue
- Broerman, Joe
- Broerman, Oswald, 1312 E. Missouri
- Brokaw, Chas., 117 S. Lafayette
- Bromm, Alvin, 810 S. Fourth
- Bromm, Louis, 810 S. Fourth
- Brooks, Berry, Y. M. C. A.
- Brooks, Walter, 118 W. Columbia
- Brooks, Waitman
- Broshears Clovie, 441 Olive
- Broshears, Sylvester, 118 E. Indiana
- Brothers, Geo. L., 420 Grant
- Brothers, Leslie J., Y. M. C. A.
- Brothers, Levi, Y. M. C. A.
- Brothers, W. H., Y. M. C. A.
- Brown, Boney, 1226 E. Illinois
- Brown, Carl, 2904 Division
- Brown, Chas. W., Fordsville, Ky.
- Brown, Clarence E., 1113 N. Rowley
- Brown, Eddie Homer, 1703 S. Second
- Brown, Howard, 244 New York Avenue
- Brown, Roy, 110 W. Broadway
- Brown, Silver, 211 Morris Avenue
- Brown, Victor Harold, 321 Mulberry
- Brown, Walter, 1209 Chandler Avenue
- Brown, Wm., 211 Fulton Ave.
- Browning, Chas., 11 Clark
- Browning, Roy H., 117 Washington Avenue
- Browning, Roy H., 2914 Division
- Brubaker, Gla., 1007 Fulton Ave.
- Bruck, Carl L., 116 E. Pennsylvania
- Bruck, Walter, 924 E. Columbia
- Brucken, Anton, 20 Edgar
- Bruckner, Edw. P., 113 W. Michigan
- Brue, Earl
- Brumett, Arthur R., R. R. 1, Box 24, Howell
- Brune, Clem, 930 E. Illinois
- Brune, Jos. F., 1633 Mt. Vernon Road
- Bruner, Chas. R., 111 Kentucky Avenue
- Bruner, Ernest, 922 Read
- Bruner, Norman, 417 Mary
- Bruning, A.
- Bruning, Henry, 207 Second Ave.
- Bruning, Wm.
- Bruntz, Archie
- Brust, Chas. O., 2421 Main
- Brust, Wm. C., 2421 Main
- Bryan, Jas., 1215 Eichel Ave.
- Bryan, Stanton, 1123 Powell Ave.
- Bryant, Clarence W., 718 S. Third
- Bryant, Martin A., 1007 W. Iowa
- Bryant, R. L.

SONS OF MEN

Bryson, Alton D., 427 Y. M. C. A.
 Buchenberger, Elmer J., 105 E.
 Pennsylvania
 Buchanan, Elmer
 Buchanan, John, 209 S. Governor
 Buck, Robert R., 206 Delmar Ave.
 Bucklery, Edw.
 Budke, Arthur, R. R. 7, Box 122
 Budke, Elmer, 1505 E. Virginia
 Buecher, Earl, 710 Third Ave.
 Buechler, Theo. C., R. R. 1
 Buehner, Raymond, 530 Bond
 Buente, Carl R., Kratzville Road
 Burger, Frank Martin, 1521 W.
 Pennsylvania
 Bugg, Homer
 Buggler, Otto, 18 Madison Ave.
 Builtman, Jos., R. R. 1, Inglefield
 Bull, John S.
 Bull, Wm., 246 Kentucky Ave.
 Bull, Wyatt, 246 Kentucky Ave.
 Bullington, Thomas A., 113½ S.
 Third
 Bullock, Boyd W., 840 Adams Ave.
 Bullock, Clarence, 2316 Walnut
 Bumb, Geo., R. R. 7
 Bumb, Henry, R. R. 7, Box 263
 Bumb, John, R. R. 7
 Burlingame, Walter
 Burch, Posey
 Burch, Roland, 1119 E. Maryland
 Burchfield, Earl, 713 Blackford
 Avenue
 Burchfield, Oliver, 713 Blackford
 Avenue
 Burchfield, Ralph, 713 Blackford
 Avenue
 Burdge, Wm., R. R. 5
 Burdette, Ernest, 204 Read
 Burdette, Ralph, 204 Read
 Burge, Frank, 1221 Kentucky Ave.
 Burk, Earl, 526 Chandler Ave.
 Burkert, Robert, 1216 Blackford
 Avenue

Burkhard, S. J.
 Burkhardt, Chas., R. R. A.
 Burkhardt, Wm., 1220 Chandler
 Avenue
 Burleigh, Joseph, 420 E. Virginia
 *Burleson, Viola, 507 S. First
 Burnett, Rexia, 302 Delmar Ave.
 Burns, Osborn
 Burr, Paul Leroy, 1308 Read
 Burton, John Jr., 1022 Cherry
 Burton, John F., 1115 S. Eighth
 Busch, Nicholas, R. R. 7, Howell
 Bush, Roy, 1308 Cherry
 Busmann, Frank H., 812 E. Mary-
 land
 Bussing, Bernard, 221 Read
 Bussing, Irvin, 823 Blackford Ave.
 Butke, Samuel, 1924 E. Iowa
 *Butler, Allie E., 1305 Cherry
 Butler, Chas., 1239 S. First
 Butler, Jas. R., 1937 Division
 Butler, Otto, 107 S. Barker Ave.
 Butsch, Wm., R. R. 6
 Butterfield, Dyer, 800 S. First
 Butterfield, Sidney, 800 S. First
 Butterworth, Raymond, 801 Evans
 Avenue
 Buttrum, Leo, E., 513 E. Illinois
 Buzzingham, Henry
 Byer, Jos., R. R. 5
 Byers, Allison, 514 Seventh
 Byers, Ralph, 516 Jefferson Ave.
 Byford, Lee, 1220 E. Louisiana
 Byington, Paul, 1118 Grand Ave.
 Byrd, Joseph A., 410 Elsas Ave.
 Byrley, Robert A., 1510 E. Colum-
 bia
 Byrne, Chas.
 *Byrne, Emme A., 212 Harriett
 Byrne, Thos., 116 S. Stinson Ave.
 Byrnes, Jas. E., 303 Goodsell
 Byron, John

*Army nurse.

C

Cabaniss, Asa
 Cabaniss, James
 Caden, Walter R., 815 Second Ave.
 Cain, Howard, 2014 Main
 Cain, Albert, 202 E. Delaware
 Cain, Burtis, 2014 Main
 Caldemeyer, Walter R., 704 Third
 Avenue
 Callis, George, 1808 E. Franklin
 Calvert, Geo. Francis, 4 U. Tenth
 Calvert, W. H.

Campbell, Harold, 119 Washington
 Avenue
 Campbell, Harry K., 806 Main
 Campbell, Noel, Oak Hill Cemetery
 Campbell, Roy D., 627 Chestnut
 Campbell, Theo. A., 119 Washing-
 ton Ave.
 Campbell, Wm., 18 Dennison
 Canida, Frank J., 110 Blackford
 Avenue
 Capella, Arthur, 1123 E. Michigan

HONOR ROLL

- Carlisle, Cleveland, 1221½ Main
 Carleton, Normand
 Carlton, Ehrman, 1847 E. Oregon
 Carnahan, Alvah, 437 Jefferson
 Carnal, Bates W., 18 Dennison
 Carnes, Rufus R., 710 Mary
 Carney, Edward W., 2107 Division
 Carpenter, Leland Aubrey, 227 Em-
 erson
 Carpenter, Raymond C., 227 Em-
 erson
 Carr, Irvin H., 203 Cumberland
 Avenue
 Carrell, E., 119 E. Michigan
 Carrico, Jas. R., 214 New York
 Avenue
 Carroll, Harvey L., 309 Edgar
 Carter, Emberson
 Carter, Raymond, 10 W. Illinois
 Carter, Walter, R. R. 13
 Cartwright, Bethel, 106 Fountain
 Cartwright, James F., 514 Line
 Casey, Casper L., 225 Edgar
 Casey, Clarence, 524 So. Fifth
 Casey, Ray
 Cashen, Clarence, 921 E. Iowa
 Casper, Agie Jackson, 603 Third
 Avenue
 Casper, Chas., 106 S. Ninth
 Casper, Urban, 106 S. Ninth
 Castle, Ed. C. M., 100 Fountain
 Avenue
 Catlett, Edgar, 3124 Division
 Catts, William N., 1120 Harriett
 Caudell, Harris E., 106 Randall
 Avenue
 Cavanah, Clyde, 116 N. Barker
 Avenue
 Cavins, Leonard, 813 W. Franklin
 Cecil, Chas., 1215 Harriett
 Chandler, Robt. T., 1032 Vine
 Chapman, Chester, care Press Club
 Chapman, Leland
 Chappelle, Carl W., 524 S. Fifth
 Chase, John
 Chase, Louis
 Cheaney, W. H., 1710 Washington
 Cheatham, Vincent
 Child, Theo. S., 1100 S. Second
 Childers, Robert, R. R. 5, Box 31
 Cates, James, R. R. 2
 Christ, Theo. F., 445 Ross Ave.
 Christian, Curtis, 212 E. Maryland
 Christian, Jas. W., 212 E. Mary-
 land
 Christian, Jas. W., 34 E. Indiana
 Christian, John, 1505 E. Delaware
 Christmas, Basil Ed, 1905 Nevada
 Christmas, George
 Cissna, Carl, 1300 Oakley
 Claridge, Edw. G., R. R. 4
 Clark, Arnold, 1216 Walnut
 Clark, Cicero, care Evansville Press
 Clark, Harrison B.
 Clark, John, 1009 Twelfth Ave.
 Clark, Louis, 922 E. Delaware
 Clark, Norman, 314 E. Illinois
 Clark, Wilber, 701 S. Eighth
 Clark, Wilbur, 701 Walnut
 Clarke, Claude, 1307 Second Ave.
 Clauser, William
 Clemens, John, R. R. 4, 275 Max-
 well Ave.
 Clements, Raymond P., 1918 E.
 Franklin
 Clements, Walter Milton, 721 Mul-
 berry
 Clemons, Leroy
 Clifford, Geo. O., 716 S. First
 Cluthe, Wilbain Aug., 2211 Main
 Clutter, Herbert J., R. R. 1, Ingle-
 field
 *Cockerell, Martha
 Cody, Burtis L., 816 W. Indiana
 Coker, Harry, 17 Stinson Ave.
 Cole, John, 317 Second Ave.
 Colema, John E., 619 John
 Collier, Wm. H., 512 Olive
 Collins, Arthur A.
 Collins, Edw. J., 331 Adams Ave.
 Collins, Watson, 331 Adams Ave.
 Colton, Arthur, Lodge Ave., R. R. A
 Colton, Edw. C., Lodge Ave., R.
 R. A
 Combs, Lee, 1405 Harriet
 Condit, Ethan
 Condit, Forrest, 100 Bayard Park
 Drive
 Cone, Horace LeRoy, R. R. 4
 Conley, Joseph E., 801 W. Michi-
 gan
 Connor, Welker, 1527 Gum
 Connor, Prentis W., 1527 Gum
 Conrad, Carl, 209 Arlington Ave.
 Conrad, Richard, 209 Arlington
 Avenue
 Cook, August, 1318 E. Delaware
 Cook, Chas., R. R. 7, Box 11
 Cook, Fred, 1030 Powell Ave.
 Cook, Fred, 1 Sunset Ave.
 Cook, Geo. T., 1100 W. Delaware
 Cook, James, 6 Vickery
 Cook, Lee, 924 E. Delaware
 Cook, Otto S.
 Cook, Raymond C., R. R. 7.
 Cook, Stephen, 1203 Powell Ave.

*Army nurse.

SONS OF MEN

Cook, Wm. H., 6 Vickery
 Cook, Wm. L., 1231 Chandler Ave.
 Cooksey, Henry, R. R. 6, Box 23
 Coombes, Claude Cecil, 606 S. Eighth
 Coombs, Burch M., 723 S. Third
 Coombs, John W., 723 S. Third
 Coomes, Joseph, E. Iowa St.
 Cooper, Arthur
 Cooper, Earl
 Cooper, Elmer, 710 Grand Ave.
 Cooper, Fred, 1005 Harriet
 Copeland, Geo., 1049 S. Third
 Cooper, Ogie
 Cooper, Orville, Y. M. C. A.
 Corne, Ralph, 624 John
 Cornell, Marion S., 306 S. First
 Corrington, Knox, 1250 S. First
 Cosgrove, Albert T., 12 Vickery
 Cosgrove, Ward, 221 Edgar
 Cotton, Theo., 503 Campbell
 Coudret, Raymond J., 1122 E. Michigan
 Coughlin, Thos., 817 W. Indiana
 Covert, Norwood, 300 Dearborn
 Cox, Arthur, R. R. 5
 Cox, Arthur A., 5 U. Eighth
 Cox, Bruce, 711 Adams Ave.
 Cox, Earl, R. R. 4, Box 266
 Cox, Earl, 306 Glendale Ave.
 Cox, Harry, 1029 W. Delaware
 Cox, Harry, Sta. B, Box 12
 Cox, Henry B., 1222 E. Iowa
 Cox, Joseph Howell
 Cox, Owen, 2910 Division
 Cox, Virgil, 2910 Division
 Cox, Wm. S., 1512 Cleveland Ave.
 Cozart, Everett, 116 E. Illinois
 Crackel, Kenneth Robt., 719 Chestnut
 Craft, Everett H. J., 912 Fifth Avenue

Craft, James L., Y. M. C. A.
 Craig, R. W.
 Craig, Wm. S., Press Club
 Crawford, Geo., 608 Walnut
 Crawford, Harry Wm., 2500 Fourth Avenue
 Crawford, Jas. L.
 Creacy, Arnold, 412 E. Columbia
 Creacy, Robert, 412 E. Columbia
 Crews, Ivan, 223 Dearborn
 Crews, Leonard, 223 Dearborn
 Cremeens, Nova
 Cripps, Wm. David, 1304 W. Maryland
 Crofts, Geo., R. R. 6
 Crofts, Harry S., R. R. No. 6
 Crow, Claude W., 1311 E. Delaware
 Crow, Fred, 1311 E. Delaware
 Crowe, Marine, 711 E. Pennsylvania
 Crowder, Ernest, 1906 First Ave.
 Crowder, Oma F., 212 E. Delaware
 Crowder, Robert, 125 Chestnut
 Cudgel, Vaughn W.
 Culbertson, Leslie, R. R. A
 Culbertson, Ray, 324 Madison Ave.
 Culbertson, Ray, R. R. A, Box 340
 Cullnane, Frank, 824 W. Delaware
 Cullnane, Mike N., 824 W. Delaware
 Culp, Cayrl, 306 Edgar
 Culp, Harley, 306 Edgar
 Culp, Kenneth, 306 Edgar
 Culp, Leon, 306 Edgar
 Culp, Sherman, 306 Edgar
 Cummings, Carl, 709 Locust
 Cummins, Paul, 509 Line
 Cunningham, Geo., 1011 S. First
 Curneal, Dorris B., 418 William
 Curran, John V., Y. M. C. A.
 Currey, Hiram, 1101 W. Franklin

D

Dabler, Walter, 118 Evans Ave.
 Dahmer, Edw., 910 Mary
 Dailey, Jas. W., 220 U. Second
 Dale, Curtis, 18 Ewing Ave.
 Dale, Ira, 18 Ewing Ave.
 Damm, Fred, 209 E. Columbia
 Damm, Harry, 1500 Evans Ave.
 Damm, Harry, 420 Mary
 Damm, John, R. R. 6
 Damron, Chas., 124 S. Ninth
 Damron, Harry F., 124 S. Ninth
 Danes, Frank, 1018 W. Illinois
 Danes, Wm. H., 1018 W. Illinois
 Daniels, Chas., Jr., 426 Spruce

Daniels, Chas., 426 Spruce
 Daniels, Henry, 426 Spruce
 Danis, John B., 19 Denby Ave.
 Dare, Wm. H., 331 Harlan Ave.
 Daugh, Chas.
 Dauck, Henry J., 1114 Bell Ave.
 Daugherty, Arthur Sherman, 1706 E. Virginia
 Daugherty, Frank M., 1114 E. Indiana
 Daum, Adam R., No. 1, Howell
 Daum, Geo., 423 Geil Ave.
 Daum, Geo., R. R. 1 Box 9
 Daus, John, 1603 S. Second

HONOR ROLL

- Dausman, Oscar, 111 Huston Ave.
 Dausman, Crover, 1221 Chandler Avenue.
 Davenport, Croffard, 12 Walker
 David, Barnett A., 1218 S. Eighth
 Davidson, Arthur, R. R. 5
 Davidson, Don, 1109 St. Joseph Ave.
 Davidson, Herman, 219 Mulberry
 Davidson, Jas., 219 Mulberry
 Davidson, Joe, 110 S. Sixth
 Davidson, John E., 1508 W. Vermont
 Davidson, Nathaniel G., Y. M. C. A.
 Davidson, Thomas
 Davidson, Wm., 1106 Powell Ave.
 Davies, Geo. H., 503 Oakley
 Davies, John B., Jr.
 Davis, Alfred, 310 Washington Avenue
 Davis, Arthur H., 112 Gilbert Ave.
 Davis, Arthur, 110 E. Illinois
 Davis, Claud, Cypress, Ind.
 Davis, Edmond, 9 Line
 Davis, J. E., 613 S. Eighth
 Davis, Kenneth, 403 Hopkins Ave.
 Davis, Wilbur, 424 Elliot
 Davis, Wm. E., 2211 Cherry
 Dawson, Clarence, 307 Lincoln
 Dawson, Harry
 Dawson, Hugh, 511 Elliott
 Dawson, Wm. V., 607 Fourth Ave.
 Day, Herbert, 919 S. Sixth
 Day, Homer, 129 N. Evans Ave.
 Day, Robert, 1911 E. Franklin
 Daywalt, Albert, R. R. 3, Box 291
 Dayvolt, Homer, 715½ Main
 Dean, Joseph, 2223 Division
 Dean, Parish, R. R. A
 Dear, Elmer E., 1004 S. Third
 DeBruler, Geo., Bernardin Apts.
 DeBruler, Owen, 602 Campbell
 DeBruler, Riley
 Decker, Frank
 Decker, Frank T., 1211 W. Pennsylvania
 Decker, Wm., 700 Baker Ave.
 Decker, Wm. A., 1211 W. Pennsylvania
 Dedrick, Alger, 604 Bedford
 Dedrick, Elbert M., 604 Bedford Avenue
 Dedrick, Wm. E., 1421 Division
 Deer, Martin, R. R. 8, Box 157, Cook Ave.
 Deer, Wm. E., R. R. 8, Box 157, Cook Ave.
 Deffendall, Jas., 511 Cleveland Ave.
 DeGaris, Ed, 713 S. Second
 Deig, Lawrence
 Deissler, Louis, 11 S. Ninth
 Deit, Lawrence, 1606 Third Ave.
 Deitz, Harry
 Deller, Geo., 105 Tekoppel Ave.
 Deller, John, 105 Tekoppel Ave.
 DeMar, Joseph B., 115 U. Seventh
 Demick, Era, 918 Gum
 Demond, John R., 504 Cleveland
 Dendinger, Frank, 231½ N. Fifth
 Denison, Henry L., 316 E. Illinois
 Denker, Fred G.
 Denny, Preston, 619½ S. Second
 Dent, John, 1713 E. Iowa
 Denton, Wm. M., 604 Linwood Ave.
 Denton, Winfield, 1108 Powell Ave.
 DeTreville, Julian, 2312 Walnut
 Detroy, Oscar P., 1517 W. Indiana
 DeVault, H. E., Hotel Lincoln
 Devers, Herbert C., 2101 Division
 Deweese, Howard
 Deweese, Albert, 404 Fourth Ave.
 Dewes, Joseph W., 235 E. Maryland
 Dewig, Allie, 1403 W. Franklin
 Dick, John, 1548 Law Ave.
 Dick, Sidney D., 517 Jefferson Ave.
 Dick, Wm. W., 517 Jefferson Ave.
 Dickman, Edward, 513 S. Third
 Dickman, Raymond, 1420 E. Maryland
 Dickman, Claude Matthew, 928 E. Pennsylvania
 Dickman, Claude W., 605 Campbell
 Diefenbaugh, Ralph, 1304 E. Delaware
 Dieffenbach, R. E., 29 E. Tennessee
 Diehl, Jos. C., Oregon
 Diehl, Wm. H., 128 Tenth Ave.
 Dietsch, Jacob E., 1403 W. Franklin
 Dietsch, Nick, 1403 W. Franklin
 Dietz, John, 102 Hess Ave.
 Dietz, Oscar A., 102 Hess Ave.
 Dilger, C. F.
 *Dillingham, Verna, 320 S. Second
 Dillion, Tony
 Dillman, Herman Joseph, 901 Harriet
 Dillman, J. Richard, 901 Harriet
 Dimett, Welborn, 1120 E. Delaware
 Dippel, Anton, 127 Fountain Ave.
 Dippel, Frank, 30 E. Nevada
 Dippel, Frank John, 14 Fountain Avenue
 Dippel, John, 135 Blackford Ave.

*Army nurse.

SONS OF MEN

- Dippel, John, 30 E. Nevada
 Dippel, Victor, 135 Blackford Ave.
 Dippel, Louis, 1814 E. Delaware
 Dippel, Louis J., 1814 E. Delaware
 Dirten, Orville L., 1248 S. First
 Ditchley, Ed Julius, 518 U. Eighth
 Dodd, Searl, 505 John
 Dodds, Dallas, 1005 S. Third
 Dodge, Albert
 Doench, Ed Conrad, 1307 E. Delaware
 Doenges, Geo., 225 Oak
 Doerr, Ed F., 1003 Main
 Doerr, Ed Morris, 201 Edgar
 Doerschler, Walter H., No. 1 Blackford Ave.
 Doerter, Julius, Jr., 902 Linwood Avenue
 Doerter, Wm. F., 902 Linwood Ave.
 Doll, Geo. J., 1407 Grand Ave.
 Donner, Rufus, 1322 Law Ave.
 Dooley, Wm., 728 Monroe Ave.
 Doolittle, John, 1017 W. Columbia
 Dorsey, Robert H., 603 William
 Doss, Thos., 1608 E. Delaware
 Doughty, Wm., 2918 E. Illinois
 Douglas, Shirley
 Downs, Jas. A., 428 Campbell
 Downs, Wm. T., 1201 Blackford Avenue
 Doyle, Gordon, 1224 E. Maryland
 Doyle, Herndon, 1224 E. Maryland
 Drain, Paul D., 1105 E. Missouri
 Drake, Garland H.
 Drausfelt, Fred
 Dremstead, Chris, R. R. 3
 Dremstedt, Chris, R. R. 4
 Drilling, Joseph, 1123 W. Delaware
 Drochelman, Henry T., 930 E. Pennsylvania
 Droit, C. H., 2110 E. Columbia
 Droll, Percy, 12 Bellemeade Ave.
 Drouineau, Paul, Colonial Apts.
 Droste, Frederick W., 705 Evans Avenue
 Durry, Arthur, 400½ Mulberry
 Dubber, Oscar W., 104 E. Iowa
 Dubber, Wm., 104 E. Iowa
 Duerringer, Jacob, 434 Chandler
 Duff, Ennis, 400 Read
 *Dugan, Delia, 1301 Second Ave.
 Dugan, Walter Clarence, 714 Fulton Ave.
 Duke, Robert H., 130 Sixth
 Dulin, Wm. C.
 Duming, David B., 202 Fares Ave.
 Duncan, David N., 1516 Second Avenue
 *Duncan, Della
 Duncan, John H., 1102 W. Virginia
 Duncan, Louis J., 1516 Second Ave.
 Duncan, Frederick L., 802 Second Avenue
 Duncan, W. S.
 Dunlevy, Raymond H., 1504 Gum
 Dunphy, Clifford, 400 Grant
 *Ducee, Helen
 Durham, Ed, 122 Madison Ave.
 Durham, Homer E., 424 Madison Avenue
 Durre, Roy, 512 Jefferson Ave.
 Dusendschon, Horace A., 1305 McCormick Ave.
 Dyer, Wallace, 1311 Lincoln Ave.

*Army nurse.

E

- Eakins, Aubrey
 Eakins, Stuart, 705 Main
 Easler, Albert, 2727 E. Indiana
 Eberlin, Emil W., 711 Sixth Ave.
 Eberlin, Roy, 711 Sixth Ave.
 Eberlin, Wm., 1401 Third Ave.
 Ebingh, Edward, 129 W. Delaware
 Eble, Frank, 401 Central Ave.
 Eble, Fred H., 19 Georgia
 Ebmeier, Carl, 1304 E. Delaware
 Ebmeier, Oscar
 Eckart, Frank, 1211 Oakley
 Eckart, Gus B., 1216 Edgar
 Eckel, Herman, 719 S. Ninth
 Eckert, Geo., 1623 Walnut
 Eckstein, Edw. L., 301 Campbell
 Edmond, Loren Alexander, Cypress, Ind.
 Edmonson, J. C., 722 Washington
 Edmonson, Tony C., 818 E. Columbia
 Edmunds, Jas., 905 Riverside Ave.
 Edson, Wm., 1205 Chandler Ave.
 Edward, Chas. L., 707 Grand Ave.
 Edwards, Geo., 1130 S. Governor
 Edwards, J. C.
 Edwards, J. F.
 Edwards, Lambert, 707 Grand Ave.
 Edwards, Wm. E., 105 Fulton Ave.
 Effinger, Frank L., R. R. 6
 Egbert, Gilbert, 1112 S. Eighth
 Egler, Oscar, 16½ High
 Egli, Albert J., 1118 St. Joseph Avenue
 Egli, Peter G., 1118 St. Joseph Ave.
 Ehrlich, Wm., 1600 Kentucky Ave.
 Ehrmann, Ed., 614 Cherry
 Eichele, Fred, R. R. 5

HONOR ROLL

Eichenberger, John S., R. R. 2,
Box 41
Eichin, Ed
Eiselein, Geo., 1222 W. Columbia
Eisenhauer, Earl J., 307 Geil Ave.
Eislein, Christ, 1222 W. Columbia
Eissler, Elmer, R. R. 5
Eissler, Geo., 1825 E. Delaware
Eissler, Oliver, 909 E. Louisiana
Eissler, Owen L., R. R. 5
Ellerbusch, Walter, 1400 E. Frank-
lin
Ellis, Franklin E., 504 Fourth
Avenue
Ellis, Robert, 1303 E. Oregon
Ellsperman, John F., 2006 E. Mich-
igan
Ellsworth, Geo., 308 Washington
Avenue
Elmanes, Carl
Elpers, Conrad, 918 E. Columbia
Elpus, Pete, R. R. 1, Armstrong
Elsasser, Lambert, 102 Read
Ellwanger, Wm., 401 Main
Elwood, Frank, 519 U. Seventh
Ely, Charles
Ely, Elbert, 624 John
Ely, Everett
Emge, Emil E., R. R. 7, Box 99,
Wimberg Ave.
Emge, Joe, R. R. 7, Box 99
Emmick, Loren, 1218 Gum
Emrich, Ed, 27 E. Florida
Enderlin, Wm. C., 720 Locust
Enders, Wilbur P., Y. M. C. A.
Endicott, Oscar J., 122 Powell Ave.
Endman, Benjamin, 123 S. Sixth
Endress, Clement J., 301 Grant
Endress, Geo., 301 Grant

Endrum, John, 19 Waggoner Ave.
Engel, Wm. H., 1103 W. Iowa
Engels, Condiff, 1405 Walnut
Englert, Edwin J., 100 E. Missouri
Ennis, Herbert V., 309 William
Epmeier, Geo. E., 3 S. Tenth
Epperson, Arthur W., 802 Fifth
Avenue
Erdman, Ben, R. R. 5
Erhardt, Henry
Erk, Carl B., 217 Edgar
Ernspiger, Chester E., 405 Gar-
field Ave.
Ernspiger, Geo. R., 405 Garfield
Avenue
Ernst, Edw., R. R. 3, Inglefield
Ernst, Wm., 1339 Law Ave.
Ershig, Elmer W., 1512 E. Vir-
ginia
Erskine, James, 326 Parrett
Erskine, Jas. P., 1926 E. Nevada
Erskine, John, 326 Parrett
Erskine, Lloyd W., 1801 Lincoln
Avenue
Ervin, Harry, 407 Huston Ave.
Esche, Theo., R. R. A, Box 327
Eskero, Montie, Y. M. C. A.
Esmeier, Henry, 508 Grant
Espenlaub, Emil, 1305 E. Colum-
bia
Euler, Henry, 321 Washington Ave.
Euler, Philip, 321 Washington Ave.
Evahard, Geo. E., 1220 W. Indiana
Evans, Clarence, 213 Cody
Evans, Harold, 323½ S. Second
Everidge, Cecil, 1535 Third Ave.
*Evers, Cecelia, 311 Jefferson Ave.

*Army nurse.

F

Fabian, Arthur
Fahrer, Chas. Louis, R. R. 7, Box
77
Fallen, Raymond, 206 E. Delaware
Falk, R. W.
Farley, Geo., 22 E. Tennessee
Farmer, Claud, 1523 Law Ave.
Farmer, Robert
Farrell, Lawrence, 611 Locust
Farrow, Raymon, 1001 Chestnut
Fasciano, Frank, 411 Oak
Fasciano, Mike, 411 Oak
Faust, Henry N., 1601 Law Ave.
Fauquher, Warren, R. R. 5
Feagley, Dan H., 327 Campbell
Feagly, Ken, 2123½ Division
Fease, Thos. E.

Featherston, Robt., 37 Washington
Avenue
Fehn, Alfred
Fehn, Nicholas V., 414 Oakley
Fehr, Carl, 513 Fifth Ave.
Fein, Ernest L., 911 W. Virginia
Fein, Frank, 911 W. Virginia
Felker, Marcellus P., 403 Line
Felker, William
Fellwock, Oscar, 114 Fountain Ave.
Fellwock, Paul C., 1800 Maxwell
Avenue
Fenchler, Arthur, 628 John
Fenchler, Roy, 628 John
Fendel, Tony
Fenstra, Harry, 1011 W. Indiana
Ferguson, Elmer, 609 Campbell

SONS OF MEN

- Ferguson, John, 609 Campbell
 Ferguson, Orval, 1309 E. Columbia
 Ferguson, Russell, 309 Washington Avenue
 Ferguson, Wm., 805 N. Rowley
 Ferrell, Randolph, 504 Parrett
 Fetterers, Edw. E., 1401 Walnut
 Fichas, A.
 Ficken, M. Norman
 Fierst, Edward, 203 State
 Fieth, Joseph A., 608 Cherry
 Fieth, Paul, 333 Ewing Ave.
 Fife, William
 File, John, St. Joseph Ave.
 File, Leroy, 419 Magnolia Ave.
 File, Wm. M., R. R. 7, Outer St. Joseph Ave.
 Fine, Isador, 318 Cherry
 Fink, Adam, 20 S. Eighth
 Fink, Arthur, 20 S. Eighth
 Finke, Ralph E., 1318 Madison Avenue.
 Finney, Chas., 109 W. Maryland
 Finny, Geo. P., 331 Harlan Ave.
 Fischer, Fred C., 1100 W. Illinois
 Fischer, Jacob, 1312 E. Missouri
 Fischer, Jacob, R. R. 3, Inglefield
 Fischer, Paul J., 1102 W. Illinois
 Fisher, Clarence, 1307 E. Illinois
 Fisher, Fred F., 1123 W. Ohio
 Fisher, Fred J., 1511 E. Michigan
 Fisner, Randall, 209 Chestnut
 Fisher, Wilbur
 Flack, Gabriel, R. R. A
 Fleener, John C., R. R. 5, Box 124
 Flicke, Karl H., 1309 E. Columbia
 Flick, Marshall C., 2713 Main
 Flood, D.
 Floyd, Robert, 114 E. Virginia
 Floyd, Robert M., 1127 E. Delaware
 Floyd, S.
 Floyd, Wm. David, 1127 E. Delaware
 Flucks, E. H.
 Flucks, Jasper
 Fluty, Ben, 317¹/₂ Magnolia Ave.
 Fluty, Jas., 317¹/₂ Magnolia Ave.
 Fluty, Jas., 2614 Fulton Ave.
 Foley, Geo., 327 Goodsell
 Foley, Wm., 327 Goodsell
 Folsom, Ephraim M.
 Folz, Chas., 314 Igelheart Ave.
 Folz, Daniel, Nevada St.
 Folz, Edw., 710 Edgar
 Folz, Frank W., 1118 W. Pennsylvania
 Folz, Henry, R. R. 3, E. Columbia
 Folz, Jacob, 1131 W. Illinois
 Forister, Wm., 34¹/₂ E. Indiana
 Forth, Russell, 213 Mulberry
 Fortune, John, 703 Mulberry
 Fortune, Union, 14 E. Pennsylvania
 Foster, Arnold, 700 Harriet
 Foster, Arnold, 1311 E. Columbia
 Foster, Leroy, 14 Cherry
 Foster, Timolean, 108 Clark
 Fox, Ed John, 327 Hess Ave.
 Fox, Francis T., 313 Mulberry
 Fox, Henry, 327 Hess Ave.
 Fox, Henry Wm., 117 N. Sixth
 Fox, Wm., 117 N. Sixth
 Fraher, Harry
 Frakes, Lawrence, 801 Linwood Avenue
 Frakes, Willie E., 2203 E. Columbia
 Frame, Isaac W.
 France, Ivan, R. R. 4
 Francis, Forest M., 215 Harriet
 Francis, Ira H., 215 Harriet
 Frank, Clement A., 1024 W. Delaware
 Franklin, Chas. Edward, 412 E. Columbia
 Frasier, Chas. J., 1002 Lemcke Avenue
 Frazier, Nich., Troy, Ind.
 Frazier, Oliver
 Freels, Jas. T., R. R. 1, Box 429, Tekoppel Ave.
 French, Stephen F., 1320 E. Franklin
 *French, Mrs. Stephen, 1320 E. Franklin
 Frei, Frank
 Fretz, Walter, 1001 E. Michigan
 Freund, Karl
 Freund, Paul, 1213 Chandler Ave.
 Freund, R. H., 1213 Chandler Ave.
 Frey, Chas., 111 W. Iowa
 Frey, Henry C., 2217 E. Virginia
 Frick, Henry C., 2217 E. Virginia
 Frick, Frank J., 210 Goodsell
 Frick, Herman, 219 Washington Avenue
 Fridy, Francis J., R. R. 4
 Freihaut, Joseph
 Frielinghausen, John, 1125 W. Iowa
 Frisse, Edw., 21 Edgar
 Frisse, Frank, 21 Edgar
 Fritsch, Louis E., 1111 E. Franklin
 Froelich, Chas. B., 117 Monroe Avenue

* Army Nurse

HONOR ROLL

Frohbieter, Benj., 703 Division
 Frohbieter, Hugo, 703 Division
 Fromme, John, Forrest Hills
 Fromme, Wm. J., 1005 E. Franklin
 Fruehwald, Elmer
 Fruehwald, Ivan, 900 E. Maryland
 Frye, Samuel
 Fuchs, Clarence, 1114 E. Delaware
 Fuchs, Herman, 711 S. Ninth

Fuchs, Louis, 711 S. Ninth
 Fulkerson, Burnie
 Fulmer, Jos. C.
 Funke, Paul A., 515 E. Franklin
 Funkhouser, Ralph, S. Second
 Fuquay, Elmer, 1814 E. Nevada
 Fuquay, Frank, 1814 E. Nevada
 Fuquay, Harry, 1814 E. Nevada

G

Gabbard, Cleatus
 Gabe, Frank, 2915 Fifth Ave.
 Gabe, G. Marion, Y. M. C. A.
 Gabel, Florian, 416 Grant
 Gabel, Geo., 717½ Sixth Ave.
 Gahr, Fred
 Gaisser, Clyde C., 32 Carpenter
 Galloway, Byron, 315 Chestnut
 Gander, Chas., R. R. 4
 Gander, John S., R. R. 4, Maxwell
 Avenue
 Gann, Geo., 105 Fountain Ave.
 Gantner, Clarence, 617 Bellemeade
 Avenue
 Gantner, Ralph, 617 Bellemeade
 Avenue
 Gardner, Chas.
 Garman, Jas. O., 307 S. Second
 Garnett, Harry D., 934 Blackford
 Avenue
 Garrett, Lawrence, care Marine
 Hospital
 Garrett, Mike E., 1022 W. Colum-
 bia
 Garrett, Roscoe, 1510 Main
 Garvin, Melvin, 514 S. First
 Garvin, Thos. Edgar, 514 S. First
 Gasser, Wm. L., 1228 E. Oregon
 Gastenveld, Raymond J., 811 Ful-
 ton Ave.
 Gates, Edward, R. R. 5, Box 80
 Gates, Percy, 618 S. Second
 Gatsch, Harold M., 816 S. Fourth
 Gaultney, Fleety S., 438 Henning
 Avenue
 Gee, Frank, Marine Hospital
 Gee, Paul, 1036 Cherry
 Gehlhausen, Gilbert, 227 Clark
 Geishman, Walter, 1000 N. Garvin
 Geiss, Oscar A., 926 Powell Ave.
 Geiss, Walter
 Geissler, John, 513 S. Fifth
 Genss, Frank, 211 Walker
 Gentry, Claude, 704 Oak
 Gentry, Theo., 3½ N. Third
 George, Dorsey R., First St.
 George, John M., 706 William

George, Roland, 808 Linwood Ave.
 George, Victor, 808 Linwood Ave.
 Gepner, Chas., 523 Line
 *Gerard, Amy, 505 Washington
 Avenue
 Gerdie, Thomas
 Gerhardt, Albert S., R. R. 3, Box
 223
 Gerhardt, Henry L.
 Geringer, Joseph, 1253 S. First
 Gerkenmeier, Charlie, 1708 Fulton
 Avenue
 Gerling, Frederick W., R. R. A,
 Box 386
 Gerst, Adolph O., 914 Harriet
 Gerst, Victor, 914 Harriet
 Gessler, Raymond, 1713 Fulton
 Avenue
 Geupel, Chas., 506 Washington
 Avenue
 Geupel, Ray, 506 Washington Ave.
 Gibbs, Sylvester, 28 Cass Ave.
 Gibson, Arthur, 1026 W. Illinois
 Gibson, Cosby, 1408 Linwood Ave.
 Gibson, Eugene, 219 S. Fifth
 Gibson, Roy R., 22 Hazel Ave.
 Gibson, Wm. N., 209 Cumberland
 Avenue
 Gilbert, Cornelius, Crescent Club
 Gilbert, Frank, 906 Riverside Ave.
 Gilbert, Wm. H.
 Gillis, Harold, 1326 S. Governor
 Gimlich, Henry, 24 Decker Rd.
 Girten, Chas. S., 610 S. Eighth
 Girten, Madison L., 1400 W. Mary-
 land
 Girten, Paul E., 1400 W. Maryland
 Gish, James, 115 W. Michigan
 Glaser, Jos., R. R. 8
 Glaser, Wm. F.
 Glazer, Julius, 404 S. Fourth
 Gleason, Emery, 317 Second Ave.
 Gleason, Harry H., 300 S. Water
 Gleichman, Walter C., Washing-
 ton, D. C.

* Army Nurse

SONS OF MEN

- Glenn, Victor, 14 E. Pennsylvania
 Glueck, Chas., 424 Olive
 Goad, Carl Parks, 22 Fountain Avenue
 Goad, Chester, 522 Green River Rd.
 Goebel, Jos. J., R. R. 2, Armstrong
 Goebel, Philip, R. R. 7
 Goeke, Adolph, 1311 E. Maryland
 Goeke, Victor, 1311 E. Maryland
 Golden, Lee, 100 Fountain Ave.
 Goldsmith, Riley, R. R. 7, Box 237
 Goldsmith, Ross, 1109 E. Maryland
 Goodly, Roscoe, R. R. 7, Box 113, Howell
 Gorman, Otho A., 1102 S. Third
 Gorman, Wm., 710 Gum
 Gostley, Edwin D., 611 Read
 Gotta, Wm., 1421 E. Iowa
 Gough, George O., 708 John
 Gough, Oscar
 *Gould, Meta, 505 Washington Ave.
 Grabhorn, Alfred, 1011 St. Joseph Avenue
 Grace, Carl, 104 W. Broadway
 Graff, Edward F., 1203 Oakley
 Graham, Donald, 1513 Gum
 Graham, Clarence
 Graham, Robert F., 607 S. Fifth
 Grainger, Louis F., 1014 Elliott
 Grannaway, Jack, 310 E. Virginia
 Grant, John, 2515 E. Virginia
 Grant, Mark, 518 Green River Rd.
 Grant, Wm.
 Gray, Jesse, 219 Kentucky Ave.
 Grayson, Gerdie
 Green, Frederick F., 223 New York Avenue
 Green, Harvey J., 507 S. Seventh
 Green, Jacob, 627 Main
 Green, Ledo, 514 E. Michigan
 Green, Ray, 1945 Cleveland Ave.
 Greene, Alfred, 1043 Riverside Ave.
 Greenfield, Jas. A., 1417 E. Indiana
 Greenfield, Leslie, 43 Carpenter
 Greenwell, Ladd, 15 Cumberland Avenue
 Greenfield, Samuel, 43 Carpenter
- *Army nurse.

- Greer, Arthur, 1302½ E. Louisiana
 Greer, Earl, 2303 E. Columbia
 Greer, Edwin W., 2303 E. Columbia
 Greer, Frank, 2303 E. Columbia
 Greer, John, 324 Line
 Greer, Uary L., 324 Line
 Gregory, Chester, 14 E. Tennessee
 Gregory, Frank, 331 Line
 Gregory, Irvin, 331 Line
 Gregory, Roy
 Grenlich, Frank J., 1015 E. Franklin
 Gresham, Earl
 Gresser, Fred A., 811 Sixth Ave.
 Gresser, Wm. J., 811 Sixth Ave.
 Greubel, Wm. J., 814 E. Missouri
 Grewe, Otto, 514 Oakley
 Griesbacker, Carl, 1008 E. Indiana
 Grigsby, Frank, 116 Locust
 Grim, Gresham L., 410½ Main
 Grimler, Gerard, 300 Adams Ave.
 Grimm, Louis E., 1119 Oakley
 Grisson, Jesse, 308 Dearborn
 Groben, Edmund, 411 Heinlein Ave.
 Gronotte, Albert C., 1418 E. Delaware
 Gronotte, Edward A., 1418 E. Delaware
 Gross, Oscar, 1604 Reis Ave.
 Grossman, Elmer R., R. R. 1, Howell, Ind.
 Grossman, Fred C., 1614 John
 Grossman, Wesley, R. R. 1, Howell
 Groves, Herman, 16 W. Iowa
 Grub, Jasper, 27 Park
 Grubbs, Ray F., 703 Mulberry
 Grundler, Ben O., 305 Campbell
 Guething, Mathew, 1217 W. Ohio
 Gumbel, Henry, R. R. 7
 Gunterman, Granville, 2003 E. Louisiana
 Gunterman, Jas., 2003 E. Louisiana
 Gunterman, Wm., 2003 E. Louisiana
 Gunn, Ulus, 1003 E. Indiana
 Gustafson, Fred, 505 Fifth Ave.
 Guthrie, Louis
 Gymer, Geo., 106 Cumberland Ave.

H

- Haaga, Carl H., 1112 W. Michigan
 *Habenicht, Emma
 Haas, Wm., 1312 W. Pennsylvania
 Hacker, Fred D., 624 State
 Hadley, Shirley, 313 Madison Ave.
 Hager, Joe, 1404 W. Indiana
- *Army nurse.
- Hahn, Elmer, Cypress R. R. 2
 Hahn, Fred, 1106 Division
 Hahn, Fred, 303 Harriet
 Hahn, Geo. L., R. R. 6
 Hahn, Harry X., Cypress R. R. 2
 Hahn, John E., R. R. 2, Cypress
 Hahn, Wilburn, 1126 W. Michigan

HONOR ROLL

- Hailey, Thos., 1113 N. Governor
 Hale, Logan, 903 Chestnut
 Hall, Arthur, 214 Heinlein Ave.
 Hall, Fred T., 723 John
 Hall, Jas. H., 2104 Division
 Hall, Jess, 1313 E. Illinois
 Hall, J. Robert, 906 Bedford Ave.
 Hall, Robert, 1812 E. Maryland
 Haller, Clarence, 1210 Cherry
 Hallinan, Francis P.
 Halpin, Thos.
 Halter, Hobert, 2301 Canal
 Hamburg, Alex., 505 Chestnut
 Hamburg, Samuel, 1701 Main
 Hamilton, Otis
 Hammer, Owen V., 905 E. Missouri
 Hammer, Arthur J., 208 N. Fifth
 Hammerstein, Clarence P., 1116
 Chandler Ave.
 Hammerstein, Florian, 917 Powell
 Avenue
 Hammerstein, Fred J., 400 Bray
 Avenue
 Hammerstein, Raymond, 917 Pow-
 ell Ave.
 Hammond, Jas.
 Hampton, Arthur, 25 E. Maryland
 Hampton, Eugene
 Hampton, Roy, 25 E. Maryland
 Hampton, Wm., 25 E. Maryland
 Hanalson, Chas. R., 413 Garfield
 Avenue
 Hardy, Herman M., 1017 E. Frank-
 lin
 Hankins, Wm. R., 1224 Harriet
 Hanley, Thos., Woodmere Hospital
 Hanselman, Floyd E., 101 Howard
 Hanson, Ed., 724 William
 Happe, Norbert Jr., R. R. 7
 Happle, Geo. L., 1828 Third Ave.
 Hardigg, Carl, 812 S. Second
 Hardin, Carl, 609 William
 Hardy, Herman, 1017 E. Franklin
 Hare, John, 118 Campbell
 Hargrave, Jasper, 412 Harriet
 Hargrave, Wm. J., 104 Read
 Harl, John E., 1124 W. Illinois
 Harl, Joseph M., 1016 W. Illinois
 Harl, Julius, 1124 W. Illinois
 Harl, Robert, 1034 W. Virginia
 Harlan, Duke, 515 S. First
 Harnes, Clarence, 1816 E. Oregon
 Harmeyer, Hugo D., 1411 W. Penn-
 sylvania
 Harmon, Frank, 1816 E. Maryland
 Harmon, Jeff, 319 Vine
 Harned, Wm., 221 Oak
 Harper, Taylor D., 224 Tennessee
 Harper, Victor, 504 Baker Ave.
 Harper, Wm. Raymond, Box 244,
 R. R. A
 Harrell, U. P.
 Harris, Albert, 1200 Blackford
 Avenue
 Harris, Chas., 220 E. Illinois
 Harris, Earl R., 2104 Division
 Harris, Edward B., 306 W. Keller
 Harrison, Joel K.
 Harrison, Roy
 Hart, E. C., 1215 E. Columbia
 Hart, Frank, 15 Denby Ave.
 Harter, Aldridge, 1219 E. Virginia
 Hartig, Albert A., 1911 E. Vir-
 ginia
 Hartig, Ernest, R. R. 1, Inglefield
 Hartlein, Edwin
 Hartlein, Herbert R., R. R. 1, Arm-
 strong
 Hartley, Paul, 3200 Division
 Hartman, Gilbert, 1000 Read
 Hartmann, Clemens, 408 Second
 Avenue
 Hartmann, Wm. G., R. R. 7
 Harty, Chas. R., 1518 Second Ave.
 Hartz, Oscar, 1333 S. Governor
 Hassel, Ben. V., 327 Harlan Ave.
 Hassfurther, Robert J.
 Hassler, Stephen E., 1712 E.
 Franklin
 Hauke, Jacob, R. R. 6
 Hawkins, Chas. E., 2835 E. Illinois
 Hawkins, M. L.
 Hawkins, Robert, 1616 E. Louis-
 iana
 Hawkins, Walter C., 2835 E. Illi-
 nois
 Hayden, Ernest, 522 E. Illinois
 Hayden, Thomas, 310 Edgar
 Hayes, Ollie, 10 Carpenter
 Hayes, Ralph B., 118 Clark
 Hayes, Robert, 2123½ Division
 Hayhurst, Mayson, 503 Adams
 Avenue
 Healy, George
 Haymaker, Robert, 2306 Main
 Hays, Louis
 Hays, Thanuel, 302 Decker Rd.
 Head, Thomas E., 1102 S. Gov.
 Heard, Claborn, 721 W. Ohio
 Heard, Huston, 721 W. Ohio
 Heard, Louis, 721 W. Ohio
 Heard, Wm., 721 W. Ohio
 Heartwell, Carl
 Heberer, Arthur, 1001 S. Third
 Hebbeler, Arthur W., 1807 E.
 Franklin
 Hecht, Milton, 407 Line
 Heck, Chas., 119 Florence

SONS OF MEN

- Hedderick, Edwin H.
 Hedges, Robt. Burtis, 502 Cleveland Ave.
 Heeger, Fred A., 305 Fountain Avenue
 Heeger, Louis, 603 First Ave.
 Heerdink, Anton, R. R. A
 Heidt, Edwin, 1216 E. Missouri
 Heilman, Daniel, 1003 First Ave.
 Heilman, Walter Wm., R. R. 3
 Heim, Ben, 1003 S. Governor
 Heim, Bruce, 1003 S. Governor
 Heim, John, 312 Gilbert Ave.
 Heines, John, 1301 Gum
 Heiser, Arthur, 18 Georgia
 Helbling, Victor, 210 E. Nevada
 Heldt, Clarence, 1511 E. Michigan
 Heldt, Gilbert, 1320 N. Garvin
 Helfert, John, Armstrong, Ind.
 Helfert, William, Armstrong, Ind.
 Helfrich, Jos., 1109 W. Michigan
 Helfrich, Willard, 820 N. Governor
 Helling, John, 1221 Harriet
 Helmich, Frank, 2108 E. Virginia
 Helming, Alvin H., 1822 E. Delaware
 Helming, Wm. C., 1110 E. Louisiana
 Helmuth, Henry, R. R. A
 Helmuth, Willie, R. R. A
 Helverson, Chas., 315 Third Ave.
 Hemberger, Richard, 1408 E. Michigan
 Hemmer, Owen B., 905 E. Missouri
 Henderliter, Fred Howell, Ind.
 Henell, Victor Henry, Armstrong, Ind, R. I
 Henn, Carl, 822 W. Virginia
 Henn, Carl, 704 Wabash Ave.
 Henneman, Louis M., R. R. A, Box 593
 Henning, Clinton E., 222 Kerth Avenue
 Henning, Fred, 103 Madison Ave.
 Henning, Joseph
 Henrich, Fred, 605 Ingle
 Henry, Chas., 1908 E. Michigan
 Henry, Thos.
 Hensel, Arthur
 Henshaw, Chas., 133 Blackford Ave.
 Henze, Frank, R. R. 7
 Herke, Carl, 17 Cutler Ave.
 Herman, Clarence, 611 S. Ninth
 Herman, Edw., 114 W. Columbia
 Herman, Ray F., R. R. 7, West Heights
 Herman, Walter, 19 Walnut
 Hermann, Henry E., R. R. 8, 19 Rheinlander Ave.
 Hermesen, Albert, 1016 Chandler Avenue
 Hermesen, Herbert, 1016 Chandler Avenue
 Hern, Geo., 212 E. Maryland
 Herode, Henry, 213 Walker
 Herrmann, Arthur, 1520 Gum
 Herrmann, Irvin, 1520 Gum
 Herron, Barney S., 125½ Edgar
 Herron, Charles
 Herron, Kingsley A., 717 S. Ninth
 Herron, Wm. A., 1414 Cleveland Avenue
 Herschelmann, John C., R. R. 2, Howell
 Hertweck, Leo, 400 S. Third
 Hertweck, Leo, 1228 E. Louisiana
 Heseman, Earl J., 1705 E. Franklin
 Heseman, Harold C., 600 Washington Ave.
 Hess, Chas. A., 1113 N. Rowley
 Hess, Robert, 1120 E. Virginia
 Hess, Robert
 Hessenauer, John, R. R. 3
 Hester, Kenneth, 1635 Van Buren Avenue
 Hestilow, Jas., 1120 E. Maryland
 Heston, Darwin, 218 Sunset Ave.
 Hetherington, Albert F., 1212 N. Garvin
 Hettenback, Arthur, R. R. 6
 Heuby, Fred, 1129 E. Iowa
 Heuring, Clinton, 116 New York Avenue
 Heuring, Fred, 1305 E. Virginia
 Hevron, Chas., 511 E. Columbia
 Hevron, Chester, 511 E. Columbia
 Hevron, Russell, 511 E. Columbia
 Hewig, Clarence, 205 E. Columbia
 Hewins, Warren, 535 S. Garvin
 Heylmun, Elmer, 217 S. Fifth
 Heyns, John, 124 E. Iowa
 Hickman, Claude, 1214 Chandler Avenue
 Hickman, Fred, 227 Division
 Hickrod, John L., R. S, Howell, Ind.
 Hicks, Carmi
 Hicks, Edgar M., 220 Sycamore
 Hicks, Homer T., Vendome Hotel
 Hicks, Lee, 22 W. Franklin
 Hicks, Louis C., 403 Garfield Ave.
 Higgason, Henry C., 435 Y. M. C. A.
 Higgins, Ira O., 1727 W. Franklin
 Higgins, Robt. Louis, 1410 Eichel Avenue
 Higgs, Bennett, 1307 E. Nevada
 Highholder, Chas. W., 1842 E. Maryland

HONOR ROLL

- Hile, Herbert, 420 William
 Hill, Cecil
 Hill, Chas. A., 913 E. Oregon
 *Hill, Emma
 *Hill, Martha
 Hill, Patton
 Hill, Strother, 1440 First Ave.
 Hill, Walter E., 513 Jefferson Ave.
 Hill, William G., 1716 E. Iowa
 Hinch, Ed Aaron, 18 Delmar Ave.
 Hinkle, Felix, 1107 S. Sixth
 Hinkle Thomas, 206 Arlington Ave.
 Hinman, Clyde J., 431 Monroe
 Hinton, Neill H., 1016 Riverside
 Hironimus, Jas., 904 Third Ave.
 Hironimus, Owen, 904 Third Ave.
 Hirsch, Jacob, 912 N. Garvin
 Hirsch, Mathias J., 917 N. Rowley
 Hirsch, Raymond B., R. R. 3
 Hirschelman, Albert, R. R. 3, New-
 burgh
 Hirschmann, Arthur, 921 E. Vir-
 ginia
 Hitch, Bruce, 716 Walnut
 Hitch, Earl, 626 S. First
 *Hitch, Minnie Mae, R. R. 4, Box
 232
 Hitch, Raymond, 716 Walnut
 Hitch, William L., 1216 E. Oregon
 Hiltner, Curtis, 1416 E. Nevada
 Hobgood, Arnold, 22 Madison Ave.
 Hobgood, Edw., 22 Madison Ave.
 Hobgood, Gordon, 22 Madison Ave.
 Hobgood, Lyman, 22 Madison Ave.
 Hocker, Denwood, 307 Adams Ave.
 Hodge, John R., 1905 E. Delaware
 Hodges, Harold
 Hodgkin, Melvin A., 1211 E. Iowa
 Hoefling, Leo, 1415 Lincoln Ave.
 Hoefling, Leo J., 1309 E. Delaware
 Hoelscher, Joseph H., 508 Edgar
 Hoelscher, Roy A., 508 Edgar
 Hoffman, A.
 Hoffman, Charles
 Hoffman, Christ, 1106 Harriet
 Hoffman, Edw. G., 713 Second
 Hoffman, Henry, 701 Harriet
 Hoffman, J., Y. M. C. A.
 Hoffman, Roy
 Hoflich, Geo., 1207 W. Illinois
 Hofman, Philip
 Hoge, Daniel C., 1216 E. Franklin
 Hohl, Raymond H., 211 Goodsell
 Hoing, Edw. F., Armstrong, Ind.,
 R. R. 1
 Holder, Geo. F., Howell, Ind.
 Holder, John, 1123 E. Franklin
- Holland, Frank
 Hollander, Albert G., 1608 E. Illi-
 nois
 Hollander, Leo W., 1608 E. Illinois
 Hollar, Claude, 24 Harlan Ave.
 Hollar, Frank, 24 Harlan Ave.
 Hollar, Seymour, 24 Harlan Ave.
 Hollinger, Isaac C., Newburgh, Ind.
 Hollingsworth, Logan, 1815 E. Vir-
 ginia
 Hollman, Thos., 310 Madison Ave.
 Holloway, Leigh, 1324 S. Governor
 Holsclaw, Harry E., 115 Powell
 Avenue
 Holt, Arthur
 Holtkamp, Clarence H., 220 E. Co-
 lumbia
 Holtmann, C. Otto, 100 Harriet
 Holtmann, Herman, 402 Harriet
 Holtz, Wm. J., 709 Edgar
 Holzgrafe, Rudolph A., 922 E. Vir-
 ginia
 Holzman, David, 522½ Main
 Holzman, Morris, 522½ Main
 Honnigford, Norbert, Washington
 Terrace
 Hoole, Chas. R., 1519 William
 Hoole, Harry M., 1519 William
 Hooge, Edwin L., 411 Third Ave.
 Hooper, Frank Earle, 1100 E. Illi-
 nois
 Hopf, Edw., R. R. 2, Inglefield
 Hopf, John, R. R. 2, Inglefield
 Hopkins, Geo. L.
 Hormuth, Oswald, 311 Jefferson
 Avenue
 Horn, Bert, 1307 Chandler Ave.
 Horn, Ernest
 Horn, Henry, R. R. 1, Inglefield
 Horn, Herman, R. R. 1, Inglefield
 Hornbostel, Geo. C., 717 S. Fourth
 Hornbrook, Byron, Y. M. C. A.
 Hornbrook, Harry, Y. M. C. A.
 Hornstein, Isadore, 1501 Walnut
 Horr, Frank, 19 Fountain Ave.
 Horr, Percy, 19 Fountain Ave.
 Hosback, John N., 21 John
 Hoskins, Jesse U., 1125 Jefferson
 Avenue
 Howell, Wm., 1112 Fulton Ave.
 Hubbard, Herschel, 1504 Walnut
 Hubbard, Marvin Wm., 1111 St.
 Joseph Ave.
 Hubbard, Victor, 120 S. Third
 Hubbard, Winston D., 2127 Divi-
 sion
 Huber, Andy, Oakley St.
 Huber, Bertrum

*Army nurse.

SONS OF MEN

- Huber, Chris J., 220 Sycamore
 Huber, Edw. G.
 Huber, Geo. E., R. R. A, Box 18
 Huber, Irvin F., 119 N. Sixth
 Huber, John G., 1607 Fulton Ave.
 Huck, August, 1111 E. Maryland
 Huck, August
 Huck, Frederick, R. R. 1
 *Huck, Irma, 514 Harriet
 Hudson, Curran O., 1522 E. Delaware
 Hudson, John S., 716 S. Eighth
 Hudson, Robert G., 251 Kentucky Avenue
 Huebner, Arthur, R. R. 4
 Huebner, Harry, R. R. 2, Inglefield
 Huff, William
 Hufnagel, Albert W., 104½ Olive
 Hughes, Arthur L., Terrace Park
 Hughes, Clarence, 2303 Main
 Hughes, Reuben P., Jr., 720 Riverside Ave.
 Hughlett, Melvin, 517 Second
 Hull, Theo., Washington Terrace
 Hullett, George
 Hulman, Geo. P., 1100 S. Second
 Humble, Ames
- I
- Ichenhauser, Louis, 440 Chandler Avenue
 Igelheart, Ben J., 629 William
 Iglehart, Austin, 108½ Sunset Avenue
 Iglehart, Edgar, 1010 S. Second
 Ingle, Wm., 2 Posey Ave.
 Ingler, Estol, 1419 Cleveland Ave.
 Ingram, Chas. W., 521 Read
- J
- Jackle, Walter, 609 Ingle
 Jackman, S. Roy, 120 Main
 Jackson, Andrew, 823 W. Illinois
 Jackson, Barney, 204 S. Sixth
 Jackson, Lyman, 227 Arlington Avenue
 Jackson, Roy L., 823 W. Illinois
 Jacobs, Oben F., R. R. 7
 James, Herschel, 32 Carpenter
 James, Hugh
 James, John
 Jameson, Allen, 210 N. Evans Ave.
 Jameson, E. E.
 Jameson, Otto, R. R. 8, Howell
 Jandebaur, Edgar Wm., 18 Glendale Ave.
- Humm, Chas. F., 1111 Fulton Ave.
 Humphrey, Henry P., 903 N. Rowley
 Humphrey, Jas. D., 2031 Cleveland Avenue
 Humphreys, Fred E., 709 S. Tenth
 Humphreys, Norman, 609 Ingle
 *Hunt, Alice
 Hunter, Ben, 2808 E. Virginia
 Hunter, Benj. H., 2604 E. Virginia
 Hunter, Harry, 320 Third Ave.
 Hunter, Joseph W., 222 Ewing Ave.
 Hurst, Wilbur R., 1428 S. Second
 Husky, Clarence, 421 W. Maryland
 Husky, Geo. D., 16 E. Illinois
 Hussel, Herman, R. R. 1, Cypress
 Huston, Fred
 Huston, William
 Hut, Edw., 600 Oak
 Hutchinson, Horace C., 419 Fourth Avenue
 Hutchinson, John, 1024 U. Second
 Hutchinson, Robt. E., 610 U. Sixth
 Hutchinson, Truman, 419 Fourth Avenue
 Hyman, Clarence C., 619 S. Second
- Inkenbrandt, Chas. P., R. R. A, Box 46
 Inkenbrandt, Wm. P., R. R. A, Box 84
 Irvin, Harry Weslie, 1110 Fulton Avenue
 Ising, Wm. R., 621 Jackson Ave.
 Isaac, Syd, 507 Ingle
 Ivy, Earl
 Ivy, Noble
- Jann, Edw.
 January, Wilbur, 1218 Gum
 Jarvis, Arthur D., 1304 W. Maryland
 Jarvis, Earl Wm., 1304 W. Maryland
 Jarvis Ed
 Jarvis, Ed L., R. R. 7, Box 4
 Jeffers, Earl, 1612 E. Illinois
 Jeffers, Ray, 1612 E. Illinois
 Jeffrey, Robert, 316 Olive
 Jeffries, Jas., 1215 E. Illinois
 Jenkins, Frank, 512 Jefferson Ave.
 Jenkins, James
 *Jenkins, Pansy
 Jenner, Lawrence, Stratford Apts.
 Jennings, Ila, 1104 Eichel Ave.

*Army nurse.

*Army nurse.

HONOR ROLL

Jennings, Jack, 124 Main
 Jent, Ed
 Jernow, Wm. C., 9 Edgar
 Jeude, Fred A., R. R. 7, Box 24
 Jobe, Fred
 Jochim, Harry, 2800 Division
 Johann, Harvey, Chandler, Ind., R. 1
 Johann, Wm., 517 Ravenswood Drive
 Johnson, Albert E., 905 Fifth Ave.
 Johnson, August J., 1020 W. Delaware
 Johnson, Clarence
 Johnson, Chas. R., 641 S. Main, Akron, O.
 Johnson, Earl L., 127 S. Sixth
 Johnson, Edw., 520 N. Barker Ave.
 Johnson, Fred, 1701 E. Iowa
 Johnson, Gardner C., 1208 Washington Ave.
 Johnson, Harry, 1644 S. Second
 Johnson, Horace, 108 E. Indiana
 Johnson, Isaac, 3308 E. Michigan
 Johnson, Jave, R. R. 2, Cypress
 Johnson, John, 119 N. Water
 Johnson, John P., R. R. A, Box 33
 Johnson, Lester, 127 S. Sixth
 Johnson, Noble J., 714 Grand Ave.

Johnson, Raymond G., 507 Jefferson Ave.
 Johnson, Roy, 120 Clark
 Jolly, Herbert, R. R. A.
 Jones, Earl S., 812 W. Illinois
 Jones, G. L., 215 E. Virginia
 Jones, J. M.
 Jones, Kelly, 404 John
 Jones, Philip M., 1118 Baker Ave.
 Jones, Ray, 303 Goodsell
 Jones, Raymond, 1320 Cleveland Avenue
 Jones, Richard P., Y. M. C. A.
 Jones, Thos. Henry, 321 Goodsell
 Jones, Wm. H., R. R. 8, Box 168
 Jordan, Harrison, 1412 Read
 Jourdan, Arthur
 Jourdan, Oscar, R. R. 1, Howell, Indiana
 Jourdan, Ralph
 Jourdan, Wm. John, R. R. 7, Box 222
 Joyce, James K., 109 S. Barker Avenue
 Judd, Roy C.
 Jung, Edwin W., 221 High
 Jung, Geo., R. R. 7
 Jung, Theo., 1501 E. Louisiana
 Jung, Wm. H., R. R. 8, Box 265
 Jungling, Chas., 1217 Cherry

K

Kahn, Julius, 1214 S. Eighth
 Kahn, Lester, 210 Mulberry
 Kahre, Walter C., 918 E. Iowa
 Kaiser, Armin, 20 Clark
 Kaiser, Carl
 Kaiser, Gilbert, 1312 Cherry
 Kaiser, Henry F.
 Kaiser, Henry, R. R. A, Box 17
 Kaiser, Jacob, 606 S. Fifth
 Kale, Joe
 Kalkbeener, Clemens, 928 E. Illinois
 Kane, Joseph
 Kappler, Chas., 108 S. Second
 Kappler, John, Jr., 608 Fourth Avenue
 Karcher, Wm. E., 817 S. Second
 Karges, Benoni E., 1525 Gum
 Karges, Edwin, 1517 S. Second
 Kasz, Chas., 725 S. Fourth
 Katterjohn, Amos H., 125 S. 7th
 *Kauffman, Bessie, 119 Blackford
 Keach, Hawkins H., 612 Division
 Keating, John E., 211 Grant

Keck, Henry, R. R. 5
 Keeler, Harry, 317 Denby Ave.
 *Keeney, Mary, 1226 S. First
 Keeney, Walter, 1226 S. First
 Keeney, Wm. P., 1226 S. First
 Keerl, Carl A., 1320 W. Franklin
 Keerl, Walter, 1320 W. Franklin
 Keil, Ed, R. R. 5
 Keil, Frank, R. R. 5
 Keil, Julius, R. R. 5
 Keil, Wm. Jr., R. R. 1, Armstrong
 Keller, Chester, 422 Line
 Keller, Warthal, Yale Hotel
 Kelley, Clarence, 114 Stinson Ave.
 Kelley, Corbert
 Kelley, Dillard, 1020 N. Garvin
 Kelley, Herman, 114 Stinson Ave.
 Kelley, Jones, 404 John
 Kelley, Lem, Marine Hospital
 Kelley, Marvin, 114 Stinson Ave.
 Kelley, Wm., 114 Stinson Ave.
 Kemmerling, Carl L., 718 Kentucky Avenue

*Army nurse.

*Army nurse.

SONS OF MEN

- Kemmerling, John, 718 Kentucky Avenue
 Kembert, Otto
 Kendall, Adelbert G., 615 Fourth Avenue
 Kennedy, Francis, 1508 E. Iowa
 Kennedy, Frank, 708 S. First
 Kepple, Harvey, 222½ Sycamore
 Kercher, Fred H., Mt. Vernon, R. R. 7
 Kessler, Louis, 1409 First Ave.
 Kessler, Louis, 920 E. Franklin
 Kettmeier, Geo., 1221 W. Illinois
 Kettler, Harry
 Kibler, V. C., 1108 S. Third
 Kiechle, Arthur
 Kiefer, Carl, 1116 E. Maryland
 Kiefer, Chas. Ed, 1116 E. Maryland
 Kiefer, Ervin S., 1311 First Ave.
 Kiefer, Fred, 1116 E. Maryland
 Kiefer, J. Jr.
 Kifer, Wilburn, 2123½ Division
 Kile, Wm., 1204 Edgar
 Kiley, Goldsmith, R. R. 7
 Killian, Frank H., 1013 Fulton Ave.
 Killinger, Daniel, R. R. 8, Howell
 Kimbel, Gus
 Kimbel, Stanley, 1209 S. Governor
 Kimpton, Archie, 1235 W. Pennsylvania
 Kinder, John, 215 E. Iowa
 King, Archie
 King, Leonard, 1404 Cleveland Ave.
 King, Leonard, 1113 Rowley
 King, Raymond, 1101 Chestnut
 Kingsbury, Edw., 1604 First Ave.
 Kirchhoff, Geo. A., 206 Hess Ave.
 Kirkpatric, Earl, 216 John
 Kirsch, Fred T., Marine Hospital
 Kirsch, Joseph M., 520 E. Maryland
 Kirves, Henry E., 1302 E. Iowa
 Kishline, Floyd, 108 Adams Ave.
 Kisker, Irvin A., 214 Chestnut
 Kissel, Arthur H., 1603 Second Ave.
 Kissel, Frank J., 1603 Second Ave.
 Kissel, Fred, 2227 Division
 Kissel, Joseph E., 1603 Second Ave.
 Kissel, Peter John, 1603 Second Avenue
 Kissinger, Alfred J., R. R. 1, Box 108
 Kissinger, Henry B., R. R. 2, Howell
 Kissler, Louis, 1409 First Ave.
 Kitzinger, Carl
 Kitzinger, Oscar
 Klamer, Ralph, 1784 W. Franklin
 Klaser, Irvin S., 505 S. Seventh
 Klein, Adam, 1816 E. Columbia
 Klein, Geo., 1816 E. Columbia
 Klein, Geo. J., 1623 Law Ave.
 Klein, Louis, 1107 Chandler Ave.
 Klein, Otto L.
 Klein, Solomon, 627 Main
 Klein, Walter, 1816 E. Columbia
 Kleinknecht, Gottlieb, R. R. 2, Howell, Ind.
 Kleymeyer Henry, 908 Powell Ave.
 Kleymeyer, Ralph, 908 Powell Avenue
 Klingelhoef, Chris, 1000 N. Governor
 Klingmeier, B. M.
 Klocke, William
 Kloke, Wm. J., 610 Edgar
 Knaebel, Joseph C., 513 S. Ninth
 Knapp, Karl
 Knapp, Sylvester, 916 E. Columbia
 Knasel, Joe C.
 Knauss, Otto, 611 Adams Ave.
 Kneer, Otto, 100 Fountain Ave.
 Kniese, Harold, 605 Read
 Knight, Geo. W., 716 Bellemeade Avenue
 Knight, John, 1108 Harlan Ave.
 Knoll, Herbert, 909 E. Missouri
 Knowles, Fred S., 1112 St. Joseph Avenue
 Koch, Aug. M., 1318 E. Delaware
 Koch, Edw., 611 Mary
 Koch, John A., 1614 Third Ave.
 Koch, Otto L., 1220 N. Rowley
 Koch, Theo., 117 E. Michigan
 Koenig, Arthur, 614 Monroe Ave.
 Koenig, Arthur, Box 258, Stringtown Rd.
 Koenig, Edw., 215 E. Florida
 Koenig, Harry, 513 Garfield Ave.
 Koerner, Gilbert, 613 S. Eighth
 Kohl, Clinton, 900 State
 Kohl, Geo., 2506 Fulton Ave.
 Kohler, John J., R. R. 5
 Kolb, Elmer, R. R. 3
 Kollker, Louis, 1034 S. Eighth
 Koltinsky, Leon, 1004 Vine
 Koob, Henry, 620 Oak
 Koonce, Paul, 419 Magnolia Ave.
 Korb, Daniel, 1002 Lincoln Ave.
 Koressel, Adam, R. R. 8
 Koressel, Fred, Cypress, Ind.
 Koressel, Geo. A., 1127 W. Virginia
 Koressel, Henry W., 301 Stinson Avenue
 Koressel, Herman J., 1027 W. Virginia

HONOR ROLL

- Korff, Arthur, 1208 E. Nevada
 Korff, Edward V., 1102 Harriet
 Korff, Louis, 1208 E. Nevada
 Korff, Oscar Richardt, 1615 E. Virginia
 Korif, Wm. C., Armstrong, Ind.
 Koring, Chas., 1212 W. Indiana
 Korn, Arthur
 Kornblum, Earl, 213 Chestnut
 Korressel, Geo., Jr., R. R. 8, Howell, Ind.
 Korsmeier, Chas., 211 Edgar
 Korsmeier, Chas. W., 910 Linwood Avenue
 Kost, Floyd E., 1315 Law Ave.
 Kost, Fred Wm., 1315 Law Ave.
 Kotis, Samuel
 Kownig, Edw.
 Kracht, Benj., R. R. 1, Inglefield
 Krack, Jos., R. R. 2, Inglefield
 Krack, Walter L., R. R. 7, Box 284
 Kraft, Ed F., 2202 Division
 Kraft, Harold W., 1210 Blackford Avenue
 Kraft, John A., Armstrong, R. R. 1
 Kramei, Arthur N., 918 Fifth Ave.
 Kramer, Chas. H., 214 Bond
 Kramer, John F., R. R. 7
 Kratz, Conrad, 1201 Kentucky Ave.
 Kratz, Fred H., 509 Oakley
 Krause, Frederick, 2317 E. Columbia
 Kreckler, Harry, 120 S. Fourth
 Kreger, Walter, R. R. 4
 Kreipke, Walter, 1122 Chandler Avenue

- Labry, Ed E., 38 John
 Laburk, Chas., 624 John
 *Lacey, Amy
 LaFollette, Chas. M., 721 S. First
 LaGrande, Lemuel, 110 U. Tenth
 Lahanis, James, 725 Main
 Lahr, Karl, 1130 S. Eighth
 Laib, Wm., 100 John
 Laking, Frank, R. R. 8
 LaMar, Hobart, 8 William
 LaMar, Ralph, 1008 Oakley
 Lamb, Harry J., R. R. 3
 *Lamb, Velma, 207 Line
 Lamb, Robert, 2213 E. Virginia
 Lamb, Virgil Tobin, 316 Genung Avenue
 Lamberg, Roy, 2308 Fulton Ave.
 Lambers, Geo. J.
 Lambers, George

*Army nurse.

- Kremer, Clarence J., 1117 W. Pennsylvania
 Krietemeyer, Oscar, 1515 E. Michigan
 Krietemeyer, Wm., R. R. 2, Armstrong
 Krietzer, Wm. F., R. R. 3, Box 128
 Krieger, Mary
 Kroener, Harold, 1217 E. Columbia
 Kroener, John, 518 Fourth Ave.
 Kromelink, Henry, 116 W. Virginia
 Kros, Joseph W., 114 Bell Ave.
 Kruckemeyer, Ben, 1223 S. Eighth
 Kruse, Albert G., 703 Garfield Ave.
 Kuebler, Arthur, R. R. 6
 Kuhn, Ed, 921 E. Louisiana
 Kuhn, John 224 E. Maryland
 Kuhn, Paul, 16 Mary
 Kuhlengoelter, S. J., R. R. 7, Box 255
 Kuhlenschmidt, Henry, R. R. 3, Box 42, Elberfield, Ind.
 Kullman, Ed J., 1118 E. Missouri
 Kullman, Victor, 1029 Powell Ave.
 Kunath, Henry H., 1821 E. Maryland
 Kuntzman, Leroy, 630 Madison Avenue
 Kuntzman, Oscar, 630 Madison Avenue
 Kunz, Chas., R. R. 4, Box 262
 Kunz, Geo. W., Harriet St.
 Kuster, Chas., 620 Adams Ave.
 Kuster, Frederick, 620 Adams Ave.

L

- Lancaster, Emmett, 19½ Park
 Lance, Claude, 218 Bond
 Lang, C. B.
 Langford, Donovan A., 512 Grant
 Langford, Rosco, R. R. A
 Lankford, Glen, 302 Parrett
 Lannert, August, 216 Jefferson
 Lannert, Raymond, 451 Ross Ave.
 Lanoux, Frank A., 905 Riverside
 Lant, Norman E., Y. M. C. A.
 Lant, Perry J., R. R. 3
 Lantz, Ed T., 1403 E. Nevada
 Lapp, Frank, 1004 Edgar
 Lasher, Herbert, 310 Olive
 Lashley, Lowry, 503 Parrett
 Lashley, Walter, 605 Campbell
 Lashley, Wm., 503 Parrett
 Later, August, 612 Gum
 Latham, Richard, 4 S. Tenth

*Army nurse.

SONS OF MEN

- Laubscher, Harvey, 627 Monroe Avenue
 Laubscher, Oliver, R. R. 6
 Laubscher, Samuel, R. R. 6
 Laubscher, Wm., R. R. 6
 Lauenstein, Carl, 1033 Washington Avenue
 Lautner, Joseph, 1226 First Ave.
 Laval, Carl, 600 S. First
 Lawbargh, Chas. A., 624 John
 Lawrence, Claude, 611 Gum
 Lawrence, Lester, 611 Gum
 Lawrence, Otis F., 202 Third Ave.
 Lawson, Ed, 303 Goodsell
 Leach, Roscoe R., 33 Washington Avenue
 Leap, Clyde, 1203 S. Governor
 Lechner, Roy P., 211 Oakley
 Ledbetter, Carl B.
 Ledbetter, Wm., 132 Third Ave.
 Ledbetter, Wm., 903 Third Ave.
 Lee, Chas., 1412 Eichel Ave.
 Lee, Elzie, 20 Madison
 Leeds, Harry, R. R. 2, Box 43, Richmond, Ky.
 Leggett, Chas. C., 913 W. Franklin
 Legeman, Chas., 421 Grant
 Legler, Louis
 Lehman, Edw., 507 E. Columbia
 Lehman, Edwin, 200 Harriet
 Lehnen, Otto, 1718 E. Illinois
 Lehnhard, Elmer, 118 Walnut
 Leigh, Harry W., 2213 Division
 LeMasters, Edw., 522 Ingle
 Lemmer, Chas. T., 1210 E. Maryland
 LeMon, Walter, 2421 Main
 Lenfers, Harry, 1426 John
 Lenfers, Wm. A., 131 E. Franklin
 Lenn, Chas. L., 421 S. Sixth
 Lence, John W., 1516 Maxwell Avenue
 Lentz, Chester O., 811 Cherry
 Leonard, Bert, 521 Harriet
 Lesh, Gilbert B., 214 Walnut
 Letterman, Wm. H., R. R. 3
 Levi, Louis Bernard, Audubon Apts.
 Levi, Morris Roser, Audubon Apts.
 Levine, David, 317 Locust
 Levinger, Lee, 706 Grand Ave.
 Lex, Michael, 1309 Division
 Lichtenfeld, Henry, 601 Mulberry
 Licky, Elmer B., 14 Hess Ave.
 Light, Harry, 49 Jefferson
 Lillierap, Art O., 516 Edgar
 Lilly, James
 Limberger, Otto, 318 Lincoln Ave.
 Limberger, Wm. P., 21 Clark
 Lindle, Milton, 1782 W. Pennsylvania
 Lindle, Wm. B., 1782 W. Pennsylvania
 Lindeman, John, 14 E. Florida
 Lindeman, Louis, 14 E. Florida
 Lindenber, George
 Lindenschmidt, Albert H., 420 Oakley
 Lindenschmidt, Val, 230 Clark
 Lindsay, Samuel
 Linegar, Adam, 1220 E. Illinois
 Linger, Sylvester, 1823 E. Delaware
 Linzenich, Edw., 222 W. Franklin
 Linxwiller, Ed, 1615 Third Ave.
 Lipking, Norman, 311 Bray Ave.
 Little, Oscar E., R. R. A, Box 90
 Litty, Gilbert, R. R. 5
 Litty, Harry, R. R. 5
 Lively, E. A., 1123 W. Indiana
 Lively, Thos. J., 1123 W. Indiana
 Livesay, Nathan H., 219 Delmar Avenue
 Lockart, Milton, 923 Cherry
 Lockhart, Clarence, 404 Olive
 Lockridge, Herman P., 34 E. Maryland
 Lockyear, Hubert, 317 Second Ave.
 Lockyear, Paul, R. R. A
 Loeffler, Joseph J., R. R. 7
 Loeffler, Joseph W., 1317 W. Indiana
 Loeffler, Wm. M., 1304 Third Ave.
 Loer, Ivan H., 734 Bellemeade Ave.
 Loesch, Clarence W., 814 Harriet
 Loewenthal, Jack, 529 Washington Avenue
 Logel, Louis, 121 W. Iowa
 Long, Robert, 17 Clark
 Lotteridge, William
 Lottes, Darwin, 1328 Law Ave.
 Lovell, Hallet, R. R. 1, Cypress
 Low, Ralph, 907 Oregon
 Lowe, Walters, 437 Chandler Ave.
 Lowe, J. Max, 437 Chandler Ave.
 Lowe, Clifford, 437 Chandler Ave.
 Lowe, Jess, 515 Chandler Ave.
 Lowe, Wm. W., 437 Chandler Ave.
 Lowrey, George C., 321 Read
 Lowry, Elmer, 705 Harriet
 Lucchesi, Primo, 201 Fulton Ave.
 *Lucia, Sister
 Luethge, Carl E., 911 E. Oregon
 Lutterman, John, R. R. 8, Box 255
 Lutz, Carl Walter, 1204 Chandler Ave.

*Army nurse.

HONOR ROLL

Lutz, O. L., 1600 E. Illinois
 Lutz, Theo., 11 E. Virginia
 Lutz, Wm. T., 11 E. Virginia
 Lynch, Paul, 1123 W. Illinois

Lynch, Walter, 1123 W. Illinois
 Lyon, Russel, 1016 W. Michigan
 Lynxwiler, Robert, 607 St. Joseph
 Avenue

MC

McAvoy, Gilbert, 501 S. Third
 McBride, Chas., 412 E. Columbia
 McBride, Geo. S., 1114 W. Pennsylvania
 McBride, Houston, 210 Hess Ave.
 McBride, Raymond, 1026 W. Pennsylvania
 McCane, Wm., 417 Third Ave.
 McCarthy, Daniel, Bernardin Apts.
 McCarty, Ed A., 1406 Evans Ave.
 McCarthy, Frank, 20 Irvington
 Avenue
 McCarthy, John, 20 Irvington Ave.
 *McCarty, Kathleen, 505 Washingt-
 on Ave.
 McClain, Howard, 133 Fountain
 Avenue
 McClary, D. V., 1101 Chandler
 Avenue
 McCleary, Chester B., Maxwell
 and Five Oakes Ave.
 McCool, Lester R., 115 Heinlein
 Avenue
 McCool, Wm., 1001 Linwood Ave.
 McCloud, Wm., 319 Vine
 McCoy, C. C.
 McCoy, Chas. F., 518 S. Seventh
 McCoy, Clarence R., 608 S. Ninth
 McCreary, Ralph, 201 Jefferson
 Avenue
 McCullough, Wm. B., 1000 U. Sec-
 ond
 McCurdy, Cummins
 McCurdy, Lynn, 302 Sunset Ave.
 McCutchan, Henry, R. R. 4
 McDaniel, Richard, 304 Edgar
 McDonald, Arthur, 1309 Fulton
 Avenue
 McDonald, Chas., 1317 Kentucky
 Avenue
 McDonald, Harold, R. R. 1, Arm-
 strong, Ind.
 McFall, Dave, 1813 E. Missouri
 McGahen, Chas., 1400 Linwood Ave.

McGill, Louis D., 316 Second Ave.
 McGill, Robert G., 716 U. Eighth
 McGinnes, Allan, Outer Lincoln
 Avenue
 McGinnes, Fred
 McGinnis, Richard, 1035 S. First
 McGlothlin, Harlin, 1719 E. Dela-
 ware
 *McGovern, Mary, 521 Oakley
 McGraw, Walter G., 2301 Fulton
 Avenue
 McGrew, Elmer, 214 Campbell
 McGrew, Geo. B., 126 Bayard Park
 Drive
 McGrew, Lee E., 1935 E. Louisiana
 McGrew, Walter G.
 McGuyer, Earl C., 1229 W. Frank-
 lin
 McIntire, Earl E., 585 Vance Ave.,
 Memphis, Tenn.
 McKenna, Jas., care Evansville
 Press
 McKinley, Jas. R., 207 Bray Ave.
 McKinney, Archie Robert, 108 U.
 Water
 McLain, Howard, 133 Fountain
 Avenue
 McLeish, Grammer, 1202 S. First
 McMahan, Jennings, 1311 E. Ore-
 gon
 McMahone, Joseph
 McMaster, Homer, 1107 Riverside
 Avenue
 McMickle, Otis O., 115 S. Stinson
 Avenue
 McMurtry, Leonard, 1128 Second
 Avenue
 McNeeley, Dale
 McNeeley, John H., 11 College
 McNeely, John H., 1601 First Ave.
 McPherson, Charlie, 100 E. Indiana
 McPherson, Wm., 518 Barker Ave.
 McPhillips, Raymond W., 1025 Oak-
 ley
 McRian, Wm. J., R. R. 5

*Army nurse.

*Army nurse.

SONS OF MEN

M

- Maasberg, Clarence, 1002 Baker
 Mack, Arthur, 1814 Van Buren
 Macke, John, R. R. 5
 Madden, Adolph, 1126 W. Delaware
 Madison, Abe P., 718 Mulberry
 Madison, Dave, 718 Mulberry
 *Magenheimer, Bonnie
 Magenheimer, Edgar F., 606 Oak-
 ley
 Magerkurth, Carl, 1212 S. Govern-
 nor
 Magin, Edward, 1307 Cherry
 Magin, Geo., 518 Ninth Ave.
 Maglaris, Nick, 306 S. Third
 Mahan, Carl, 14 Walker
 Mahan, Roscoe
 Mahler, Anthony E., 111 W. Mary-
 land
 Mahler, Wm. J., 1112 Oakley
 Mahoney, V. L.
 Maidlow, Frank, 616 Read
 Maienschein, Fred, 14 E. Iowa
 Maier, Clifford
 Maier, Edw. J., 1307 Division
 Maikrantz, Oscar, 1242 Mary
 Males, John, 14 S. Fourth
 Malone, Arthur M., 1405 Eichel
 Avenue
 Malone, Wilbur
 Manch, Leo J., 807 Third Ave.
 Mancini, Tony, 603 Main
 Mangum, Robert, R. R. A
 Manion, Jas., 909 Blackford Ave.
 Manley, Earl, 314 E. Iowa
 Mann, Arthur, 1413 W. Franklin
 Mann, Bruno, Jr., 401 Parrett
 Mann, Crayton, 1126 E. Delaware
 Mann, Edgar J., 802 Main
 Mann, Edgar, R. R. 4, Newburgh
 Mann, Frederick, 401 Parrett
 Mann, Gus, 401 Parrett
 Mann, Herbert, 812 Main
 Mann, Oscar, 1413 W. Franklin
 Mann, Robert E., 716 U. Tenth
 Mann, Robt. P., 302 Parrett
 Mann, Walter T., 1315 Second Ave.
 Markham, H. E., 911 Grand Ave.
 Markie, Roy J., 106 S. Second
 Markley, Joseph, R. R. 5
 Markley, Thos., R. R. 5
 Marlin, Chas., 201 Arlington Ave.
 Marsh, William
 Marshall, Cecil
 Marshall, Ernest, 721 Bellemeade
 Marshall, Ira L., 100 Fountain Ave.
- Marshall, Robert, 414 Harriet
 Marshall, Robert, 9 S. Third
 Martin, Adolph, 406 Monroe Ave.
 Martin, Benjamin J., Armstrong,
 Ind., R. R. 2
 Martin, Calvin C., 401 Harriet
 Martin, Cecil, 1414 Walnut
 Martin, Ebben, 512½ E. Illinois
 Martin, Daniel
 Martin, Edw., 512½ E. Illinois
 Martin, Edw. L., 1318 E. Missouri
 Martin, Frank J., R. R. 8, Box 246
 Martin, Geo., R. R. 1
 Martin, Joie L., 2513 Walnut
 Martin, Richard
 Martin, Robt. Lee, 510 S. First
 Martin, Varney, 512 E. Illinois
 Martin, Vernie C., 512 E. Illinois
 Masen, Jas. M., 218 Boehne Bldg.
 Massie, Harry, 722 Division
 *Masterson, Stella
 Mathesie, Arthur, 2519 Walnut
 Mathews, Alpha M., 2215 E. Vir-
 ginia
 Matiska, Ed, 804 N. Garvin
 Mats, Wm. Ed, 1120 E. Franklin
 Matthews, Clarence M., 1413 Reis
 Avenue
 Matthews, Thos., 206 Jefferson Ave.
 Matz, Wm. E.
 Maurer, Wm. G., 1113 Third Ave.
 Maxfield, Willie T., 203 Fulton
 Mayer, Edward H., 17 Mary
 Mayer, Frank, 1509 Enlow Ave.
 Mayer, Geo., 1118 S. Eighth
 Mayer, Jos., R. R. 6
 Mayer, Leo, R. R. 6
 Mayers, Frank X., 220 E. Delaware
 *Mayes, Jennie
 Mayl, Edward, Evansville Journal
 Mead, Horace C., 320 Madison
 Mechler, Jacob, 111 W. Delaware
 Medcalf, Desmond, 315½ Locust
 Medlicott, Ernest, 1800 E. Colum-
 bia
 Medler, Floyd
 Meeink, Herman, 700 Bedford Ave.
 Meeker, Arthur, 306 W. Maryland
 Meeker, Chas., 306 W. Indiana
 Meeker, Clarence, 306 W. Mary-
 land
 Meeks, Orion, 1041 Riverside Ave.
 Meeks, Otto, 613 Read
 Meeman, Edw., 538 Jefferson Ave.
 Meginnies, Ed V., R. R. 5, Box 66

*Army nurse.

*Army nurse.

HONOR ROLL

- Meginnies, Geo. A., R. R. 5, Box 66
 Meguiar, Jess M.
 Meier, Carl G., 300 Harriet
 Meier, Walter W., 518 Ravenswood Drive
 Meinhold, Fred, 1809 E. Franklin
 Melton, Harry, 113 E. Iowa
 Melton, Joseph L., 209 Poplar
 Melton, Roy, 903 Chestnut
 Menke, Arnold, 15 Edgar
 Mentzel, Clarence, R. R. A, Box 73
 Mentzel, Ed J., 919 W. Ohio
 Mentzer, Ernest L.
 Merle, Gustave, 516 E. Maryland
 Merots, James
 Merrell, James, 25 Delmar Ave.
 Merrill, Jesse
 Meser, John, R. R. 7
 Metcalf, Harry, 910 N. Governor
 Metzler, Matt W.
 Metzler, Wm., R. R. 3
 Meyer, Albert L., 1445 First Ave.
 Meyer, Edw., 414 Sixth
 Meyer, Ed Henry, 518 Mary
 Meyer, Emil F., 1815 E. Virginia
 Meyer, Geo., 918 S. Sixth
 Meyer, Wm. J., R. R. 4
 Meyers, Herman J., R. R. 6
 *Meyers, Mabel
 Michel, Henry G., 401 Harriet
 Mickelson, Louis, 725 S. Sixth
 Miedreich, Wm., 301 Ross Ave.
 Miles, Ezra
 Miley, Arthur B. C.
 Miller, Adam, R. R. 7, Box 109,
 Miller, Allen, 209 E. Nevada
 Miller, Alonzo D., 521 John
 Miller, Arthur, 1507 E. Missouri
 Miller, Carl
 Miller, Casper
 Miller, Chas., R. R. 5, Box 188
 Miller, Chas. R., 1215 W. Pennsylvania
 Miller, Clyde, R. R. 2, Lodge Ave.
 Miller, Earl, 1314 Gum
 Miller, Edw., R. R. 3
 Miller, Edw. F., 9 S. Eighth
 Miller, Ernest, 1826 E. Delaware
 Miller, F. Preston, 432 E. Virginia
 Miller, Fred, 425 Jefferson Ave.
 Miller, Geo., 1314 Gum
 Miller, Herman
 Miller, Lawrence, 1507 E. Missouri
 Miller, Loye, 9 Glendale Ave.
 Miller, Mitchel, 1507 E. Missouri
 Miller, Orval
 Miller, Paul, 1025 Blackford Ave.
 Miller, Roy, 425 Jefferson Ave.
 Miller, Samuel, 930 E. Delaware
 Miller, Thornton, 125 W. Indiana
 Miller, Warren, 1025 Blackford Avenue
 Miller, Webster, 211 Edgar
 Miller, Wilbur
 Miller, William
 Miller, Wm., 206 Olive
 Miller, Wm., 432 E. Virginia
 Miller, Wm. B., 425 Jefferson Ave.
 Miller, Wm. B., 437 Jefferson Ave.
 Millerlei, Cyril, 724 St. Joseph Avenue
 Mills, Ben, 1109 St. Joseph Ave.
 Mills, Benj. H., 1104 St. Joseph
 Mills, Carrol, 922 N. Garvin
 Mills, Ezra
 Minch, Carl, 517 S. Third
 Minetti, Robt., 418 Grant
 Minton, Wallace, Lincoln Hotel
 Minus, Mack, 624 John
 Mitchell, John, Newburgh Road
 Mitchell, Robert, Newburgh Road
 Mitchem, Roscoe, R. R. A
 Mitz, Henry C. Jr., R. R. 7, Box 139
 Mobley, Clem, 512 E. Illinois
 Moehlenkamp, Edw., 813 E. Maryland
 Moenning, Lorenz Carl, 303 Kentucky Ave.
 Moers, Otto Frank, 1002 Edgar
 Moffet, Royal, R. R. 2, Inglefield
 Molinet, John P., 916 Oakley
 Money, Alva, R. R. 5, Box 192
 Money, Charlie H., R. R. 5
 Montgomery, Alex., 1712 E. Iowa
 Montgomery, Jess, 1218 Eichel Avenue
 Mooney, Chas., 321 Cumberland Avenue
 Mooney, Wm., 321 Cumberland Avenue
 Moore, Albert, 900 Mary
 Moore, Chas., Forrest Hills, R. R. 8
 Moore, Fred, 1303 Division
 Moore, Joseph, 900 Mary
 Moore, Lee V., R. R. A
 Moore, Maur B., 1600 Reis Ave.
 Moore, Maurice O., 123 Blackford Avenue
 Moore, Myles, R. R. 8, Forrest Hills
 Moore, Richard L., 223 New York Avenue
 Moore, Thomas, R. R. 8, Forrest Hills
 Morris, Jas., Blackford Ave.

*Army nurse.

SONS OF MEN

Morris, Robert
 Morris, Theo. Jas., 933 Blackford Avenue
 Morris, Walter, 2018 E. Virginia
 Morrow, Geo., 307 Oak
 Morse, Marian, Y. M. C. A.
 Morton, Stanley, 309 William
 Morton, Thos. J. Jr., 1020 Blackford Ave.
 Mosby, Arthur P., 2203 Main
 Mosely, Worthington, 624½ Main
 Mount, Lucy
 Mouser, Ernest, 1225 Division
 Moutshka, Albert, 211 E. Florence
 Moutshka, Raymond, 211 E. Florence

Naab, Phillip, 1210 W. Pennsylvania
 Naegle, Frank, 1811 Main
 Nales, S. B.
 Nath, Joseph, 430 Grove
 Nathan, Harry, 711 E. Maryland
 Nau, Chester, State St.
 Neal, Albert G., 123 Washington Avenue
 Neal, Dewey, 123 Washington Ave.
 Neal, Ira D., 123 Washington Ave.
 Neal, Myron, 123 Washington Ave.
 Neel, Edwin, 2116 Main
 Neel, Walter P., 23 U. Tenth
 *Neff, Elsie
 *Neff, Ina
 Neidringhaus, Henry, 1215 E. Maryland
 Neihaus, Fred, R. R. 8, Box 217
 Neisen, Chas. M., 304 Edgar
 Neisen, Francis, 304 Edgar
 Neisen, Henry, 304 Edgar
 Nelson, Jas. R., 1228 E. Louisiana
 Nelson, John A., 228 Bond
 Neth, Frank, 1600 Third Ave.
 Neu, Adam, 1012 St. Joseph Ave.
 Neu, Edw., 716 Ninth
 Neucks, Rudolph, 511 Garfield Ave.
 Neufelder, Carl V., 1913 Second Avenue
 Neuffer, J. H., R. R. 5, Box 5
 Neugent, Chas. W., 604 Oak
 Neustadt, Isaac, 604 S. Sixth
 Neville, Walter T., 114 Walker
 Newkirk, Harry S., 531 Oakley
 Newman, Chas. H., R. R. 6
 Newman, Edgar, 7 Cook Ave.
 Newman, Edgar W., 1511 Enlow Avenue

*Army nurse.

Muehlbauer, Norbert, 1111 Harriet
 Mueller, Clarence, 1312 W. Pennsylvania
 Mueller, Otto Wm., 421 Jackson Avenue
 Muhiliue, Sam A.
 Mundy, Joe, 202 Ninth
 Musgrave, Daniel F., 427 Spruce
 Musgrave, Earl, 108 E. Indiana
 Musgrave, Joy, 1 Evelyn
 Muth, Raymond, 204 E. Pennsylvania
 Myers, Jas., 1025 Chestnut
 Myers, Roscoe, 1025 Chestnut
 Myers, Tolbert, 1305 E. Oregon
 Myers, Walter, 508 Fifth Ave.

N

Newman, Emanuel, 119 Powell
 Newman, Ernest, 1501 Division
 Newman, Joe, 119 Powell Ave.
 Newman, Roy, 1311 E. Virginia
 Newman, Samuel, Jr., 807 Second Avenue
 *Newton, Hortense A., 903 Harriet
 *Newton, Irene G., 903 Harriet
 *Newton, Sarah C., 903 Harriet
 Newton, Thos., 419 W. Maryland
 Nichols, Clarence, 1514 Olive
 Nichols, Horace Chas., 14 Delmar Avenue.
 Nichols, John, 1129 W. Illinois
 Nichols, Robert, 1514 Olive
 Nichols, Wm., 1514 Olive
 Nichols, Wm. H., 211 Kentucky Avenue
 Nid, Ora Geo., 2123½ Division
 Niednagel, Emil, 927 Lincoln Ave.
 Niednagel, Waldamar
 Niehaus, Fred, 2837 E. Indiana
 Niehaus, Joseph W., 2837 E. Indiana
 Niemeyer, Arthur F., 1413 Gum
 Nienaber, Herman Wm., 38 Jefferson Ave.
 Nienaber, Ollie, 611 Oak
 Nitzer, Arthur, 31 Madison Ave.
 Nodhaus, Wm. M., 1003 Edgar
 Noelting, Clarence, 913 Blackford Avenue
 Noelting, Walter, 601 Ravenswood Drive
 Nolan, Eugene, Audubon Apts. L
 Nolan, Lawrence, 2201 E. Virginia
 Nolan, Michael, Jr., 2201 E. Virginia

*Army nurse.

HONOR ROLL

Nolan, Val, 1240 S. First
 Nolen, Bennie, 1814 E. Maryland
 Nonweiler, Arthur P., 407 Read
 Norcross, Herbert L., 231 E. Oregon
 Norcross, Orion, 325 Bray Ave.
 Norton, Fred H., Y. M. C. A.
 Norton, Orville, 1020 Vine
 North, Wm. A.
 Notgras, Wm., 1515 E. Oregon
 Nuebling, Herman, Armstrong,
 Indiana
 Nuhring, Alfred H., 825 E. Maryland

Nummensen, Fred J., 520 Lincoln
 Avenue
 Nunheimer, Edwin J., 105 Marshall
 Nunn, Arthur, 2839 E. Indiana
 Nurrenbern, Bernard, 1030 W.
 Michigan
 Nurrenbern, Leo, 1030 W. Michigan
 Nurrenbern, Robert, R. R. 1, How-
 ell, Ind.
 Nussmeier, Albert H., 418 Bray
 Avenue
 Nussmeier, Oscar H., 1605 E. Vir-
 ginia

O

Oakley, Joel, 13 Stinson Ave.
 Obeshausen, Jesse N., 16 John
 O'Brian, Geo. F., 512 Fares Ave.
 O'Bryan, J. W.
 O'Bryan, Randall, 514 S. Sixth
 Odell, DeForest, Y. M. C. A.
 Odell, Henry, 626 S. First
 Offerman, Albert, 821 E. Missouri
 Offerman, Henry, 821 E. Missouri
 Offerman, John, 821 E. Missouri
 Offerman, Wm., 821 E. Missouri
 Ogden, Fred L., 2115 Division
 Ogle, C. L.
 Ogle, Glen, 719 Hopkins Ave.
 O'Hare, Cornelius A., 415 Chest-
 nut
 Ohl, Joseph, 316 Central Ave.
 Oldham, Geo., 900 E. Columbia
 Oldham, Homer T., 501 S. Sixth
 Olmstead, John, R. R. A
 Olmsted, Ralph Evans, 1025 U.
 Third
 Onclay, Carl, R. R. 8, Box 61
 O'Neal, Wilbert, 1009 E. Illinois
 Oran, John C., R. R. 2
 Orth, Geo. C., 2031 First Ave.
 Orth, Joe, 1314 W. Maryland
 Orth, Mathias F., 412 E. Columbia
 Orth, Roy B., 1119 W. Virginia
 Orth, Wm., 1314 W. Maryland

Osborn, Daniel H., 1105 Cherry
 Osborne, Jas. W., Marine Hospital
 Osborne, Jas. W., 930 E. Illinois
 Oskins, Kenneth L., 336 Grant
 Oslage, Fred, 1111 E. Iowa
 Ossenberg, Wm. A., 308 Washing-
 ton Ave.
 O'Sullivan, John, 24 Decker Road
 Oswald, Chas., 219 Kentucky Ave.
 Otte, Ed R., 1110 E. Virginia
 Ottman, Geo., 1105 W. Indiana
 Ottman, Henry M., 9 Ross Ave.
 Ottman, Walter F., 1815 E. Ore-
 gon
 Otto, Julius Wm., 1115 W. Indiana
 Ours, Gussy C., 1721 First Ave.
 Overton, Isaac, R. R. 3
 Outlaw, Herman, R. R. 1
 Overlin, Ellis R., 1213 E. Columbia
 Overton, Guy
 Overton, Wm. S., 2927 E. Franklin
 Owen, Ed, 317 Magnolia Ave.
 *Owen, Etta
 Owen, John, 517 S. First
 Owen, Leo A., 809 John
 Owen, Levi
 Owen, Wm., 814 Fifth Ave.
 Owens, Dan, 2104 E. Michigan

*Army nurse.

P

Pace, Bryan W., 313 Campbell
 Pagett, Elmer Lee, 1401 Read
 Palster, Martin B., 2123½ Division
 Parker, Leslie, 301 Cumberland
 Avenue
 Parker, Russell
 Parkson, Lamore, 2107 E. Iowa

Parrett, Rodney
 Parrish, Harry Lee, R. R. 8, Box
 147
 Parsons, Percie, 1114 Fulton Ave.
 Pate, Jas. E., 2413 Division
 Pate, Oscar, 613 Fulton Ave.
 Pate, Wm., 2013 E. Nevada

SONS OF MEN

- Patter, Tom, 2912 Division
 Patterson, Allen A., R. R. 5
 Patterson, Homer, 719 Fourth
 Patterson, Roy, 1311 W. Franklin
 Patterson, Theo., 2605 Fulton Ave.
 Patterson, Une, 719 S. Fourth
 Patton, Gilbert, 1716 E. Iowa
 Patton, Wm. F., 1716 E. Iowa
 Paul, Herbert, 1204 Main
 Paul, Meyer, 406 Line
 Paule, John, 810 E. Pennsylvania
 Payton, Luther, 201 Goodsell
 Peak, Wm. E., 207 Chestnut
 Pearce, Dallas G., Boehne Bldg.
 Percy, Claude, 2706 Main
 Pease, Warren, Y. M. C. A.
 Peck, Clarence, R. R. 3, Ingfield
 Peckinpaugh, Everett C., 1106 Lemcke Ave.
 Peoples, Wm., 1059 Riverside Ave.
 Pelham, Roscoe, Main St.
 Pelz, Gus, 920 Chestnut
 Pemberton, Ezra E., 100 Clark
 Pemberton, Jas., 212 Oakley
 Penn, Alonzo, 518 Edgar
 Pennington, Jas., 624 Monroe Ave.
 Pepper, Franklin, 1220 S. Eighth
 Perkins, Margaret E., 1406 Linwood Ave.
 Perkins, Wayne, 25 E. Illinois
 Perlmot, Philip, 312 Morris Ave.
 Perrin, Leslie, 518½ Main
 Perry, Sterling, 738 Bellemeade Ave.
 Peters, Adam F., 505 S. Garvin
 Peters, Elmer, 505 S. Garvin
 Peters, Frank, 1803 E. Maryland
 Peters, John, R. R. 2
 Peters, Julius, R. R. 7, Box 5
 Peters, Raymond, 709 S. Fourth
 Pfaffin, Adolph, 1851 E. Maryland
 Pfaffin, Carl, 1851 E. Maryland
 Pfaffin, Eugene, 1851 E. Maryland
 *Pfeiffer, Christina
 Pfender, Gilson E., Y. M. C. A.
 Pfettscher, Geo., R. R. 7
 Pfettscher, Chas., R. R. 2
 Pfisterer, Elmer P., 508 Madison
 Pfisterer, Fred, 317 Jefferson Ave.
 Pfitzner, Walter, 1505 Mulberry
 Phemister, Jack, 100 Clark
 Phillips, Bert, R. R. 8, Box 206
 Phillips, Carl W., 416 Read
 Phillips, Clifford J., 17 Denby Ave.
 Phillips, Herman, 703 Evans Ave.
 Phillips, Homer, 427 Monroe Ave.
 Phillips, H. L.
 Phillips, John L., 308 Tennessee
 Phillips, Roland A., 206 Grant
 Phillips, Walter K., 510 U. First
 Phillips, Wm. L., 103 McDonald Ave.
 Phillips, Wm. O., Cadick Apts.
 Pickels, Wayne M., 212 E. Oregon
 Picker, Wesley
 Pierce, Eddie
 Pierce, Homer, 1109 E. Michigan
 Pierce, Vernie, 1804 E. Maryland
 Pike, Geo., 210 Oak
 Pike, Rudolph J., 704 John
 Pilliman, Leo, 1804 S. Governor
 Pinkston, Jessie, 1112 Eichel Ave.
 Pittmeier, Fred H., R. F. D. 5, Box 207
 Planque, Jas. W., 120 Jefferson Avenue
 Pleak, Carl Ezra, 2311 Main
 Pletscher, Carl V., 1607 Law Ave.
 Ploeger, Harold, 1014 Powell Ave.
 Ploeger, Harold, 1610 Gum
 Plummer, Ralph, 1216 Gum
 Poggemeier, Theo. H., 1537 Third Avenue
 Poggemeier, Wm., 1537 Third Ave.
 Pogue, Harry, 1610 First Ave.
 Pohl, Arthur, 1011 Oakley
 Polley, Chester F., Cypress, Ind., R. R. 1
 Polsdorfer, Edw., 1025 First Ave.
 Polster, Martin, 2123½ Division
 Ponell, Edward, 127 E. Delaware
 Poole, Carl
 Porter, Albert, 1237 W. Pennsylvania
 Porter, Bryant
 Porter, Felix
 Porter, Grant, 18 W. Iowa
 Porter, John, 1237 W. Pennsylvania
 Portlock, Chas.
 Posey, Melvin, 419 Jefferson Ave.
 Posey, Woodward J., Nogales, Arizona
 Potter, Daniel, 1400 Maxwell Ave.
 Potter, Ottie, 319 Parrett
 Powell, Edward
 Powell, Grover C., 1715 Third Ave.
 Powell, Melvin, Forrest Hills
 Powell, Otis, 1422 E. Illinois
 Powell, Robert, 504 Olive
 Powell, Philip, 504 Olive
 Powers, Abe, 1500 Read
 Powers, Orly, 1805 Third Ave.
 Powers, Robert M., 1500 Read
 Pride, Grover, 216 Sycamore
 Priest, Roy F., R. R. 3

*Army nurse.

HONOR ROLL

Primm, Howard T., 409 Jackson Ave.
 Proctor, Dan M., 1411 W. Indiana
 Punshon, Harry M., 906 E. Missouri

Purdue, Henry, 1720 E. Illinois
 Purdue, Homer, 1919 Division
 Purtle, Daniel I., 712 Eighth

Q

*Quackenbush, Ailena
 Quigley, Pat. V., O. Washington Av.

Quick, Frank, 114 Harlan Ave.

R

Racener, Grover, 211 Fulton Ave.
 Radermacher, Herbert, 1609 Law Avenue
 Ragan, Harry, 1203 W. Michigan
 Ragsdale, Chas., 1509 E. Delaware
 Rahm, Elmer, 305 E. Iowa
 *Raibourne, Della, 107 Madison
 *Raibourne, Louise, 107 Madison
 Ralston, Robert, 1305 E. Virginia
 Ralston, Wm. J., 720 Blackford Avenue
 Ramsey, Lawrence W., 815 Third Avenue
 Ramsey, Paul B., 117 Switz Ave.
 Ranes, Harry, 319 Edgar
 Rank, Fred W., 1224 S. Eighth
 Ranney, Joseph, 233 Orr Ave.
 Raphael, Harry, 1011 Lincoln Ave.
 Rash, Chas. R., 905 Third Ave.
 Rastatter, John G., 2406 Fulton Ave.
 Rasure, Wm. H., 317 William
 Rauch, Fred, 402 Geil Ave.
 Rausch, Arthur, R. R. 7, Box 132
 Rausch, Chas. R., 316 Fourth Ave.
 Rausch, Clarence, 1130 W. Delaware
 Rausch, John H., 709 Sixth Ave.
 Ray, Merville, 223 Dearborn
 Ray, Roy R., 113 Harriet
 Raymond, Alfred, 12½ Cherry
 Raymond, Edw., 534 Jefferson Ave.
 Rea, John C. Jr., 801 Adams Ave.
 Reader, Otto, 517 Mary
 Rease, Geo.
 Reavis, Wm. L., 122 E. Franklin
 Rech, Edw., 1310 Walnut
 Richardt, Edw., 124 Fountain Ave.
 Reed, Richard, care Courier
 Reed, Tyler, 111 Second Ave.
 Reese, Carl J., 425 Chandler Ave.
 Reese, Roy, 517 Fifth Ave.
 Rehrman, Frank, 1900 Fulton Ave.
 Rehrman, Henry, 1900 Fulton Ave.

Rehrman, Wm., 1900 Fulton Ave.
 *Rehsteiner, Katherine, Deakin Apts.
 Reichert, Fred, 1124 E. Franklin
 Reid, Harry, 704 E. Columbia
 Reinhard, John
 Reis, Alvin, 225 Mulberry
 Reising, Anton J.
 Reising, Edwin J., 1023 Cherry
 Reising, Geo. L., 414 Ross Ave.
 Reising, Leo, 414 Ross Ave.
 Reisinger, Adam, 711 Locust
 Reisinger, Adam, 412 Grant
 Reisinger, Edwin, 1023 Cherry
 Reisinger, Harry, Gum St.
 Reisinger, Otto, 503 E. Maryland
 Reisinger, Philip, Gum St.
 Reisinger, Urban, 703 Bedford Ave.
 Reisinger, Harry H., 905 E. Oregon
 Reitz, Frank, 808 First Ave.
 Reitz, Carl, 808 First Ave.
 Reitz, Philip, 704 Wabash Ave.
 Reitz, Philip, R. R. 8, Box 232
 Reitz, Ralph A., 618 Oakley
 Reitz, Thomas, 808 First Ave.
 Relleke, John, 901 W. Pennsylvania
 Rerick, Geo., 1221 E. Delaware
 Rerick, Louis, 1221 E. Delaware
 Resbitter, Christ, 110 W. Columbia
 Rettinger, John, 2300 Fulton Ave.
 Rettmeier, Geo. W., 1221 W. Illinois
 Reudlinger, Wm., R. R. 5
 Reutter, Chas., R. R. 7
 Reutter, Fred Wm., R. R. 7, Box 25
 Reyher, Harry, 905 Edgar
 Reynolds, Ralph, 301 Shanklin Avenue
 Reynolds, Ralph F., 1230 S. Sixth
 Rheinhardt, Arthur, R. R. A, Box 93

*Army nurse.

*Army Nurse

SONS OF MEN

- Rheinhardt, Clarence, R. R. A.
 Rheinhardt, Clinton F., R. R. A,
 Box 93
 Rheinhardt, Walter, 311 Monroe
 Ave.
 Rhoads, Burl, 116 S. Water
 Rhodes, Estal
 Rhodes, Samuel
 Rice, Aloysius J., 514 Baker Ave.
 Rice, Chas. E.
 Rice, Dell, 1109 S. Sixth
 Rice, Wm., 2335 Walnut
 *Richardson, Inez, 507 S. First
 Richardson, Olden, R. R. 1, Cy-
 press, Ind.
 Richstein, Ed., 19 E. Indiana
 Richstein, Frank, 19 E. Indiana
 Richstein, John J., 19 E. Indiana
 Ricker, Johnnie R., 1311 E. Col.
 Ricker, Sherman, 1311 E. Col
 Ricketts, Alva
 *Ricketts, Esta, 507 S. First
 Rider, John, 812 John
 Rieber, Wm., 1616 E. Illinois
 Riepe, Edw.
 Riess, Walter, 1914 E. Louisiana
 Rietman, Henry, 614 Oakley
 Riggins, Harlin T., 18 Delmar Ave.
 Riggs, J. M., 615 Locust
 Riggs, Wm. A. R. R. 4
 Riley, John, 801 W. Franklin
 Riney, Richard, 211 Edgar
 Ringer, Harry, 2901 E. Franklin
 Ritchey, Clarence, R. R. 2, Ingle-
 field
 Ritchey, Ralph, Inglefield, R. R. 2
 Rittenour, Donald Fay, 1402 E.
 Louisiana
 Ritter, Julius F., 415 E. Virginia
 Rittmeier, Fred
 Roach, Homer A., 1005 Main
 Robbins, Claude, 712 Walnut
 Roberson, R. W., Marine Hospital
 Roberts, Alfonzo, 606 Taylor
 Roberts, Chas. E., 709 Wabash
 Avenue
 Roberts, Edward, 1018 E. Franklin
 Roberts, Fowler, 606 Taylor Ave.
 Roberts, George Frank, 508 S. Sec-
 ond
 Roberts, Geo. W., 814 Division
 Roberts, Brato, 606 Taylor
 Roberts, Louis, 709 Wabash Ave.
 Robertson, Wm. J., 1519 Main
 Robinson, Chas., 916 Edgar
 Robinson, Jas. M., 23 Mary
 Robinson, Joseph, 916 Edgar
- Robinson, Jesse L., 731 John
 Robinson, Mack, 1115 N. Governor
 Robinson, Ted, 1619 Olive
 Rocca, Gus R., 1304 Cherry
 Rockett, Elmer, 500 S. Eleventh
 Rode, Ollie M., 713 S. Sixth
 Rodenberg, Ben
 Rodenberg, Daniel, R. R. 8
 Rodenberg, Leo
 Roebing, Clyde, 528 E. Illinois
 Roeder, Bennett, 420 Jackson Ave.
 Roeder, Otto, 815 N. Lafayette
 Roethemeyer, Henry, 109 W. Dela-
 ware
 Roethemeyer, Victor, 109 W. Dela-
 ware
 Rogers, Milton, 326 Fulton Ave.
 Rogge, Edw., 215 Oakley
 Rogge, Lawrence L., 422 E. Mich.
 Rogles, Edwin, 402 Line
 Rohlfcr, Joseph, 1918 E. Delaware
 Rohrbacher, Clarence, 806 Harriet
 Rohrbacher, Ed., 806 Harriet
 Rohrbacher, Joseph, 806 Harriet
 Rohrman, Walter, 806 Mary
 Rohsenberger, Carl, 116 Washing-
 ton Ave.
 Rohsenberger, Otto, 116 Washing-
 ton Ave.
 Roler, Clint, 1719 First Ave.
 Roler, Clyde, 1719 First Ave.
 Romershausen, Arthur, 612 S.
 Sixth
 Rompf, Geo. A., R. R. A, Box 345
 Rose, Ben, 405 Parrett
 Rose, Benoni S., 24 E. Pennsyl-
 vania
 Rose, Donald, 617 Third
 Rose, Jas. T., 1913 S. Governor
 Rose, Joseph B., 206 Stinson Ave.
 Ross, Ben, 405 Parrett
 Rosser, Clifford, 331½ S. Third
 Rosser, Kenneth, 331 S. Third
 Roth, Harry, 818 Madison Ave.
 *Roth, Ida Matilda, 1122 E. Frank-
 lin
 Roth, Norman, 1215 E. Delaware
 Roth, Otto Adam, R. R. 8, Box
 235
 Roth, Raymond J., R. R. 8, Box
 235
 Rotherth, Edwin, R. R. 7
 Rotherth, Edwin C., 1320 S. Gover-
 nor
 Rough, Carl T., 928 E. Columbia
 Roullie, Clarence G., 903 Tenth
 Avenue
 Royster, Murl, 320 Adams Ave.

*Army nurse.

*Army nurse.

HONOR ROLL

Rubin, Carl, 600 E. Columbia
 Ruddell, Noel, 116 Bayard Park
 Drive
 Ruddick, Hobart C., 1108 S. First
 Rudisill, John, 118 E. Indiana
 Rueger, Harry, 325 State
 Ruff, Fred B., 1110 E. Virginia
 Rumpf, Arthur, 1509 Second Ave.
 Runcie, Roy
 *Runyn, Sybil
 Rupper, Edgar T., 603 St. Joseph
 Rusche, Edw., 115 Mary

Rusche, Wm., 115 Mary
 Russell, Clem Ashley, 1422 W.
 Franklin
 Russell, John, 1004 E. Maryland
 Russell, Wm., 929 W. Franklin
 Rust, Jerry
 Ruston, Clarence, 709 Linwood
 Avenue
 Ruston, Hobart C., 417 Olive
 Ruston, John, R. R. 1, Inglefield
 Rut, Ed

S

Sabel, Nathan, 313 Oak
 Sachs, Herbert W., 1510 Evans
 Avenue
 Sachs, John E., 1510 Evans Ave.
 Sachs, Walter, 1122 Mary
 Saler, John, 220 E. Tennessee
 Salle, Harden, 1106 Mary
 Salmon, Sylvester, 1318 Cherry
 Samples, Earl
 Sams, Earl, 1103 W. Indiana
 Sandage, Frank, 314 William
 Sandefur, Harry
 Sandefur, Martin L., 812 Second
 Sander, John, 803 Linwood Ave.
 Sanders, Alva, R. R. 5
 Sanders, Arthur, 1209 Fulton Ave.
 Avenue
 Sandleben, Gilbert H., 601 Locust
 Sappenfield, Venner, 410 Parrett
 Sappenfield, Victor, 410 Parrett
 Sargent, Leonard, 1404 Cleveland
 Avenue
 Sarlls, Tom W., 811 Washington
 Avenue
 Sartin, Richard, 1235 E. Illinois
 Sarver, Claude S., 1017 W. Dela-
 ware
 Sasse, Fred, 915 E. Indiana
 Sasse, Henry H., 107 Fountain
 Sasse, Lawrence, 1507 E. Dela-
 ware
 Sauer, Ed J., 1817 Third Ave.
 Saulmon, Scott C., 1815 E. Oregon
 Saunders, Harry W., 1211 E. Ore-
 gon
 Saunders, Jas. D., 708 Adams Ave.
 Saunders, Knapp, 1315 S. Govern-
 nor
 Saunders, Miles, 1315 S. Governor
 Saunders, W. M., 708 Adams Ave.
 *Saupert, Almira, 400 Harriet
 Scales, John L., 412 Lincoln Ave.

Scarborough, Jas., Cypress, Ind.
 Schaad, John, 323 Fulton Ave.
 Schaar, Louis, R. R. 3
 Schaefer, Frank, 1108 Edgar
 Schaefer, Geo. M., 822 E. Oregon
 Schaefer, Wm. V., 1108 Edgar
 Schaeffer, Clarence, 120 Blackford
 Avenue
 Schaeffer, Edwin F., 1311 Gum
 Schaeffer, Geo., 6 Randall Ave.
 Schafer, Chas., 323 Harriet
 Schafer, Dan E.
 Schaick, Ivan M., 218 E. Illinois
 Schallek, Walter B., R. R. 4, Box
 246
 Schamburger, Ed, 115 W. Frank-
 lin
 Schapker, Jos., 1507 S. Second
 Schatz, Karl Leo, 1015 Mary
 Schauer, Henry J., 1317 Cleveland
 Avenue
 Schaum, Albert, 810 W. Indiana
 Schaum, Walter
 Schauss, Fred Wm., R. R. 7, Box
 86
 Schauss, Herman
 Schauss, Herman, R. R. 1, Arm-
 strong
 Scheips, Carl, 509 S. Third
 Schelhorn, Alvin C., 1305 S. Gov-
 ernor
 Scheller, Joe Wm., 1022 W. Vir-
 ginia
 Scheller, Peter
 Schenk, Clinton D.
 Schenk, Edw., R. R. 9
 Schenk, Ed W., Howell, Ind., R.
 R. 2, Box 71
 Schenk, Henry, 313 Ulhorn
 Schenk, Henry, R. R. 2, Box 71
 Schentrup, M. F., 604 Gum
 Schentrup, Walter, 604 Gum
 Schentrup, E.

*Army nurse

SONS OF MEN

- Schernan, Frank B., 2016 E. Missouri
- Scherrer, Wayland J., 2100 E. Louisiana
- Schierholz, Herman H., 1206 Washington Ave.
- Schiffer, Henry, R. R. A
- Schile, Tony, 707 Eleventh Ave.
- Schiller, Peter E., 1022 W. Virginia
- Schimmel, Alfred F., 907 Sycamore
- Schimmel, Kenneth, 907 Sycamore
- *Schimmerman, Emma, 507 S. First
- Schlaeger, Norman J., 1206 Chandler Ave.
- Schlaeger, Ralph, 1206 Chandler
- Schlaffer, Michael, 1318 E. Missouri
- Schlag, Jacob O., R. R. 5, Box 49
- Schlageter, Albert, 112½ W. Virginia
- Schlageter, Ed, 112½ W. Virginia
- Schlageter, Wm., 105 W. Michigan
- Schlamp, Frederick W., 909 Powell Avenue
- Schlegel, Wm., 1754 W. Franklir
- Schlensker, Alvin, 1918 First Ave.
- Schlensker, John, 1918 First Ave.
- *Schlensker, Laura, 1918 First Avenue
- Schlensker, Theo., 1918 First Ave.
- Schlensker, Walter, 1918 First Ave.
- Schlottman, Harry, 602 John
- Schluer, Carl, 619 Read
- Schlueter, Ed, 109 Sonntag Ave.
- Schlueter, Louis, 310 Harriet
- Schmadel, Elmer, 2409 Fifth Ave.
- Schmale, Harry, 207 Goodsell
- Schmalmuck, Henry, 814 First Ave.
- Schmidt, Geo., 304 E. Franklin
- Schmidt, Henry, R. R. A, Box 12
- Schmidt, Jesse George, 1414 Shadywood Ave.
- Schmidt, Ollie R., 1415 E. Virginia
- Schmidt, Paul, 501 Grant
- Schmitt, Alvin, 426 Kentucky Ave.
- Schmitt, Clarence Henry, 1011 E. Maryland
- Schmitt, Edgar C., 1009 Harriet
- Schmitt, Edgar J., 808 Lincoln Avenue
- Schmitt, Pete
- Schmitt, Peter Paul, 1516 E. Franklin
- Schmitt, Robert, R. R. A
- Schmitt, Sylvester, 426 Kentucky
- Schmitt, Wilford F., 3023 E. Indiana
- Schmitz, Alvin, R. R. 8
- Schmitt, Frank, 510 Bond
- Schnaar, Carl, 721 Edgar
- Schnakenburg, Rudolph, 811 Second Ave.
- Schnapf, Martin G., R. R. A
- Schnarr, Frank, 1023 W. Indiana
- Schnarr, John, 1410 E. Columbia
- Schnautz, Nicholas F., 1603 E. Virginia
- Schneider, Ed, 1036 Adams Ave.
- Schneider, Henry
- Schneider, Jacob J., R. R. 3, Howell
- Schneider, Joseph W., R. R. 7
- Schneider Paul, 1311 W. Pennsylvania
- Schneider, Phil F.
- Schneider, Roy, 200 E. Indiana
- Schneider, W. F.
- Schneider, Walter, Inglefield, Ind.
- Schnelle, Carl, R. R. 5
- Schnelle, Earl, R. R. 5
- Schnute, Gerhard, 1621 E. Delaware
- Schnute, Oscar W., 216 Madison Avenue
- Schnute, Paul, 1621 Delaware
- Schoemaker, Leroy, 915 S. Fourth
- Schoenenberger, John, R. R. 3, Wadesville
- Schoenenberger, John
- Schofield, Harry
- Schofield, Henry, R. R. 7
- Schofield, Joseph, R. R. A
- Scholem, Isaac, 515 S. Seventh
- Scholem, Ludwig, 10 Adams Ave.
- Scholz, Norman, 513 Washington Avenue
- Scholz, Rehman, 1016 William
- Schomburg, Benj. C. H., 1213 E. Columbia
- Schrader, L. B., Green River Rd.
- Schreck, William, 1920 E. Virginia
- Schreiber, Theo., 517 Line
- Schreik, William
- Schreiner, Noval P., Y. M. C. A.
- Schriber, Robert A., R. R. A, Box 148
- Schriek, Wm., 1 Forest Ave.
- Schroeder, Albert, R. R. 7
- Schroeder, Arthur, 506 Read
- Schroer, Albert E., 2801 E. Delaware
- Schuble, Wm. G., 2416 Fulton Ave.
- Schuetler, Wendelin C., 110 W. Iowa
- Schuetz, Clyde S., 1712 E. Illinois
- Schuetz, Joseph H., R. R. 5, Box 217
- Schultz, William, 326 Line

*Army nurse.

HONOR ROLL

- Schulz, Clarence, 200 Jefferson
 Schulz, Gus, R. R. 8, Box 325
 Schulz, Sellman, 1048 Vine
 Schum, Al, 1622 Law Ave.
 Schumacher, Henry G., 1305 E. Michigan
 Schumacher, John, 1305 E. Mich.
 Schwab, Chas., Washington Terrace
 Schwartz, Harry J., 109 High
 Schwartz, N.
 Schwartz, Wm., 2227 Division
 Schweikhart, Ed F., 313 Hess Ave.
 Schweitzer, Chas. J., 121 Ulhorn
 Schweitzer, Ervin George, 607 Fulton Ave.
 Schweitzer, Otto, 314 Florence
 Schweizer, Edw., 513 Second Ave.
 Schwentker, Jas., 720 Mary
 Schymik, Chas., 301 Goodsell
 Scott, Earl R., 821 Rowley
 Scott, Frank
 Scott, Frank E., 104 E. Indiana
 Scott, Ian Cameron, 1104 S. Third
 Scott, Joseph C., 520 Elliott
 Scott, Russell, 1030 Vine
 Seidental, Joe L., 202 Evans Ave.
 Seidental, Walter, 421 Olive
 Seiler, Arthur
 Seiler, Cecil L., 322 N. Barker Avenue
 Seiler, Orwic, 322 N. Barker Ave.
 Seiler, Paul, 1 N. Seventh
 Seiler, Paul, 712 Baker Ave.
 Seip, Christ, 13 Read
 Seitz, Frank J., 309 Hess Ave.
 Seitz, Louis, 1422 E. Missouri
 Seitz, Willard, R. R. A
 Sell, John Henry, Inglefield
 Selle, Carl W.
 Selzer, Adam, 13 E. Delaware
 Selzer, Arnold, 13 E. Delaware
 Selzer, Louis, 15 S. Third
 Selzer, Raymond, 333 Lincoln Ave.
 Senta, Arthur
 Severin, Emanuel, 227 E. Columbia
 Severin, Harry A., 1317 Third Ave.
 Severin, Shirley, 227 E. Columbia
 Seviking, Nicholas, R. R. 3
 Seymour, Arthur E.
 Seymour, Wilfred, 1100 Read
 Shacklett, Jas. D., Y. M. C. A.
 Shafer, Jay, 1246 Lincoln Ave.
 Shafer, Thomas, 1246 Lincoln Ave.
 Shake, Clarence, R. R. 4
 Sharer, Arthur, 1804 E. Franklin
 Shaw, Alvin B., 415 Central Ave.
 Shears, Ellis
 Shelton, Norman, 1213 Cherry
 Shepard, Clarence B., 313 Chestnut
 *Sherwood, Fannibell, 14 Washington Ave.
 Shipherd, John, 11 Park Lane
 Shipper, Elmer, 210 Cumberland Avenue
 Shirk, Ray C., 1114 Washington Avenue
 Shocklie, Wm. T., 1113 S. Gov.
 Shoenfelt, Oscar L., 610 First Ave.
 Shofner, Chas., 622 Gum
 Shofner, Luther, 622 Gum
 Shriek, Wm., 318 E. Pennsylvania
 Shriver, Earl
 Shrode, Carl, 415 Elliott
 Shrode, Earl O., 2011 E. Nevada
 Shrode, Walter, 1402 Cleveland Avenue
 Shrode, Walter N., 1818 E. Nevada
 Shumate, Frank, 324½ S. First
 Sickman, Fred, 319 Jefferson Ave.
 Sickman, Wm. F., R. R. 6, Box 59
 Sieffert, Ray, 1403 Lincoln Ave.
 Siemers, Roy, 1304 McCormick Avenue
 Siemers, Roy, 1116 Fulton Ave.
 Sierro, Oscar J., 12 W. Florida
 Sieveking, Nich., R. R. 3
 Sigler, Herschel R., 303 Oakley
 Sihler, Louis, Lottie Hotel
 Silkey, Ray, R. R. 1, Inglefield
 Silverman, Abron, Lottie Hotel
 Simmons, Gilbert W., 309 E. Mich
 Simon, Marcus F., 621 Garfield Avenue
 Simon, Sylvester
 Simon, Wm. B., 1108 Harriet
 Simons, Harry, 817 Adams Ave.
 Simpson, Archie A., 605 John
 Simpson, John P., 2808 E. Indiana
 Simpson, Karl, 701 Gum
 Simpson, Warrick, 716 S. Eighth
 Singelton, Eugene, Rockport
 Singer, Geo. F., 1402 E. Illinois
 Singer, Wm., 1002 Chestnut
 Sink, Sidney, R. R. 2, Inglefield
 Sinks, Everett, 408 E. Columbia
 Sinz, Elmer, 1122 N. Barker Ave.
 Sipple, Glenn, Columbia St.
 Sitzmann, John Edw., 1201½ Edgar
 Sitzman, John W., 728 St. Joseph Avenue
 Skeels, Jos., 612 Edgar
 Skeels, Thos., 1919 E. Louisiana
 Skeels, Wm. A., 1919 E. Louisiana
 Skelton, Elmer, 1429 W. Illinois
 Skelton, Hyman, 921 N. Governor

*Army nurse.

SONS OF MEN

- Skimerhorn, Jas., 811 W. Pennsylvania
 Slade, Alvah H., 1328 Adams Ave.
 Slade, Donald, 716 Blackford Ave.
 Slayton, Ernest, 1111 Grand Ave.
 Slintz, Atlee, 118 Walnut
 Sloan, Richard, 220 S. Seventh
 Sloat, Earl, 510 Edgar
 Sly, Cecil H., Tell City, Ind.
 Sly, Thos. R.
 Small, Fred W.
 Smith, Arthur, 1304 Main
 Smith, Chas. A., 413 Fountain Ave.
 Smith, Clarence, 613 Chandler Ave.
 Smith, Clarence, Cypress, Ind.
 Smith, Clyde, 324 Kentucky Ave.
 Smith, Dean, 615 S. Second
 *Smith, Della, Ingle, 507 S. First
 Smith, Earl, 510 John
 Smith, Estell, R. R. 8, Box 215
 Smith, Forrest, 1500 Fulton Ave.
 Smith, Guy, R. R. 3, Dale
 Smith, Harry, 203 Ross Ave.
 Smith, Harry, 1500 Fulton Ave.
 Smith, John H., 300 Line
 Smith, Lilburn C., R. R. 8, Box 215
 *Smith, Marion
 Smith, Norman, R. R. 8, Box 215
 Smith, Ralph, 624 Adams Ave.
 Smith, Rudolph
 Smith, Wm. C., 1699 S. Second
 Smith, Wm. L., Y. M. C. A.
 Smith, Wm. L.
 Smothers, Herbert C., 1205 Main
 Snelling, Geo., 1000 William
 Snively, Merrill, 204 E. Tennessee
 Snodgrass, Fred, 2410 Fulton Ave.
 Snurpus, John S., 14 E. Georgia
 Snyder, Harold, 521 Grant
 Snyder, Jos., R. R. 3
 Snyder, Mont, 220 Bray Ave.
 Snyder, Phillip
 Snyder, Samuel David, 19 Dennison
 Sokoloff, Philip, 1303 Main
 Sonntag, Edw. M., 510 Riverside Avenue
 Southwood, Clyde F., 1036 Oakley
 Spain, Richard, 30 Emmett
 Spann, Herbert, 1811 E. Illinois
 Sparrenberger, August J., 1305 Chandler Ave.
 Speer, Edwin, 916 Read
 Specht, Oscar M., 20 E. Iowa
 Speck, Cyrus Q., 1513 Gum
 Speck, Roy, 1513 Gum
 Spencer, Clarence D., 1506 John
 Spencer, John W., 1004 S. First
 Spencer, Vernon, 16 Clark
 Spiegel, Clarence, 1046 Cherry
 Spiegel, Frank, 1046 Cherry
 Spiegel, Leo, 723 Lincoln Ave.
 Spiegel, Raymond, 708 Bellemeade Avenue
 Spindler, Matthew, 1609 E. Franklin
 Spiry, Geo. H., 514 Green River Road
 Spitzmiller, Ed W., 1110 E. Iowa
 Springston, Roy
 Staack, Herman J., 1221 W. Iowa
 Stadler, Adelbert
 Stadler, Walter, 404 Mary
 Staiger, Andrew, 715 Eleventh Avenue
 Stannard, Chas., 1019 Walnut
 St. Clair, Chas., 2822 E. Indiana
 St. Clair, Raymond, 1313 Third Avenue
 Steel, Lawrence, 1216 Oakley
 Steele, Alexander, 1401 Linwood
 Steele, George H.
 Steele, Robt. H., 1644 S. Second
 Steinhauer, Conrad
 Steinhauer, Fred W., 521 Shanklin Ave.
 Steinmetz, Albert, 1317 E. Oregon
 Steinmetz, August G., 1537 Third Avenue
 Steinmetz, Matthew, 309 Jefferson
 Stephan, John C., 1903 Main
 Stephens, Geo., 918 Second Ave.
 Stephens, Herbert, 324 Line
 Stephens, Louis O., R. R. 5.
 Stephens, O. C., 7 Washington Ave.
 Stephens, Raymond
 Sterret, Boyd, 110 Washington Avenue
 Stevens, Clovie
 Stevens, Fred, R. R. 1, Box 122
 Stevens, Harold, Lincoln Hotel
 Stevens, Henry
 Stevens, Herbert, 1617 E. Virginia
 Stevens, Mont. G., 117 E. Indiana
 Stevens, Wm., R. R. 6, Box 18
 Stevenson, Frank, 1237 S. First
 Stevenson, Robert
 Stewart, B. N., 418 E. Virginia
 Stewart, Robt., 401 Garfield Ave.
 Stewart, Robt., 522 William
 *Stewart, Ruth
 Stewart, Thurman, Howell
 Stewart, Wm. J., 401 Garfield Ave.
 Stickelman, Carl, 621 Adams Ave.
 Stienhauser, Albert M., 2822 Canal
 Stilwell, Robt., 1032 Riverside Ave.

*Army nurse.

*Army nurse.

HONOR ROLL

- Stinchfield, Harrison, 12 Cutler Avenue
 Stinchfield, Louis, 12 Cutler Ave.
 Stinchfield, L., R. R. 8, Box 139
 Stinson, Chas. D., Washington Courts
 Stinson, Curtis, 9 Washington Ave.
 Stinson, Eugene, 220 Mulberry
 Stinson, Lawrence, 1501 S. Second
 Stitt, Chas. M., 716 John
 Stocker, Claude A., 1221 E. Nevada
 Stockfleth, Philip, 1313 E. Franklin
 Stockmeyer, Fred Wm., 315 Sixth Avenue
 Stocks, Eugene, 913 Powell Ave.
 Stocks, Harvey, 913 Powell Ave.
 Stoermer, Casper E., 901 Third Avenue
 Stoeber, Alfred, 406 Adams Ave.
 Stoeber, Edw., 406 Adams Ave.
 Stofleth, Geo. S., 431 E. Illinois
 Stofleth, Sylvester O., 1430 W. Illinois.
 Stolzy, Geo. Washington, 214 U. Fifth
 Stolzy, Hal C., Byron Center, Michigan
 Stone, Arthur C., 609 Madison Avenue
 Stone, J. C.
 Storck, Ray, 1919 Main
 Stratton, Clifford, 415 Oak
 Stratton, John H., Terrace Park
 Straus, Byron John, 329 U. Third
 Strauser, Elmer C., 1404 E. Illinois
 Stredelman, Wm. H., 123 Chestnut
 Stricker, Francis, 1310 E. Oregon
 Strickland, Walter
 Striegel, Gus, R. R. 2
 Strong, Maurice, 304 S. Second
 Strott, Oscar G., 1935 Cleveland Avenue
 Strulh, Ed, 1512 W. Illinois
 Strupp, Edw., 223 E. Oregon
 Strupp, Fares, 200 N. Second
 Strupp, Fred W., R. R. 7
 Strupp, Herbert A., 1616 First Avenue
 Strupp, Louis, 1217 Edgar
 Strupp, Louis, R. R. 2, Inglefield
 Stubbs, Harry E., 1019 Edgar
 Stubbs, Harvey, 1019 Edgar
 Stubbs, Thos. V., 1019 Edgar
 Sturkey, Welsey, 1821 E. Louisiana
 Stueger, Henry, R. R. 7, Box 12
 Stumpf, Anthony H., 815 W. Iowa
 Stumpf, Arthur J., 804 Lincoln Avenue
 Sturgeon. Chas., 13 E. Maryland
 Sturgeon, Jacob A., 1816 E. Missouri
 Stute, Frank J., Box 177, R. R. 3
 Stute, Gustave F., 1621 Walnut
 Stuter, Wm. H., 1106 E. Missouri
 Stuteville, McKinley, 1000 E. Franklin
 Styring, Ralph
 Sullivan, Andrew E., 612 Walnut
 Sullivan, Chas., 705 Lemcke Ave.
 Sullivan, John L., 803 W. Pennsylvania
 Sullivan, John W., 11 Clark
 Sullivan, Wm., 613 S. Eighth
 Summers, Frank, 1101 Grand Ave.
 Sundermann, John V., 1108 Mary
 Sursa, Chas., 122 Cumberland Ave.
 Sutheimer, Alvin, 429 Florence
 Sutton, Carl, 405 Old State Bank Building
 Sutton, Roy R., Y. M. C. A.
 Swedenburg, Pete, R. R. 6, Box 31
 Swedenberg, Wm. I., R. R. 6, Box 31
 Sweeney, John R., Marine Hospital
 Swickard, Lorenzo W.
 Sykes, Van, 214 S. Second

T

- Tafel, Albert L., 201 Harriet
 Talbott, Norbert, 333 Line
 Tanner, Ashford, 501 Garfield Ave.
 Tate, Harold, 719 S. Second
 Taturn, Ed, 230 Main
 Taylor, Charley V., 905 Sycamore
 Taylor, Cullen, 1003 W. Ohio
 Taylor, Geo., 1004 Rowley
 Taylor, Homer, 609 S. Sixth
 Taylor, Owen, 2807 Division
 Taylor, Samuel O., 2807 Division
 Taylor, Wm., Marine Hospital
 Temme, Walter, 1600 E. Illinois
 Temme, Walter, R. R. 1, Inglefield
 Thacker, Leslie
 Theines, Albert
 Theuerkauf, Carl
 Thiele, Edwin, 411 Huston Ave.

SONS OF MEN

Thole, Edw., 1006 Vine
 Thomas, Clinton, 220½ John
 Thomas, Jas. F., 808 W. Delaware
 Thomas, Oscar, 325 Grant
 Thompson, Cal
 Thompson, Carl
 Thompson, Chas. Jr., 202 S. Water
 Thompson, Chas., 2108 Division
 Thompson, Dave, 202 S. Water
 Thompson, Earl J., 1783 W. Pennsylvania
 Thompson Elbert Wm., 420 Fourth
 Thompson, Francis
 Thompson, Gilbert, 2108 Division
 Thompson, Guy, 202 S. Water
 Thompson, Jas., R. R. 8, Box 98
 Thompson, John
 Thompson, Lawrence E., 512 U. Eighth
 Thompson Wm. E.
 Thorbecke, Ed C., 711 Harriet
 Thornberry, Shelby, 309 Chestnut
 Thornburg, Ralph, 1910 E. Iowa
 Thornsberry, Homer, 211 William
 Thornton, Mack P., 822 Chestnut
 Throop, Geo. S., 1052 S. First
 Thurgood, Samuel, 414 Madison
 Thurman, Byron B., 1407 Fulton
 *Thurman, Elizabeth
 Thurston, David, 1029 W. Delaware
 Tichenor, Perry, 526 Parrett
 Ticken, Joseph, R. R. 2, Armstrong
 Tieman, Fred H., R. R. 2, Box 25
 Tiemann, John, R. R. 2, Box 23
 Tillman, Jas., 1237 S. First
 Timmel, Max O., 1316 Harriet

* Army Nurse

Timmons, Chas.
 Titzel, Jas. C.
 Tomlinson, Chas. M., 615 Chestnut
 Tonnemacher, Harry J., 1004 E. Franklin
 Tonnemacher, Irvin A., 1004 E. Franklin
 Tonnies, Henry, 1228 Edgar
 Tooley, Clifford, 200 Fares Ave.
 Tornatta, Louis A., 216 E. Nevada
 Torrence, Othas
 Trapp, Joseph, R. R. 2, Armstrong
 Trautvetter, Robt. C., 120 S. Lafayette Ave.
 Travis, W. T., 1114 Blackford Ave.
 Traylor, Elmer, 905 N. Governor
 Traylor, Harry, 1033 Vine
 Traylor, Harry F., 216½ Second Avenue
 Tremor, Frank, 1611 E. Delaware
 Tribble, Geo. W., 1321 E. Virginia
 Trimble, Clyde, 213 S. Second
 Trisler, Hugh R., 708 Ingle
 Trockman, Louis, 1013 Lincoln Avenue
 Tucker, Wm., 220½ E. Franklin
 Tuley, Leroy, 218 Harriet
 Tuley, Oatley J., 218 Harriet
 Tuley, Wm. L., 1105 E. Franklin
 Turner, Wm., 1400 Walnut
 Turpen, Dello, 1315 E. Iowa
 Turpen, Ira, 520 S. Seventh
 Turpen, Odas, R. R. 2, Inglefield
 Turpen, Ora J., 520 S. Seventh
 Turpin, Morris W., 616 Locust
 Tyler, Clarence H., 223 W. Illinois

U

Uebinger, Edwin N., 1208 Read
 Uhl, Adolph, Y. M. C. A.
 Unibach Henry A., 1434 John
 Unfried, Raymond, R. R. A, Box 280
 Upton, Lester W., 1203 W. Franklin

Upton, Lester, R. R. 3
 Urban, Herbert G., 1644 U. Second
 Usealman, Chas. E., 1417 W. Indiana

V

Vaal, August J., 415 Heinlein Ave.
 Valentine, Harry, 309 Woods Bldg.
 Vall, August J., R. R. 7
 Vall, Steve
 Van Bibber, Geo. M., Box 20, R. A

Vanderschmidt, Syl, 1818 E. Maryland
 Van Horn, Geo. F., 901 Grand Ave.
 Van Horn, Jos., 901 Grand Ave.
 Vann, Arthur Tyrrell, 211 Jackson Ave.

HONOR ROLL

Varner, Olin, 907 W. Franklin
 Varner, Thos., 1515 W. Vermont
 Vaughan, Geo., 337 Line
 Vaught, Gilbert C., 428 Huston Avenue
 Vaupel, Chas., 101 Harriet
 Vedder, Chas. W., 222 Chandler Avenue
 Vedder, Wm. C., 222 Chandler Avenue
 Veley, Raymond E., 422 Campbell
 Veriek, Jas., 1201 W. Ohio
 Vessels, Albert, R. R. 8
 Vessels, Jas. O., 119 N. Water
 Vessels, Robt. L., 119 N. Water
 Vice, Wm. E., 109 Fulton Ave.
 Viederman, John G., 1905 Main

W

Wade, Walter, 710 S. Second
 Wade, Wm., 2104 Main
 Wade, Wm., 2022 S. Governor
 Wagner, Albert F., 1510 E. Franklin
 Wagner, Julius, R. R. 1, Armstrong
 Wagner, Nicklaus C., 1202 E. Virginia
 Wagner, Ralph
 Wahl, John J., 1819 W. Virginia
 Wahnsiedler, Clarence, 316 E. Indiana
 Wahnsiedler, John, 316 E. Indiana
 Waibel, Ed H., R. R. 7
 Walden, Harry, 2 Pine
 Walden, Harry, 1804 Van Buren Avenue
 Walden, Reavil, 620 Fulton Ave.
 Walker, Harry, 1720 E. Franklin
 Walker, Henry, 522 S. Second
 Walker, Ivan, 1720 E. Franklin
 Walker, J. L., 720 John
 Walker, Thos., 1009 Third Ave.
 Wallace, Donald, Dale, Ind.
 Wallace, Everett, 712 S. Eighth
 Wallace, Gilbert, 905 W. Pennsylvania
 Wallace, Harold C., 114 Jackson Avenue
 Wallace, Harry, 315 Kentucky Ave.
 Wallace, Harry J., 1223 Chandler Avenue
 Wallace, Roland, Dale, Ind.
 Wallenmeyer, Henry, 712 S. Eighth
 Waller, Richard C., 718. Old State Bank
 Wallert, Wm. J., 413 Grove

Viets, Vivian, 1508 E. Illinois
 Vincent, Leslie, 107 Leslie
 Vize, Clyde, 815 Cherry
 Vize, Jerome B., 327 Grant
 Vize, Robert, 327 Grant
 Voelkel, Oscar, 1314 E. Iowa
 Voelker, Louis P., 1004 E. Indiana
 Vogel, Adrian Y., 511 Sixth Ave.
 Vogelbach, Joseph, Y. M. C. A.
 Voight, August, 2817 E. Illinois
 Voight, Charlie, 2817 E. Illinois
 Voight, Wm., R. R. 3
 Voight, Wm., 2805 Canal
 Volk, Joseph C., 1239 W. Ohio
 Voss, Alfred, 609 William
 Vowels, Lambert, 502 S. Second

Wallin, John F., R. R. 1, Box 66, Howell
 Wallis, Richard, 824 W. Delaware
 Wallis, Wm. I., 1224 W. Pennsylvania
 Walls, Ervin, 1114 Washington Avenue
 Walls, John, 1114 Washington Ave.
 Walter, Herman, 302 Hess Ave.
 Walters, Edw., R. R. 21, Howell
 Walters, John, R. R. 1
 Walz, Fred, 402 Heinlein Ave.
 Walz, Paul, 1216 Third Ave.
 Wambach, Arnold, 222 W. Maryland
 Wambach, Conrad, 925 E. Iowa
 Wand, John W., 1044 S. Second
 Wanders, Albert, 821 Cherry
 Wanders, Joseph, 821 Cherry
 Waniger, John G., 210 Sherman
 Wannemuehler, Clem, R. R. 2, Howell
 Wannemuehler, Henry, R. R. 2, Howell
 Ward, Albert G.
 Wardelman, Arthur M., 1313 E. Virginia
 Warner, Eugene, 318 Fulton Ave.
 Warner, John L., 100 William
 Warner, Lee, 1007 S. Third
 Warner, Robt., 309 Central Ave.
 Wary, Geo. Varner, R. R. 8, Box 115
 Waterman, Albert A., R. R. 7, Box 101
 Waterman, John Simon, R. R. 7, West Heights

SONS OF MEN

- Waters, Lawrence O., 1010 E. Franklin
 Waters, Robt. W., 805 Evans Ave.
 Watlington, Edgar L., 1027 S. Third
 Wattam, Geo. L., 909 Sycamore
 Wattam, John L., 312 Edgar
 Wattam, Louis E., 1915 E. Louisiana
 Watterson, Harry D., 707 S. Fourth
 Watts, Maynard S., 722 Baker Avenue
 Waweg, Earl
 Way, Arthur S., R. R. 8, Box 115
 Weaver, Oliver, Campbell St.
 Weaver, Oliver, R. R. 6, Box 58
 Weaver, Oscar L., R. R. 5
 Weber, Albert G., 634 John Avenue
 Weber, Edgar, 205 Washington Avenue
 Weber, John, 1009 Cherry
 Weber, Karl, R. R. 4
 Weber, Walter, 205 Washington Avenue
 Weber, Waster L., 2005 E. Nevada
 Webster, John, 909 W. Virginia
 Webster, Rufus L., 45 Carpenter
 Wehmer, Fred C., R. R. 8
 Weibert, Fred H., 109 U. Tenth
 Weicht, Tony J., 210 W. Franklin
 Weidner, Wm. E., 1416 Read
 Weigel, Al
 Weigel, Harold, R. R. A
 Weigel, Jay, R. R. A
 Weigel, Victor, R. R. A
 Weihe, Melvin B., 313 Huston Ave.
 Weil, Ervin, 1100 Powell Ave.
 Weintz, Jacob F., 802 First Ave.
 Weirich, Edward J.
 Weis, Adam H., 109 S. Tenth
 Weis, John, 1016 E. Indiana
 Weiskopf, Leo, 17 S. Third
 Weiss, Henry, 809 Adams Ave.
 Weissman, Wm. J., 1128 W. Iowa
 Weizner, Oscar, 1017 St. Joseph Avenue
 Welborn, Jas. R., 1100 Eichel Ave.
 Welden, Vernon, 307 Ewing
 Welling, Frank H., U. S. Marine Hospital
 Wellmeier, Sam, 125 S. Seventh
 Wellmeier, Walter, 125 S. Seventh
 Wellmeyer, John, 310 Sherman
 Wells, George
 Wells, Walter E., 121 Main
 Wemhener, Ben, 417 E. Franklin
 Wendels, Roy R.
 Wentzel, Arthur, 921 Mary
 Weiner, C. Jr.
 Werner, Louis, 318 Vine
 Wernert, Ferd A., 606 Oak
 Werre, Fred, 808 Third Ave.
 Wesner, Jas., 19 E. Illinois
 Wesselman, Albert, 1514 Vermont
 Wesselman, Albert, R. R. 7
 Westfall, Oscar, 925 E. Columbia
 Westerhoff, Fred
 Wetzel, Wilfred, 415 Chestnut
 Weyer, Oscar J., 410 Bell Ave.
 Whalen, Joseph Oscar, 608 Cherry
 Wheaton, Wm., 1015 S. Fourth
 Wheeler, Caleb, 4 Heinlein Ave.
 Wheeler, Otto C., 1120 W. Indiana
 Wheeler, Walter, 204 Heinlein Ave.
 Whetstone, Clarence, 100 Huston Avenue
 Whetstone, Huston H., 225 W. Illinois
 Whitaker, Jesse P., 1508 E. Delaware
 *White, Barbra
 White, Geo., 1000 Mary
 White, Kenneth, Y. M. C. A.
 White, Melvin, 1000 Mary
 White, Van, R. R. 8, Box 133
 White, Wm., 920 N. Governor
 Whitehead, Harry, R. R. 2, Inglefield
 Whitesides, John E., 1101 Fulton
 Whitiker, Henry L., 419 S. Sixth
 Whiting, Edw., 401 Central Ave.
 Whitney, Geo. L., 217 High
 Whitten, Earl, Dale, Ind.
 Whitten, Clifford, Dale, Ind.
 Wibbeler, Oscar, 603 Adams Ave.
 Wicher, Edwin C., 129 W. Delaware.
 Wichser, Herman G., 1608 E. Franklin
 Wichser, John J., 1608 E. Franklin.
 Wichser, Walter P., 1608 E. Franklin
 Wicht, Wilbur J., 610 William
 Wier, Joseph E., Marine Hospital
 Wiesmann, Gilbert J., 1019 N. Governor
 Wiggers, Emil Jacob, 908 E. Maryland
 Wiggers, Harry, 419 Elliott
 Wiggers, Henry
 Wiggers, Oscar A., 908 E. Maryland
 Wiggers, Walter F., 908 Maryland
 Wilbur, Eugene, 314 Washington Avenue
 Wilburn, Russell

*Army nurse.

HONOR ROLL

- Wilcox, Geo., R. R. 4, Maxwell Avenue
 Wilder, Carl F., Oakland City
 Wilder, Claude, 717 S. Fourth
 Wilder, Clyde, 717 S. Fourth
 Wildmann, Andrew, R. R. 8
 Wildt, Clarence. 104 E. Tennessee
 Wiley, Lawrence, 416 E. Columbia
 Wiley, Walter, 223 Cherry
 Wilhelm, Earl V., 615 Garfield Avenue
 Wilhelmus, Russell, 1517 Division
 Wilhite, Henry, R. R. 5, Outer First Ave.
 Wilhite, Ollie, R. R. 5, Outer First Ave.
 Wilhite, Ralph, 1815 E. Oregon
 Wilke, Henry, 1428 First Ave.
 Wilke, Henry H., 1812 Third Ave.
 Wilkenson, Sidney, 1513 S. Second
 Wilkerson, Carlos E., 108 Ocean Avenue
 Wilkerson, Wm., 108 Ocean
 Wilkinson, Jas., 1431 William
 Wilkinson, John, 1501 John
 Will, Barthel, R. R. 1, Armstrong
 Will, Joseph
 Williams, Clarence, 304 Kentucky
 Williams, Clarence O., 1010 Cherry
 Williams, C. Roy
 Williams, Cy, 414 S. Second
 Williams, Donald Morton, 204 Broadway
 Williams, Fince, 908 S. Eighth
 Williams, Floyd, 526 E. Illinois
 Williams, Geo., 121 E. Virginia
 Williams, Geo. N., Y. M. C. A.
 Williams, Geo. S., 1817 E. Illinois
 Williams, Henry, 119 E. Virginia
 Williams, Henry, R. R. A
 Williams, Hugh, 513 Parrett
 Williams, Ira, 1007 E. Oregon
 Williams, Ivan, 1802 Main
 Williams, Jos., 1107 Mary
 Williams, Jos., 1817 Van Buren Avenue
 *Williams, Maud, 505 Washington Avenue
 Williams, Noah, R. R. A
 Williams, Noah E., 15 Walker
 Williams, Perry, 800 Second Ave.
 Williams, Pervis, 908 S. Eighth
 Williams, Robt. T., 425 Jackson Avenue
 Williams, Willard, Henderson, Ky.
- Williamson, Harry R., R. R. A, Box 599
 Williamson, Vasco Dave, 23 Olive
 Williamson, William
 Willingham, Guy, 413 Garfield Ave.
 Willingham, Jas., 413 Garfield Ave.
 Willis, Joseph, 1327 Gum
 Willman, Philip John, 113 E. Indiana
 Wilmes, John, R. R. 8
 Wilson, Benjamin H., 313 Ewing Avenue
 Wilson, Claud, 1226 W. Pennsylvania
 Wilson, Edgar, Rec. Office
 Wilson, Gerald, 45 Carpenter
 Wilson, Harry, 222 Dearborn
 Wilson, Hiram, Rosencranz Apts.
 Wilson, Jas. L., 15 Ewing Ave.
 Wilson, Kinnie, 220 Ewing Ave.
 Wilson, Noble, 517 Parrett
 Wilson, Roy Gustus, 711 W. Ohio
 Wilson, Shirl, 2845 E. Maryland
 Wilson, Sylvester, 1811 Washington Ave.
 Wilson, Thomas, 708 S. First
 Wilson, Wm., 420 Kentucky Ave.
 Wimberg, Edw. J., 401 Oakley
 Wimberg, Louis, 310 Fulton Ave.
 Wimberg, Geo., 310 Fulton Ave.
 Wimberg, Joe, 310 Fulton Ave.
 Wimberg, Wm., 413 Fulton Ave.
 Wimpelberg, Emil Wm., 931 E. Columbia
 Wimpelberg, Chas., R. R. 9, Howell
 Wimpelberg, Chas. G., 205 Arlington Ave.
 Wimpelberg, John, 410 Sixth Ave.
 Winder, Jacob J., 210 Goodsell
 Windsor, Leonard, 2313 Main
 Winkler, Louis F., 436 Olive
 Winnecke, Christian, 1617 Law Ave.
 Winstead, Guy, 12 Ewing Ave.
 Winterheimer, Simon, 1309 E. Oregon
 Winterheimer, Wm. L., R. R. A
 Winters, Frank, 248 New York Avenue
 Wintner, Adolph, 521 S. Fourth
 Wintner, Isadore, 521 S. Fourth
 Wintner, Rudolph, 521 S. Fourth
 Withers, Orvial, 1505 Enlow Ave.
 Witt, Joseph A., 14 E. Iowa
 Witting, Clarence F., 314 E. Virginia
 Wittenbraker, Clarence, 2006 E. Virginia
 Wittgen, Leo, 608 Gum

*Army nurse.

SONS OF MEN

Woelfell, Wm. A., 212 E. Franklin
 Woelker, Albert, 510 Baker Ave.
 Woerter, Joseph, 425 Ross Ave.
 Wolf, Chas., R. R. 2, Armstrong
 Wolf, Edgar, 1019 Bell Ave.
 Wolf, Edw., R. R. 2, Armstrong
 Wold, Frank, Armstrong
 Wolf, Fred, R. R. 3
 Wolf, Nick F., R. R. 2, Armstrong
 Wolf, Morris, 912 S. Fourth
 Wolf, Henry, R. R. 9, Howell
 Wolf, Isadore, 912 S. Fourth
 Wolfgang, Arthur, 513 E. Michigan
 Wolfgang, Geo., 513 E. Michigan
 Wolfin, Carl, 739 Adams Ave.
 Wood, Marian E., 2508 Walnut
 Woodall, Audrie, 902 S. Fourth
 Woodall, Robt., 1421 Division
 Woodard, Chas., 15 Morris Ave.
 Woodward, William
 Woods, Harry
 Woods, Herbert, Y. M. C. A.
 Woods, John H., 1 Blackford Ave.
 Woods, Marion, 2509 Walnut

Woods, Otto, 604 Oak
 Woods, Warren, 1518 Linwood Ave.
 Wookey, Harabel, 203 Edgar
 Woolsey, Harold, 411 Fourth Ave.
 *Worland, Genevieve
 Worsham, Ludson, 608 Adams Ave.
 Worsham, Raymond, 608 Adams
 Wright, Alvin T., 613 Read
 Wright, Barney, 1221 W. Illinois
 Wright, Everett, 1231 W. Pennsylvania
 Wright, Jesse W., 613 Read
 Wright, Kenneth S., 1032 S. Eighth
 Wright, Leroy, 1708 E. Columbia
 Wright, Oscar, 1221 W. Illinois
 Wright, Robert, 1410 E. Michigan
 Wright, Roderick M., Cadick Apts.
 Wriwer, Chester, 1403 E. Maryland
 Wriwer, Henry, 1403 E. Maryland
 Wuetherich, Christ, 1700 Third
 Avenue
 Wunderlich, Herbert C., 2516 Walnut
 Wyttenbach, Norwood, 828 W. Indiana
 Wyttenbach, Russell, 1824 S. Gov

Y

Yackle, Samuel C., 413 Third Ave.
 Yarbrough, Robert L., R. R. 7, Box
 236
 Yates, Clarence, 116 E. Michigan
 Yates, Wm. H., R. R. 1, Cypress
 Yeager, Alex B., Ft. Branch, Ind.
 Yeck, Chas. W., Rivera Apts., Sun-
 set Ave.

Yeker, Anton, 1117 W. Virginia
 Yeker, Otto L., 1117 W. Virginia
 Young, Earl E., 322 Grant
 Young, Geo., 1104 Eichel Ave.
 Young, John, 516 Parrett
 Young, Ulysess, 101 Huston Ave.
 Youngblood, Ray
 Younger, Floyd

Z

Zahn, Roy, 225 New York Ave.
 Zahner, Henry, R. R. 1, Cypress
 Zapp, Ward
 Zehmler, Jos. E.
 Zehule, Joseph, 1514 Fulton Ave.
 Zeidler, Fred, 2611 Fulton Ave.
 Zenthofer, Rudolph J., 1117 W.
 Iowa
 Zieg, Benj. F., 300 Chandler Ave.
 Ziegler, Jacob, R. R. A, Box 298
 Ziegler, Jacob Jr.
 Ziemer, Frank, 1313 E. Maryland
 *Ziliak, Kattryn, 720 Adams Ave.

Ziliak, Conrad A., 720 Adams Ave.
 Ziliak, Theo., 720 Adams
 Ziliak, Walter, 1405 E. Columbia
 Zimmer, Frank E.
 Zimmerman, John C., 419 S. Second
 Zimmerman, Jos., 9 Edgar
 Zopf, Oscar, 315 E. Michigan
 Zuber, Ed C., 116 Cook Ave.
 Zunhammer, Louis, 309 Fourth
 Avenue
 Zurstadt, Carl, 708 Cherry
 Zurstadt, Walter, 708 Cherry
 Zuspahn, Albert, 227 Bray Ave.
 Coffin, Len N., 431 Third Ave.

*Army nurse.

*Army nurse.

CHAPTER III

The War Mothers

"Some one has aptly said, 'The Sweetest word in the English language is Heaven. It is all inclusive. It embraces the Saviour of men, relatives, friends and best of all, home and Mother'—What inestimable sacrifices Mother has made, that this old world, with all its sorrows and troubles might be worth while. She has given her sons, her own flesh and blood, her very self. Who can fathom the heights and depths of Mother love? When a soul is born into the world, Mother goes down into the Valley of the Shadow and shakes hands with death that it might be. She forgets her travail when she looks in the face of God's gift to her—her child—her very own. Her whole pathway through life is marked by her sacrifices for her Children. Sacrifices of time, pleasures, luxuries and necessities. . . .

"Mother—living in the habitations of men, or in the realm of the Eternal, to you I owe my all. To you mothers of the dear old home land, we owe an eternal debt of gratitude for your sacrifices, your prayers, your loyalty and your devotion. Some of you are lonely and heavy hearted today, but we are thinking of you and, when we stand in the presence of all that is mortal of yours in these far off lands, we will uncover, and ask God to speak, strengthen and comfort.

"What changes time works in all of us and Mother—can not escape. How spry and comely she was, but now, old and bent with the weight of years, her face furrowed by the finger of time, her hair thin and silvered, partly due to our carelessness and thoughtlessness, her eyes faded and dim, her hands drawn and white, her step slow and halting but, to every big, red-blooded American the best and most

beautiful woman in the world—Mother. For some of us Mother has laid aside the cares of life and is sleeping in the 'Silent City of the Dead.' No—a thousand times—No—not Mother, only the time worn, weather beaten house of her habitation. Mother is more alive today than ever. Every holy impulse, every high resolve is the dominant force of the life and character of Mother. Soon we will turn our faces toward the west and home. Many to home and Mother. Some of us will have to wait for our reunion, but, soon the mist wall will dissolve, and we will pass from the temporal to the eternal, to 'Home and Mother.' ”

This tribute to American motherhood,* paid by a soldier when victory crowned the effort of arms, in a slight measure expresses a reverent appreciation for the Mothers who silently suffered during the war, but who nevertheless with a brave smile sent away their boys to do their duty. The soldiers could do little less in recognition of the help and inspiration of the American War Mothers. "There always have been war mothers, and we have no record that the mental anguish of primitive motherhood was less poignant than that of civilized motherhood when their sons left the hearthfire for the fields of honor." The frequency and ferocity of war did not diminish the anxiety of the Spartan war mother, although that militaristic city-state forced the mother to spurn her son if he did not distinguish himself on the battlefield. The mother during the chaotic Middle Ages felt an equal perturbation whether her son was so fortunate as to fight in the ranks of the chivalric knights, or whether he participated in the less glorious but equally dangerous capacity of an ignoble peasant. In modern times the war mothers still pay the same penalty. The American war mother today with just pride shares the honors of victory. She was not accustomed to send away her boy to war but she responded to the emergency, and by her attitude contributed to the maintenance of a high morale in the army, which helped to win a victory. No doubt the German mothers too, suffered. There is, however, in America a different attitude towards war mothers. This difference may be only a state of mind, but "the world stands on ideas, and not on iron or cotton." The difference in the attitude towards war mothers here and in Germany may be seen by two letters sent to two war mothers. Lincoln consoled the grief stricken war mother,

* The author is Capt. L. R. S. Ferguson, Chaplain U. S. Army of Occupation at Coblenz, Germany. The address was delivered Mother's Day, Sunday, May 11, 1919.

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Mrs. Bixby, who lost five sons in the Civil War, with a humility and deep respect of a leader in a struggle to emancipate a race. Kaiser Wilhelm wrote Frau Schmitt that she should be proud to have sacrificed her sons for the Kaiser's cause—which was to enslave a world.

The credit for the inception of the idea to organize the war mothers throughout the country is due to the war mothers of Evansville. The history of the organization, "War Mothers of America" is found in the official "Proceedings" of its first convention. The "Foreword" to the convention report gives the following account of the early evolution of the organization:

"Very soon after our declaration of war, the women of America began offering their services in every way that they could possibly be useful in carrying on the war and assisting our soldiers.

"In the beginning, these organizations were limited to local communities, and in many instances each company of soldiers attracted an organization of women who ministered to the particular wants of that company. Such organizations were formed in Evansville, Ind., with the raising of the first company of soldiers. These organizations were composed of the near relatives of those in service. Early in October, 1917, Mrs. A. J. Schulz visited her son in Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky., where she conceived an idea of forming an organization of War Mothers, in which she included mothers, wives, sisters and daughters of the boys from Vanderburgh County, Indiana, who were in training at Camp Taylor. On her return from the camp, she called in consultation Mrs. J. W. Spain and Mrs. L. E. Karcher, placing her idea before them for such an organization.

"Following this a meeting was called for Nov. 2, 1917, at which all mothers, wives, sisters and daughters of soldiers of Vanderburgh County were invited to be present. A very enthusiastic meeting resulted which was presided over by Mrs. Schulz and addressed by Mrs. F. M. Hostetter of the Council of Defense, Mrs. E. M. Bush of the Red Cross Society, Mr. H. H. Horn, General Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., Hon. Benjamin Bosse, Mayor of Evansville, and others.

"A permanent organization was created with the following officers:

Mrs. A. J. Schulz	President
Mrs. George L. Vann	First Vice-President
Mrs. Wm. Weintz	Second Vice-President
Mrs. J. W. Spain	Secretary
Mrs. Boaz Crawford	Cor. Secretary
Mrs. L. E. Karcher	Treasurer
Mrs. James M. Hitch	Historian



Mrs. A. J. Schulz
First President of Vanderburgh County
Chapter War Mothers of
America

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"The following day the whole country was thrilled by the news from General Pershing, that three American soldiers had shed their blood in this great struggle for world liberty. A chief place will always be retained in the bright galaxy of the nation's history for the names of James Bethel Gresham, Thomas P. Enright and Merle D. Hay, who were the first Americans to fall on the sacred soil of France; and falling thus, they reunited two great nations with an eternal bond of love and self-sacrifice, pledged to stand together for righteousness and justice.

"Shortly after this, Mrs. Alice Gresham Dodd, mother of our first hero, was made Honorary President. The organization by this time had grown into the service and had met the needs of the boys so well that it was suggested by Mrs. Boaz Crawford, Corresponding Secretary, through the reading of a very interesting and instructive paper that it be extended by the creation of a national organization. The suggestion met with the approval of the local organization and immediately steps were taken to carry out the idea. Temporary national officers were elected to serve until a national convention could be called and a permanent national organization created. The officers elected were the following:

Mrs. Alice Gresham Dodd	Honorary National President
Mrs. A. J. Schulz	Acting National President
Mrs. Geo. L. Vann	Acting First Vice-President
Mrs. Wm. Weintz	Acting Second Vice-President
Mrs. Jas. W. Spain	Acting Secretary
Mrs. Boaz Crawford	Acting Corresponding Secretary
Mrs. L. E. Karcher	Acting Treasurer
Mrs. Jas. E. Hitch	Acting Historian

"At this time the Newspaper Enterprise Association with its great number of daily and weekly papers put its full force of publicity at the disposal of the War Mothers of America. As a result of the national publicity given by this organization through the courtesy of Mr. E. C. Rodgers, the efforts to create the national organization were greatly facilitated. With the daily news service of more than 300 publications, and the circulation of 4,500,000, the message was carried to the millions of women all over the land so that the minds of the prospective members were prepared to receive the literature from the general secretary and memberships poured in by the thousands. A bill was introduced in the House of Representatives by the Hon. George K. Denton and in the Senate by the Hon. James E. Wat-

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son for the purpose of incorporating and securing a national charter for the organization. From this time the organization grew rapidly until at the time of the holding of the First National Convention, there were more than 2,000,000 women deeply interested in this movement.

"The ladies in charge of the work were very materially benefited by the Advisory Committee of men appointed by the Evansville Chamber of Commerce. The committee was made up of the following gentlemen:

Mr. James Haughton, Chairman

Mr. Chas. F. Artes

Mr. R. H. Underwood

Mr. John F. Sake

Mr. Guy Purcell

Mr. Wm. A. Koch

"To these gentlemen and especially the Chairman, Mr. Haughton and to Mr. A. V. Burch, much of the success of the convention was due. Through their tireless energy, enthusiasm and material aid they won the hearts of all the War Mothers and are to be highly commended on the results of the convention which were so gratifying. To Mrs. Curtis Mushlitz is due the credit for the souvenir program of the convention. She, with her corps of able and enthusiastic workers succeeded in making our program a thing of beauty."

The first national convention of the War Mothers of America was held in Evansville, September 18-20, 1918. Over two hundred delegates and guests registered, representing twenty-two states and the District of Columbia. In calling to order the first session, Wednesday, September 18, Mrs. A. J. Schulz, Acting National President, said:

"Ladies, with great pleasure I greet you and welcome you here. You, the Mothers, Wives, Sisters, and may I add the Sweethearts and Friends of the grandest army that has ever fought in war, have gathered from far and near to organize another army that shall stand shoulder to shoulder with that army 'Over There.'

"Our motive is not a selfish one. We are not here for selfish gains, or social prestige or power. Not these indeed! But with humble hearts we come, yet fired with great determination, and with a steadfast purpose to do everything in our power to help win this war. By our united effort we can do great things, and our boys shall realize that we can fight as well as they, using our own weapons. For our

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God, our Country, Humanity and Our Boys, we may do anything that may become a woman!"

At this session, the following message from Gov. James P. Goodrich, was read:

"Permit me, on behalf of Mrs. Goodrich and myself, to express to the War Mothers of America, our deepest appreciation of your kind invitation, and our sincere regret that we were unable, because of unforeseen events, to attend the National Convention of War Mothers of America in Evansville.

"It does not take a prophet to predict that this splendid organization is going to grow and prosper, and that it is destined to do a great deal of good in this country of ours.

"Next to our fine American boys, who are devoting their lives to the defense of our national liberty and integrity, who can be more important at this time than the War Mothers of our country?

"For if our boys are brave and noble and patriotic—and the whole world now knows that they are—certainly they have drawn inspiration for these splendid qualities from their mothers, splendid women who now bear the proud title of War Mothers of America.

"We know that we are going to win this war; first, because Americans make the finest soldiers in the world; second, because all of the people in America regardless of race, religion or politics, are devoting every energy possible to the successful termination of this great struggle.

"I know that the War Mothers of America are doing their part. They have already made the noblest sacrifice in giving their sons to the cause of America, and they will not be found unmindful of the patriotic duty which will come to them from time to time, until America wins the final great victory."

As is well remembered the hitherto strong defenses of the enemy were beginning to crumble before the onslaught of the Allied and American forces. Defeat was staring Germany in the face. The enemy instituted a Peace propaganda in America which might have terminated disastrously for the Allied cause. To express the sentiment of the convention towards this propaganda the following message was sent to President Wilson and General Pershing:

"Millions of War Mothers of America, represented in National Convention in Evansville, stand loyally behind you in your desire to make no peace until Germany and her allies surrender unconditionally.

WAR MOTHERS OF AMERICA."

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During the evening the principal address was made by Hon. George K. Denton. In showing the national importance of the War Mothers organization he said: "I wish to express my thanks to the War Mothers of America for having been asked to pilot through congress a bill for their incorporation. I esteem it an honor to have been chosen for this task in the House of Representatives, and I wish to assure you that you shall have my best service in this work. I do not know whether you are aware of the fact or not, but congress has not been willing to grant a special charter to any organization for many years past. It has insisted that the sanction of the United States Congress to the incorporation of any body should not be given in the form of a special charter, except in very rare cases. But I am sure that congress considers this organization worthy of this special distinction, and I am practically assured that the special charter desired, carrying with it, as it does, the approval of the greatest legislative body in the world, will be granted, and that this will be done just as soon as necessary war legislation, which we all wish to give precedence, has been disposed of."

As was already mentioned, the name War Mothers was applied only to the local organization. An interesting discussion over the name for the national organization arose during the convention. In proposing a change of name Mrs. Bertha McGhee Scales of Mississippi said: "There are today five organizations in the United States. We have American War Mothers, War Mothers of America, The Mothers' Comfort Club, The Next of Kin Club and one other organization, The Mothers of Democracy. . . . If we recognize any one of those organizations in naming the national organization, we have shown a partisanship to that organization, and that partisanship would be unfair because we have taken the name of some one individual organization." She proposed "Mothers of World Liberty" as the name for the national organization. Miss Janouch of Lincoln, Nebraska, proposed "Next of Kin" because "it is appropriate; because it includes mothers, sisters, wives and daughters." Delegates from Kentucky, Oklahoma, Montana, Utah, Michigan and Pennsylvania, declared themselves in favor of "War Mothers of America." The name of the Evansville organization was finally adopted by the national organization.

The object of the national organization is stated in Article II of the Constitution:

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"The object of this corporation is:

(1) To extend helpful comfort and sympathy to the families of those in the martial service of our Country on land, sea, or in the air.

(2) To promote, encourage and co-ordinate, by effective action, the war work, including food conservation, war financing, and war charity of mothers, wives, sisters and daughters of American soldiers of the land, sea, or in the air service.

(3) To foster the ideals of American freedom, and to aid in securing for all mankind the blessings of liberty and justice.

(4) To encourage historical research as to the participation of the United States of America in the World War, the publication of its results and achievements; the preservation of documents and relics; the record and service of individual American soldiers; the promotion of patriotic celebrations and anniversaries commemorating the valor and sacrifices of such soldiers, together with the acquisition and protection of historical spots, and the erection of such monuments as shall be deemed proper and meet the approval of the officials of the United States and Allied Governments."

Before the convention adjourned the following national officers were elected to supersede the temporary national officers:

President—Mrs. Robert Carlton Morris Toledo, Ohio
Executive Vice-President—Mrs. Jas. J. Storrow Boston, Mass.
Executive Secretary—Mrs. J. R. Mitchell Evansville, Ind.
Treasurer—Mrs. Seldon Clawson Salt Lake City, Utah
Historian—Mrs. Hester Dorsey Richardson Baltimore, Md.

Executive Committee

Mrs. F. L. Dana Houston, Texas
Mrs. J. E. Powers Missoula, Montana
Mrs. T. Parkin Scott Relay, Maryland
Mrs. Wm. Irving West Roxbury, Mass.
Mrs. G. W. Collins Meyersdale, Pa.
Mrs. C. T. Hummer St. Joseph, Mo.

In an address to the convention the new President said: "As women we must go home and face the future with whatever it may hold in store for us. We must grow with the times in order that we may meet our boys when they return. They will grow mentally, spiritually and physically. This world hereafter will not count the body so much. For men who will never walk again are going to lead us to new spiritual heights. Men who will never see again are going to reveal to us new hidden beauties."



Mrs. Albert W. Funkhouser
First President of Gresham Chapter, Service
Star Legion and Chairman of Gold
Star Division of Indiana

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The local organization of the War Mothers continued to carry out the purpose for which it was founded, helping soldiers and their families, and co-operating with other organizations in a program of Americanization and social welfare. The second national convention of the War Mothers of America was held in Baltimore, Md., October 8-10, 1919. Mrs. Boaz Crawford, Mrs. L. E. Karcher, Mrs. A. W. Funkhouser, Mrs. Jas. E. Hitch, Mrs. Frank Grange and Mrs. Gymer were the delegates from Evansville.

One of the most beautiful and impressive ceremonies ever witnessed in Baltimore was the planting of trees making a "Grove of Remembrance," in Druid Hill Park in memory of the fallen heroes of the world war. At the head of the parade to the park 1,000 school children marched, each carrying an American flag. The Ohio delegation came next, carrying the flags of the Allies. Indiana war mothers headed the state delegations, with their State flags or banners. The parade included G. A. R. veterans, Red Cross workers and automobiles with soldiers who were wounded in battle. In the presence of Cardinal Gibbons, French Ambassador Jusserand and the Governor of Maryland, Emerson C. Harrington, a tree was planted for every state. The Baltimore Sun gives the following account of the planting of the Indiana tree:

"For the tree planted in memory of Indiana's dead Mrs. A. W. Funkhouser, of Evansville, cast the first spadefuls of earth. She wears gold stars for two sons—First Lieutenant Albert Craig Funkhouser, of Company F, One Hundred and Forty-fourth Infantry, Thirty-sixth Division, and Second Lieutenant Paul Taylor Funkhouser, Company B, Seventh Machine Gun Battalion, Third Division. Mrs. W. E. Gymer also participated in the ceremony in memory of her son, Lieut. Alfred K. Gymer, Three Hundred and Thirty-fifth Infantry, Eighty-fourth Division."

In dedicating the trees, Mrs. Robert Carleton Morris said: "The men of the American Expeditionary Forces went to war from farm and factory, from college, shop and office. They served as sailors, marines, aviators, engineers, infantrymen, artillerymen. Their cheerful endurance of discipline and drudgery, their invincible courage, their matchless spirit, have made the name America honored around the world. To most of the men in whose memory we have gathered it might be said, 'He only lived until he was a man, but like a man he died.'

"A hundred years from now the names of St. Mihiel, Chateau-

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Thierry, Belleau Wood and the Argonne will quicken the blood and stir the blood of the men who read the story of humanity's long climb to freedom, and little children watching the moonlight climb over the hills will say to mothers who tell them of our boys, cut off in the morning of life, men who made the greatest test of all, 'How sweet the moonlight shines on Druid Hill, and the Grove of Remembrance!'

The name of the national organization again came up for discussion. Mrs. A. W. Funkhouser, who was chairman of the Indiana Division Service Star Legion, Gold Star Division, and also chairman of the Gresham Chapter of Evansville, was appointed chairman of the committee on the Constitution and By-Laws. Upon her suggestion the name "Service Star Legion" was adopted by the convention.

The purposes, and activities of the Service Star Legion are expressed in a statement issued by Mrs. Robert Carleton Morris, National President. Parts of the statement follow:

"When our men heard the call to war in April, 1917, and left their homes for training camps, the women they left behind began to organize local auxiliaries to military units. The movement spread from town to town, from city to city, until it became nation-wide. During the war we backed our men and the cause they were defending in every possible way for organized women to lend a hand. While our men were fighting a tangible enemy overseas we were giving our energy to war work and resisting enemy propaganda at home. We helped to win the war:

(1) By giving women regular opportunities to meet for renewal of courage. In this way we guarded the morale of the women whose letters so strongly affected the morale of our fighting forces.

(2) We brought to light and killed dangerous propaganda which during the war was maliciously spread among the relatives of soldiers.

(3) We assisted in every patriotic campaign by adding to appeals for money and for workers the irresistible voice of the women who had given their sons to the cause.

(4) In national crisis we helped to mould public opinion by expressing the loyal attitude of the women whose men were risking their lives in battle.

"We held a national convention in Evansville, Indiana, in September 1918, and planned for greater unity in the war work of all organizations of women relatives. When the Armistice was signed, and the tumult and shouting had died, we realized that the demand

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for a national organization of women relatives, dedicated to patriotic service, was as great in peace as it had been in war.

"In October, 1919, we held a convention in Baltimore and effected a union of eleven organizations which had been operating in different sections of the United States under different names: War Mothers of America, Mothers of Democracy, Daughters of Liberty, Daughters of the Nation, Women of American Patriots, Women's Patriotic League of America, Sammie's Mothers' Club, Sunset Division of Service League, White Star Hospitality Service, Mothers' Club of Virginia, American Mothers of National Defenders. The members of all these societies were mothers, wives, sisters and daughters of service men and women. At that date we had behind us a record of two and one-half years of loyal effort. We discarded the old names under which we had worked and adopted a new name—Service Star Legion.

"The word SERVICE strikes the keynote of all the future purposes of this organization. The word STAR reminds us of the flag in the window, the blue STAR which united in one great sisterhood, millions of women of all creeds, all classes, all ages, native and foreign-born. The word LEGION represents the enormous potential number of women who are eligible, probably outnumbering the service men three to one. . . .

"According to our Constitution and By-Laws, grandmothers, mothers, wives, sisters and daughters of any man or woman actively and honorably engaged in the military or naval service of the United States of America in the prosecution of the World War are eligible to active membership. Any army or navy nurse is so eligible. Women whose relationship to participants in the World War is more remote than is required for active membership, may become associate members.

"That we may have a great body of young women in training to carry on our work, each chapter will organize a Junior Branch, enrolling girls under sixteen years of age, lineal descendants and sisters as active members and nieces as associates. The 11th day of April is to be our National Children's Day, when Junior Branches will be organized in many cities.

"We have established a Division of Honor, known as the National Gold Star Division, in which we enroll women whose relatives gave their lives for the liberty of the world. We have set aside the 11th day of May as a day of National Remembrance when meetings will be held in honor of the Gold Star families in every community. One ses-

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sion of our next annual convention, which is to be held in Des Moines, is to be conducted by Gold Star women in honor of all American women who paid the highest price for the peace we enjoy. . . .

"As outlined in our National Constitution our Objects are:

- (1) To protect and preserve American ideals and traditions;
- (2) To foster and maintain the principles of justice, freedom and democracy;
- (3) To co-operate in all civic and patriotic work conducted in every community of the United States;
- (4) To foster a spirit of sisterhood, comradeship and democracy among women;
- (5) To promote and guard the welfare of the soldiers, sailors, and marines who were engaged in the World War, and to lend aid and comfort to their families;
- (6) To preserve and cherish the memory of the men and women who sacrificed their lives for the liberty of the world.
- (7) To promote, erect and maintain local, state and national memorials of the men and women of the World War. . . .

"We live up to our purposes through the work of standing committees, local, state and national. Some of our present chapter activities in harmony with these objects are: Systematic study of the Constitution of the United States, studies in civics to prepare women for the duties of citizenship, pro-American propaganda, especially in public schools, co-operation with the Government Thrift Drive, the fostering and promoting of democracy among the families of service men and women, raising of money to build and endow memorials, the prevention by education of the mobilizing in this generation of the two armies of shame revealed by the draft, the physically unfit and the mentally unfit.

"As our great offering to the work of Americanization, we will promote the plan to have a family of native born adopt, in friendly fashion, a family of foreign born. The head of one family should be a real friend to the head of the other family, the children become friends of the other children, both families enjoying picnics and outings together. The American born family will thus interpret the meaning of America through their attitude to the strangers. The head of the foreign born family will not desire to overthrow a government which produces such elements, and when preachers of sedition attempt to influence him he will be likely to bring the problem to the attention of his American friends.

THE WAR MOTHERS

“Service Star Legion desires to co-operate with posts of the American Legion, but not to become subordinate auxiliaries. We believe that our past of loyal, organized service while our men were overseas, our unique understanding of the problems of women's patriotic organizations, the fact that the women relatives include millions of mothers much older than the members of veteran societies, all these and more demand that we be a strong sister organization, working shoulder to shoulder with the men's organizations. We would like to establish County Councils, to meet regularly with the County Councils of the various veteran posts, and to discuss community problems which affect women as seriously as they touch men. The American Legion has adopted a platform of '100 per cent Americanism.' A community is made up of men and women, and women are responsible for 50 per cent of the Americanism of any village or city.

“The great ideal of Service Star Legion in brief is this, to help every community in the United States to build the only fitting memorial we can ever hope to erect to our heroes, living and dead, and that is a greater America, nearer the ideals of its Founders.”



CHAPTER IV

Organizing for Victory

"An army of 100,000,000. Perhaps the most important military lesson we can learn from the allies' three years of warfare is that the battles of this war will be won, in a large part, behind the lines. However well trained may be the army in khaki, its effectiveness will be intimately dependent upon the effectiveness of the civilian army at home. The ununiformed divisions of education, industry, agriculture, and social service, although their duties are less spectacular and no less pivotally important than the divisions on the fields of France. Even a million men in the field will mean little with a sluggish 99,000,000 at home. With an organized country behind the army, we are literally mobilizing a force of a hundred million for victory."

One of the most outstanding difference between past and modern warfare is the organization of the national resources to support the fighting units at the front. Modern warfare is a mobilization of all the national forces. The demands made of the civilian population are as essential as those sacrifices made by the men on the battlefield. Without co-operation of the vast army in field, factory, office and schoolroom, success in war is inconceivable. An army of 10,000, or of any number, can no longer, detached from all communication with home, invade a foreign land, and threaten an established government with any degree of effectiveness. An army can no longer depend for food and supplies on the chance ravaging of the country it invades. Economic as well as moral forces must be mobilized to achieve success in the complexity of modern warfare. Evansville's "army behind the army," organized the city's strength to meet emergencies of the war. Among the local citizens who helped put Evansville on a war footing were those who determined the city's quota of soldiers.

THE LOCAL BOARDS

The selective service law of May 18, 1917, with later modifications mobilized the man power of America between the ages of 18 to 45. About 23,709,000 men were registered and "slightly over 2,800,000 were inducted into the military service in a manner that was fair to the individual, efficacious in providing the army with men as quickly as they could be equipped and utilized, and provocative of a minimum of disturbance to industrial and economic life of the Nation." The economic needs of the Nation required that men essential to industrial and agricultural life should be exempted from military service. Registrants were arranged in five classes. The men in Class I were first rendered liable for military service, while the deferred classes were granted temporary exemption.

"The first registration, June 5, 1917, covered the ages from 21 to 31. The second registration, one year later (June 5, 1918 and August 24, 1918), included those who had become 21 years old since the first registration. The third registration (September 12, 1918), extended the age limits downward to 18 and upward to 45."

The Evansville Local Boards appointed by Provost Marshal Crowder, and Governor Goodrich were composed of men with wide experience and good judgment. The men were sworn in, but served without pay. The clerks were the only employees who received remuneration for their service. The work of these Boards was to examine and classify registrants, and to enforce the Provost Marshal's orders that men must enter productive occupations, or enter the military service. The men of the Local Boards had wide powers, and held the destiny of thousands of Evansville's men in their hands; but they were fair and impartial in conducting the great government enterprise. They used every check and precaution possible that no injustice might be done.

The Evansville Local Boards were constituted as follows:

First Division: Percy P. Carroll, chairman; T. C. Hutchinson, secretary; Dr. J. Kerth, Dr. Philip Warter and Edward Schueler, clerk.

Second Division: A. W. Hartig, chairman; W. P. Price, secretary; Dr. Thomas Macer, and Miss Mildred Hartig, clerk.

Third Division: Albert J. Veneman, chairman; Edward Heberer, secretary; Dr. W. F. Cleveland, Fred Parrett and Miss A. Alexander, clerks.

Fourth Division or County Board: J. R. Knowles, chairman; James Ensle, secretary; Dr. W. F. Clippinger, and Miss Opha Davis, clerk.

The following comment on the efficacy of the draft and the Local Boards in prosecuting the war was made by Secretary of War Baker:

"The selective draft has proved its worth. It has been accepted as a governmental principle throughout the length and breadth of the United States. That this is true is in no small measure due to the work of these local and district boards, and to the untiring activity of the registration and examination officials in the various States. Had the Army been placed under the necessity of creating a new set of salaried Federal officials to handle the draft, we should not have a force of over two million men on European soil today. The draft secured a large army, in record time, without unjust discrimination, or destruction of industry; and it gained the respect and support of the American people. For all of this the State and local workers who with whole-hearted enthusiasm carried the heavy burden must receive a large share of credit."

THE LEGAL ADVISORY BOARD

On recommendation of the American Bar Association and of Governor James P. Goodrich, the following members of the Vanderburgh County Bar were appointed by the War Department as a permanent Legal Advisory Board of the County:

Duncan C. Givens	Frank H. Hatfield
Albert W. Funkhouser	Hiram M. Logsdon
Philip W. Frey	Louis O. Rasch
John D. Welman	John R. Brill
Woodfin D. Robinson	Ernest J. Crenshaw
Edgar Durre	Clifford T. Curry

On recommendation of the War Department that a judge of some court of the county be elected as chairman of the Board, Judge Fred M. Hostetter was elected chairman. The committee was organized by the selection of an Executive Committee:

Albert W. Funkhouser, Chairman
Adolph Decker, Secretary
Philip W. Frey, and Louis O. Rasch.

The Executive Committee proceeded to organize the members of the Vanderburgh County Bar into morning and afternoon shifts. It was so arranged that some of the members of each firm were on



Albert W. Funkhouser

Chairman Executive Committee of Permanent Legal
Advisory Board, Government Appeal
Agent, Local Field Examiner
War Risk Insurance
Bureau.

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duty in the morning and the others in the afternoon, so as to avoid the necessity, as far as possible, of requiring any office to be closed. Every member of the Bar of this county was engaged in assisting the selected men of the draft in preparing their questionnaires. For this purpose use was made of the Circuit and Superior Court rooms. In addition to the members of the Bar, the judges of the different courts also assisted, as did a number of ladies and gentlemen who were not members of the legal profession. This work continued on the second draft for about two weeks. For their services in performing this patriotic duty no member of the Bar charged or received any compensation whatever.

On the first draft different members of the Bar, with a very few exceptions, performed similar services in their respective offices. In so doing they laid aside their own professional business to assist the War Department in its great work of raising an army.

In addition to these officials, Mr. A. W. Funkhouser was the Government Appeal Agent. If a drafted man was not satisfied with the decision of his Local Board he could appeal to higher governmental authorities. In an appeal of that nature, Mr. Funkhouser had official charge of the communications involved. In two instances Mr. Funkhouser followed appeals as far as Provost Marshal Crowder. The Evansville Government Appeal Agent was referred to, and the decision of the Local Board was sustained.

FOOD AND FUEL CONTROL

A slogan that was frequently urged on the attention of Americans during the war was, "Food Will Win The War." Blessed by nature with fertility of soil and rich stores of natural resources, the American nation has proverbially used its wealth with great prodigality.

When the war called for manifold resources America faced the necessity of calling a halt to the habit of wastefulness. Extravagance became synonymous with disloyalty. It was a problem not only of supplying food for our army and navy, but for many of the populations in Europe with whom we made common cause. The Government made an appeal to the farmer to leave nothing undone to increase the production of the land. Individual families were urged to cultivate gardens, but the solution of this problem was in the power of the housewife who manages the family's food supply. When the Evansville women heard the Government's appeal to conserve food they gave a loyal response, and soon habituated themselves to a systematic

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program of saving wheat, meat, sugar, fats and other food stuffs.

Mr. B. F. Persons was appointed Food Administrator of Vanderburgh County. He not only gave his time but his heartiest efforts in the conservation of food. Some of the work was done through food clubs. These clubs were formed by housewives as members of churches, neighborhoods, or other social groups.

Not only do we recall "meatless" and "wheatless" days but also "lightless" nights, and "coalless Mondays." Mr. George S. Clifford, who was chairman of the County Council of Defense also had charge of the conservation of fuel. On "lightless" nights no show window lights, electric signs, or other uses of lights except for essential purposes and for public safety were permitted. On "coalless Mondays" the city assumed a holiday aspect, for factories, stores and business offices were closed in order to conserve fuel. "Save a shovelful," the policy urged by the Fuel Administrator, not only taught the people to economize fuel but also enabled the government to increase production of war supplies and munitions.

THE SPEAKERS' BUREAU

To help give the various activities due publicity a speakers' bureau was organized as a branch of the county council of defense. Rabbi Max Merritt was the head of the organization, generally known as "four minute speakers." His two principal assistants were Rev. Francis Ryves and Dr. John Kennedy. These speakers were always ready to use their ability in whatever campaign was undertaken. They helped in Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. drives, persuaded many housewives to help conserve food, made an appeal for graduate nurses and student nurse reserves, and spoke on propaganda topics sent out by the government such as "The Ideals of Democracy," and "The Pan-German Scheme." It was, however, in putting "over the top" the several Liberty Loan campaigns, that they truly measured their forensic talents. The appeal was not made in flowery oratory. It was a compact talk, well organized, brief, but to the point. At times, when patriotic gatherings were held the four minute speakers were asked to take part. For this purpose, as well as to include more material, some of the speeches were made fourteen minutes in length.

When a campaign was carried on, these speakers visited public places where large audiences were congregated. They went to theatres and movies, shops and factories, schools, churches, farmers' institutes, women's clubs, and business men's meetings. The dominant

tone of their speeches was "Help win the War." Indefatigable in their efforts, with ceaseless energy they presented this thought before the public in many ways and on numerous occasions.

In this organization, as in the other war activities, the Evansville women took a leading part.

Characterizing this work, Rabbi Max Merritt said, "A woman can say in four minutes exactly as much as a man, and they can say it effectively. They soon learned to condense an hour's speech into a snappy concise talk. They seldom exceeded the four minute limit, while some of the men often broke this ruling of the government, a few of them finding it extremely hard to keep within the range of fifteen minutes. They were conscientious in keeping their dates, too, never missing a meeting, however hard the place might be to reach."

In February, 1918, Mrs. Frederick Erlbacher was appointed chairman of the women speakers. She appointed fourteen-minute women. As a recognition for their service the women who were four minute as well as fourteen minute speakers, were entitled to wear government pins. The women thus rewarded were: Mrs. Frederick Erlbacher, Mrs. A. M. Dawson, Mrs. E. A. Torrance, Mrs. W. J. Torrance, Mrs. Frederick Lauenstein, Mrs. Albion Fellows Bacon, Mrs. Fred M. Hostetter, Mrs. Frank Hollison, Miss Ethel McCollough, Miss Laura Saunders, Miss Florence Brentano, Miss Mildred Goble and Miss Grace Kiechle.



CHAPTER V

The Liberty Loan

The one great task before the
Nation today is to win the
war.

— George Creel.

“Which do you choose—the harvest of victory or the desolation of defeat?

“Will you submit America to the frightful horrors of desolation, or will you loan your money to **guarantee peace and freedom** for the whole world?

“Will **you** suffer the stigma of giving your Country no help in this world wide crisis, when you can **loan your money** (not have it taken from you by the soldier’s brute force, mind you) and be **paid in gold** for all you give?

“Will you let your neighbors point at you with scorn, when you can so easily **help your government**, and make safe your property, and **protect your family**?

“Remember, Germany watches! For you to help with the Liberty Loan is to **tell Germany** that **Prussianism must go!** That frightfulness must end; that you and all America are for a free world and free people.

“The sooner you buy **your** bond, the sooner you end the war. **Buy today**—it is the prudent, patriotic thing to do.”*

Confronted with these alternatives there was nothing for loyal Americans to do but to give their utmost support to the Government’s plan of financing the war. To say that the recent war was the most expensive in the history of the world is a commonplace which easier

* This quotation is given in “The United States in the World War” by John Bach McMaster.

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gains credence than is really appreciated. So costly is modern warfare that when a forecast of the world war was made, many financiers thought the idea absurd, because the economic consequences involved might result in world ruin. Considering the cost of the American Civil War, the various European conflicts during the second half of the nineteenth century, and the Russo-Japanese war in the first decade of the twentieth century, there seemed to be a basis for the sanguine hopes of those who sought to avert a world calamity.

When America entered the maelstrom its economic power was tremendous. The great European nations, America's Commercial rivals, were engaged in destroying the economic resources of one another. Her position as the greatest neutral power gave America economic prestige. Despite this prosperity the problem of finances was fundamental in preparing the country for war. The unprecedented war expense of many billions which the European belligerents were experiencing, and the realization that America would have to extend financial aid to her allies, gave an increased importance to the question of financing the war.

When on April 24, 1917, upon the recommendation of Secretary McAdoo, the United States Congress passed a bill authorizing an issue of \$5,000,000,000 in bonds, Evansville prepared for a mobilization of its finances to help win the war. The war spirit of Evansville reflected itself nobly in the five campaigns for the sale of Liberty Bonds. The Governor of the Eighth Federal Reserve Bank at St. Louis appointed Marcus S. Sonntag Chairman of the Liberty Loan Organization for the twenty-four counties in Indiana which are included in this Federal Reserve District. In every campaign, Indiana, under Mr. Sonntag's leadership, was first in the Federal Bank District to sell its quota. Mrs. Frederick W. Lauenstein held a similar position in charge of the women's organization in this same territory. Mr. Sonntag appointed Eugene Stevens chairman of the sub-District including Vanderburgh, Posey, Gibson, Warrick, Spencer, Pike, Perry and Dubois, and Mrs. Edward J. Torrance was appointed chairman of the women's organization in this District. John J. Nolan was appointed chairman for Vanderburgh County while Mrs. A. M. Dawson was chairman of the women's organization for the city of Evansville and Mrs. Mary Hinkle Steel was in charge of the women in Vanderburgh County outside of the city. Henry Dreier was chairman of the men's division in the County outside of Evansville.

The executive committee for the Vanderburgh organization was made up as follows:

Chairman—John J. Nolan.

Sales Manager—Henry C. Murphy.

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Assistants—Harry W. Biber, John McCallan, Ray Underwood.

Director of speakers—Rabbi M. J. Merritt.

Director of Newspaper Publicity—Frank R. Wilson.

Assistants—A. A. Brentano, Curtis Mushlitz and Wilford Bussing.

Supply and Advertising Director—Louis H. Kramer.

In charge of Bank statistics—B. S. Alnutt, Albert Bader, Harry Reimer.

Seventy-five teams of men, each with a captain, and four members, canvassed the business houses, shops, and factories while a similar organization of women canvassed the homes. The dynamic energy of Mr. Noaln, the local chairman, Mr. Kramer and Mr. Wilson, who had charge of the advertising, and their co-workers, evoked a wide response. Subscriptions came from all ranks. Business associations and social clubs, employer and employers, charitable, educational and religious organizations, and individuals of all walks of life were aroused to buy bonds by appeals of the four minute men and women, and numerous other agencies. The number of persons who purchased bonds ranged from 6,000 in the first campaign to upward of 20,000 in the fifth or Victory Loan sale.

While the numerous workers, who constituted the largest sales organization in the history of the city, by efficient planning and assiduous labor, were doing their utmost to sell their quotas and more, the public was prepared to respond. The advertising committee under the leadership of Mr. Kramer aroused the city to a high pitch of enthusiasm.

No such stirring scenes were ever before presented as those which characterized these bond selling campaigns which were accompanied by parades of soldiers in training from Camp Taylor, bands from the Great Lakes Naval Training Camp, special trains carrying cannon, tanks and war souvenirs and flying machines. Notable speakers, including French, Canadian and American soldiers also came to arouse the patriotism of the people and on every occasion the Coliseum was crowded to its capacity.

The complexity of the enterprise can be perceived from a typical schedule of a day's work during the Victory Loan campaign:

Friday, April 18th

7:46 A. M.—Arrival of Coast Artillery at C. & E. I.

8:00 A. M.—Officers to McCurdy Hotel for breakfast.

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- 8:30 A. M.—Enlisted men to Y. M. C. A. for breakfast served by War Mothers.
Equipment taken to Sunset Park for demonstration.
- 10:30 A. M.—Officers taken over city by Motor Corps.
- 10:30 A. M.—Band concert by Artillery Band at Sunset Park.
- 2:30 P. M.—Parade—Line of march: Riverside to Main to Eighth, to Locust, to Riverside, to Sunset Park.
- 3:00 P. M.—Speaker of note—Sunset Park.
- 3:30 P. M.—Tank Demonstration at foot of Locust St.
- 4:00 P. M.—Women of Victory Liberty Loan Organization meet at Chamber of Commerce.
- 7:30 P. M.—Band Concert—Lawn Hotel McCurdy.
- 7:30 P. M.—Tank Demonstration foot of Locust St.
- 7:30 P. M.—“The Price of Peace” (Motion picture) at Majestic Theatre.
- 8:00 P. M.—Victory Loan Meeting of Team Captains and workers at Chamber of Commerce to get prospect cards and supplies.

In each sale campaign four weeks time was allotted by the U. S. Treasury Department to complete the work, but in every instance Vanderburgh County completed its quota of sales before the end of the week. In organizing the campaign, the ability of all firms and many individuals to buy bonds, was estimated. Cards bearing such ratings, were distributed among the workers, so that each team had a basis for asking for subscriptions. Careful records of each loan were kept by the Sales Manager, Henry C. Murphy. These records were used in making ratings for the succeeding campaign. So fair were these estimates that but few appeals were made.

The Liberty Loan Organization met at lunch daily during these selling campaigns to receive the reports of the teams and these meetings presided over by Chairman Nolan were the scenes of great enthusiasm, especially toward the end of the week when the quota was completed by arousing those present to buy the remainder of the quota. On each of two such closing days more than a million dollars of bonds were purchased by those present at the lunches amid the wildest conceivable bursts of patriotism.

Evansville was always among the first cities in the country to respond to these calls of the government and in the Fifth or Victory Loan Campaign, was the leader in the Eight Reserve Bank District in the percent of population purchasing bonds.

THE LIBERTY LOAN

As an award this city was privileged to christen a transport vessel and the name "Paul and Albert" was selected in honor of the two sons of Mr. and Mrs. Albert W. Funkhouser who had given their lives in the war to the cause of Liberty and Justice. However, the Shipping Board had confined the names of ships to Geographical or Indian names and therefore declined to approve our selection. A vessel had already been christened "Evansville," and no further suggestion was made.

The amount of bonds sold in the various campaigns follows:

	Quota	Subscribed
First loan	\$ 1,802,860	\$ 2,064,400
Second loan	2,555,000	3,801,950
Third loan	2,944,800	3,792,550
Fourth loan	6,338,000	6,458,800
Fifth loan	4,612,250	4,612,250
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$18,152,910	\$20,729,950

In addition to these sales of bonds more than \$1,300,000.00 of War Savings Stamps were sold in Evansville, making a total of \$22,000,000.00 loaned for war purposes.



CHAPTER VI

The Red Cross

"From St. Louis we crossed over to Evansville, rechartered the 'John V. Troop,' and put on accumulated supplies. The waters of the Ohio had subsided and the people were returning to the old spots of earth that had once been their home, but there was neither house to live in nor tool to work the land with. We reloaded with pine lumber, ready-made doors, windows, household utensils, stores and groceries, farming utensils and with a good force of carpenters proceeded up the Ohio once more. The sight of the disconsolate, half-clad farmer waiting on the bank told us where his home had been—and was not.

"Three hours' work of our carpenters would put up a one-room house, meanwhile our efficient men and women helpers, among them the best ladies of Evansville, would furnish it with beds, bedding clothing, provisions for the family, and farming tools ready to go on with the season's work.

"Picture, if possible, this scene. A strange ship with a strange flag steaming up the river. It halts, turns from its course, and draws up to the nearest landing. Some persons disembark and speak a few minutes with the family. Then, a half dozen mechanics man a small boat laden with all material for constructing a one-room house—floor, roof, doors, windows. The boat returns for furniture. Within three hours the strange ship sails away, leaving a bewildered family in a new and clean house with bed, bedding, clothing, table, chairs, dishes, candles, a little cooking-stove with a blazing fire, all the common quota of cooking utensils, and meat, meal, and groceries; a plow, rake, axe, hoe, shovel, spade, hammer and nails. We ask a few questions. They ask none. The whistle of the 'Troop' is as welcome to their ears as the flag to their eyes."

Although the American National Red Cross was not incorporated and nationalized until 1905, when the President of the United States

became its president, and the War Department its auditor, the above account of alienation of suffering given by Clara Barton, a veteran in the army of mercy, shows Evansville's response to the call of the Red Cross as early as 1884. On that occasion when a sudden rise of the Ohio River and somewhat later a cyclone devastated many homes, destroyed lives and property, especially between Cincinnati and Cairo, Evansville met the situation squarely, and acted as a center of supplies and distribution.

The spirit of the Red Cross workers, which was developed a generation ago, was enhanced and intensified by the national emergency during the war. Of the numerous activities of this city during the war, the Red Cross work stands second to none in its contribution to Evansville's part in the war. It not only made an enviable record of successful accomplishments, but it embodied all that was beautiful in the idealism of America during the war. It stood for a type of national service which no amount of money could have purchased. Monetary remuneration or other compensation would no doubt have procured the necessary work to a high degree, but not the whole hearted devotion, the self abnegation, the surrender of personal desires for the common welfare which America witnessed in the Red Cross work during the war. Money cannot purchase the heart and the soul that go with a service when it is given in such form that the donor does not reap direct benefit. In this undertaking, selfish desires and personal whims became oblivious in face of the crisis. Regardless of natural endowments, intellectual attainments or social prestige the Red Cross workers found a common goal in their desire to be of help, actuated as they were by unselfish motives, and were placed on the same plane of willing sacrifice.

The war activities of the local chapter of the Red Cross began at the opening of 1917. While the government was continuing prolonged negotiations relative to its position as a neutral nation, the American Red Cross prepared for the inevitable storm, and by persistency in face of public inertia increased its membership from 20,000 to 280,000. President Wilson issued the following appeal to the American people in behalf of the Red Cross: "It is for you to decide whether the most prosperous nation in the world will allow its national relief organization to keep up with its work or withdraw from a field where there exists the greatest need ever recorded in history." Evansville heard this appeal, and an application was at once dispatched to Washington for directions concerning methods of begin-

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ning work in this city. As far as is known, Evansville only had two Red Cross members at this time. Those first interested had plans for something like a Ladies' Aid or Neighborhood Circle, which might meet to work on needed surgical supplies. As yet no vision came to them of what the Red Cross was to mean to Evansville.

Washington was slow in replying and only after much correspondence did word come on March 15, 1917 that a Chapter must be duly organized before any work could be done. A petition was signed by Mr. and Mrs. Edward M. Bush, Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Orr, Mrs. R. K. Dunkerson, Dr. and Mrs. Edwin Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Murphy, Mrs. Stuart Hopkins, and Mr. J. R. A. Hobson. This was forwarded at once and on March 20, came an acknowledgement of the receipt of the required dues (\$11.00), and authority was given to organize a Chapter for Evansville and Vanderburgh County.

Mr. Henry Murphy was appointed Temporary Chairman, Mrs. S. L. Orr Temporary Vice Chairman, Mrs. Edward M. Bush Temporary Secretary, and a call was issued at once for a meeting of the women of Evansville on the evening of April 2. Every club, church and society was urged to send representatives. They came, these eager women, in numbers that filled to the doors the Main street store room which was used for the purpose. Such was their ardor to enter upon a work which for many a day would fill their hearts and hands to the exclusion of all other interests. A flame that swept throughout America lighted in these women's hearts a love of service which was to carry them through long, hard days of wearisome labor—days when they were to go from task to task never faltering, carried on by an exaltation of spirit which defied fatigue or physical weakness.

A meeting for enrollment of women workers was held soon after at the Chamber of Commerce when many signed up for any service Red Cross might ask. At another meeting in the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Arthur Bentley, Red Cross Chairman of Indiana, urged the great need for men in the organization. Accordingly plans were enlarged, the organization was completed, officers were elected, committees were appointed and a drive for membership was planned for the week of April 10 to 17, with Mr. J. R. A. Hobson as its Chairman.

The following committees on membership were chosen: Mrs. Bernard Strouse, Mrs. Frederick Erlbacher, Mrs. C. W. Wittenbraker, Mrs. Curtis Mushlitz, Mrs. Thomas Boluss, Mr. Chas. B. Rudd, Mr. W. P. Walsh, Mr. A. L. Swanson, Mr. Carl Dreisch, and Mr. Robert Bonham.

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Red Cross Instruction—Dr. Carl Viehe, Dr. Wm. Ehrich, Dr. Chas. Ingle, Dr. Wallace Dyer, Dr. Wm. Davidson, Mrs. John McCallan, Miss Sarah Wartman.

Committee on Hospital Supplies—Mr. Carl Leich, Dr. Edwin Walker, Mrs. A. R. Messick, Mrs. Edward Bush, Mrs. Carl Viehe, Mrs. Mary C. Trimble.

These days were busy ones. 303 Main Street, then vacant, was secured for the first workshop and used as Headquarters for the membership campaign. Full directions were received for the work. Mrs. Anna Greenfield Sims was engaged as instructor, and sent to Chicago for a full course in surgical dressings. The campaign opened April 10th with J. R. A. Hobson in charge, Robert Bonham assisting, and Miss Lila Powell serving in the office. Booths were opened in many Main Street stores for enrollment. Meetings were held in practically every factory in the city. The pulpits, the press, moving picture screens generously gave their assistance to the great cause. Over a thousand members enrolled by the evening of April 10th. For Thursday a monster demonstration was planned. A long line of organizations, boy scouts, private citizens, men, women and children marched to the Coliseum and filled it with over five thousand enthusiastic people. Five hundred little children filled the stage erected for them and sang patriotic songs under the guidance of Miss Ada Bicking. Mrs. Hoskinson sang for the occasion. Mr. Geo. A. Simmons of St. Louis, made the address of the evening, urging upon every one present the duty of every American Citizen to help the Red Cross.

The week's drive gave the Evansville Chapter 6,671 members. Thus the work began.

Meanwhile, the shop was furnished by generous contributions, work was planned, some supplies were purchased, and an enrollment was made of all who wished instruction in Red Cross classes. Mrs. S. L. Orr, Chairman of Classes in First Aid, soon had four under way. Dr. Ehrich and Dr. Jerome served as instructors.

On April 15 the first lesson in Surgical Dressings was given. A second class beginning Wednesday and a third on Friday. From twenty to twenty-five women in each. From the first a high standard of work was maintained. Mrs. Sims was an efficient instructor, exacting from her pupils a nicety of work that always brought to the Evansville Chapter commendation from those in authority. Mrs. Bush organized the Surgical Dressing Department, serving as its first Chairman. Under a carefully planned system the materials purchased

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by Mrs. R. K. Dunkerson and Mrs. Henry Lewis passed from the Cutting Department to the tables of workers, to the Inspection Department, then to wrappers, and finally to packers. By May 1 the workshop was moved from 303 Main St. to 307-309 Main, generously donated for Red Cross use by Mr. Francis J. Reitz and the Misses Reitz.

The first little table of workers seemed lost in that great upper room, but day after day the number swelled until during that long hot summer hundreds of women enlisted in the service. The eager throng of white veiled women with busy fingers hurried to complete the hundreds of wipes, compresses, rolls, and pads which soon became the quota for a day; while the blue veiled captain and her assistant whose veil of red completed the color scheme of the uniform were on their feet hour after hour, going from table to table, that all should be done correctly. At one side were the patient inspectors who examined carefully every piece of finished work that none but **good** work should go from this Chapter.

Further to the front were cutters, day after day and hour after hour, drawing threads and cutting to measure, hundreds and thousands of pieces. The demand far exceeded the supply by this careful hand work, and an electric cutting machine was installed. Surgical supplies made included compresses, 3 and 5 yd. rolls, wipes, army sponges, sterilized dressings, irrigation pads, pneumonia jackets, influenza masks, etc. On some days a little group of women carefully wrapped the work for the packers who in turn stored it away in broad, deep boxes for shipment.

Such was the picture of that upper floor. Few could watch it without a quickening of the pulse. Hour after hour women worked—women whose home life was of such ease and comfort, that the physical strain and the prolonged labor brought unknown weariness and pain, women whose hands were so full at home that only early and late hours of work gave them an opportunity to serve in the workshop, women of all ages and all creeds but all were radiant with the joy of service. There was chatter and laughter but there, too, were prayers and earnest wishes for even a more direct way of helping and comforting those for whom they labored. The amount of work accomplished was enormous. An average of 12,000 wipes, bandages and pads were sent each month across the sea for the saving of the lives of our soldiers and sailors. Hundreds and thousands of separate dressings were made in the Evansville shop by deft fingers under the

THE RED CROSS

compelling influence of sympathy and patriotism. Women who had no hours of the day in which to work begged for night classes, and soon on three and four nights a week the room was full. Later on certain nights were assigned to certain classes. The room could not hold all who came. The muslin bandage department filled up a portion of the floor and machines were driven day and night by busy women under Mrs. Chas. Cook.

The lower floor, too, began to hum. To the office, each day brought new problems, new Red Cross members, new workers, donations, offers of entertainments for Red Cross benefits. Soon, too, came applications for help in vexing problems relating to sons who had gone to war, or perhaps soldiers dropped in on many varying errands.

During the summer Mrs. Belmont Tiffany, who had been organizer for surgical supplies work in New York in August of 1914, came to this city. She was the first of several persons of note which Red Cross brought to Evansville. Her cheering commendation of the work and earnest plea for future efforts spurred on the local workers. In late July, Miss Grace Wright became the office worker and served throughout the work with faithful efficiency.

Early in May work began in the Department of Hospital Supplies under Mrs. Geo. Clifford, its organizer, who enlisted in the work Church Aid Societies, Parent-Teachers, and Social, or Literary Clubs. Sheets, pillow-cases, and towels were made first. The purchasing of material was done at local shops. Two merchants especially gave much time and thought to supplying the needs at low prices, H. E. Bacon Co. and Fowler, Dick & Walker. Hospital garments were soon added to the list. Half of the lower floor of the building was devoted to this department, and was almost entirely furnished with ward-robes, chairs and tables donated by friends. The Directors' policy throughout was never to spend Red Cross money for equipment when it could be begged or borrowed by persistent effort. That initial organization with its laborious hand cutting (50,000 separate pieces being cut and assembled in a month) soon grew into a well run factory, with electric cutting machine, a capable corps of bookkeepers and hundreds of capable, efficient women operating sewing machines.

It had no glamour of the battle field, but it concerned itself with the well being of patients in the hospitals, with warm clothes and fresh bedding. The instructions at first were vague and contradictory, and the workers were unused to dictation. But out of this chaos

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soon came a well regulated system, which sent over seas thousands of garments and many boxes to the Cantonments in this country.

Well made garments were finished by expert needlewomen to be used as samples by the workers, so exacting were National requirements. This department became a bee hive of activity. Various units met there for work and shoppers came in for an hour or more of work. The cutting department turned out thousands of pieces which had to be assembled into separate garments, counted and tied up ready for distribution. Finished garments had to be inspected, sometimes made over, and all counted and tied up in bundles ready for the packers. Even boxes for shipment had to conform to exact measurements sent from Red Cross Headquarters. No request of Cleveland, under whose jurisdiction Evansville operated, was refused. Every energy was bent to fill large quotas on time. The articles made in Hospital Supplies Department included sheets, pillow-cases, towels, hot water, and ice bags, bed socks and bandage socks, surgeons' gowns, helmets, caps and leggins, bed shirts, dust clothes, bed jackets, floor mops, tray cloths, pajamas, comforts, undershirts and drawers, day shirts, trench slippers, convalescent robes, layettes, refugee garments for women and children, dresses, capes, skirts, underwear, jackets, petticoats and comfort kits.

Early in June came the happy day when the first box of surgical dressings was sent via Bush Terminal, Brooklyn for our boys in France. On July 6 one box of sheets, pillow-cases, towels, and wash clothes, with two of surgical dressings were sent away. Twenty boxes of Hospital supplies and many surgical dressings were packed and dispatched before the end of that month.

The Knitting Department was opened in June under Mrs. A. S. Butterfield. At the call of the Red Cross, old women revived a forgotten skill, but rebelled at the new fangled rules. Boys and girls begged for sweaters to knit. Young women used their rest hours, invalids their meager strength, and firemen their leisure time. Yarn quotas were exhausted as soon as unpacked, and people clamored for more. Constantly changing directions even did not dismay them. No deposit or credentials were required. Material was given freely to any one who would take it and of the thousands of garments given out only a very few failed to be returned. A card system was installed in the yarn booth and under Mrs. Phil Warter and Miss Bess Meeks accurate accounts were kept of all yarn given out and returned. Yarn specially contributed by Evansville citizens was knitted into 348

sweaters and given to the home boys who left for camp in early spring of 1918. By special permission from Headquarters Evansville Chapter sent 175 of its Red Cross sweaters to Evansville soldiers in Camp Shelby. Articles knitted included sweaters, helmets, wristlets, socks, trench caps and mufflers.

Late in the afternoon of the first Saturday in August came a call for Home Service. Troop A, Volunteers were mustered into service at the Coliseum on that day, and no beds were provided for them. Could the Red Cross help? The work for the week was over, every one gone home. Capt. Norcross said the boys could be sent home at night over Sunday, but no later. The buying committee was instructed to be ready with material. The Dry Goods Merchants went down on Sabbath to make arrangements. An urgent call for help was put in every paper and by eight o'clock work began on ticks for these beds. At ten o'clock came Lieut. Odell with a request for 153 more beds for his company. It seemed impossible. Buyers bought again until practically every yard of ticking in the city was in service. The Wm. E. French Company turned over their carpet making department for service. Telephones soon brought women from near and far who sewed at the workshop or took home heavy bundles. Meanwhile, Capt. Norcross and Lieut. Odell begged the Red Cross to supply them with straw for filling the ticks. A load was found and taken to the Coliseum. As fast as the ticks were brought in from the Red Cross, the soldier boys filled them with straw and at five o'clock Monday evening two tired but happy women carried in the last of the 263 ticks, good work for a hot August day.

While the preponderance of attention was given to the soldiers, the civilian population was by no means neglected. In June, 1917, the department of Civilian Relief was organized with J. C. Johnson as Chairman, John J. Nolan, Vice-Chairman, and Mrs. Mamie Outley, Secretary. Miss Aurelia Ellert assisted with the office work. Mr. Nolan later became Chairman.

The city and county were divided into districts and precinct leaders were appointed. They visited the homes of departed soldiers who had dependents, and reported to the main body that conditions required legal or financial aid. A staff of lawyers under the late Philip W. Frey volunteered to look after the legal affairs of soldiers' wives and mothers, and a considerable sum was appropriated to provide for the wants of families deprived of adequate income because of the absence of the men.

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The report of the local Civilian Relief from its inception, September 1, 1917 to December 30, 1917, follows:

Financial assistance given to ex-service men and their families	\$1,819.74
For year 1918:	
Ex-service men and families dealt with	1,498
Information given	541
Service given	1,323
Financial assistance given	\$6,604.07
For year 1919:	
Ex-service men and families dealt with	4,314
Information given	582
Service given	3,732
Financial assistance given	\$4,561.13
From January, 1920 to May, 1920 (inclusive):	
Ex-service men and families dealt with	1,228
Information given	76
Service given	1,152
Financial assistance given	\$976.04

Giving service to ex-service men and their families included the following: Writing letters and addressing envelopes, visiting their families, Notary Public service, financial assistance, sending telegrams, executing forms for allotments, arrears of pay, Liberty Bonds, Bonus, Compensation, Reinstatement and Conversion of Government Insurance, overseas pay, travel allowance, Vocational Training, Uniforms, Victory Buttons, etc.

The Home Service Section of the Civilian Relief Department rendered splendid service during the war. This section was made up of volunteer women workers whose function was to visit the homes of the soldiers and administer to the needs and comfort of the families. No finer social service can be conceived than that which was rendered by these women of the Red Cross.

A multitude of demands was made upon them and they always responded, giving practically all of their time during the war and until the army was demobilized. A staff of physicians under the leadership of Dr. William Laval and a group of lawyers rendered generous and gratuitous service to the families of soldiers.

The following are the names of those who engaged in the work:

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Home Visiting Committee

Bertelsen, Mrs. Lowry	Merrit, Mrs. Max
Brentano, Mrs. S. A.	Mudd, Mrs. James T.
Brill, Mrs. John R.	Sampson, Mrs. Eli
Carson, Mrs. John	O'Hara, Mrs. Charles
Clark, Miss Fannie	Seigel, Mrs. Leon
Froelich, Mrs. Adolph	Sierra, Mrs. Anton
Kelsay, Mrs. Clarence	Wiggington, Mrs. Charles
Mannheimer, Mrs. Morton	Belleville, Mrs. Charles E.

Physicians

Eichel, Dr. Sidney	Macer, Dr. Clarence G.
Hurst, Dr. W. R.	Pollard, Dr. Walter S.
Laval, Dr. Wm.	Ravdin, Dr. Bernard
McClurkin, Dr. J. C.	Ravdin, Dr. Marcus
Macer, Dr. E. C.	Walker Hospital Staff.

Lawyers

Brill, Mr. John R.	Kahn, Mr. Isidore
Cutler, Mr. J. T.	Nolan, Mr. Val
Funkhouser, Mr. Albert W.	Veneman, Mr. Albert J.
Hardy, Mr. W. D.	Wittenbraker, Mr. Charles

One of the big works of the Evansville Red Cross was a collection and shipment of used garments for Belgian Relief. Two drives were made in this cause. Mrs. Barney Royston and Mrs. John Dausman were in charge of the first, and Mrs. Ole Olsen and Mrs. Fred Hostetter of the second. These garments came from every part of the city. The work was carried on in buildings apart from the workshop for fear of contagion being carried to our soldiers. A less pleasant phase of Red Cross work could not be found. Every piece and every condition of garment came. They all had to be inspected carefully, often thrown aside as too soiled for use, but out of it all came 9,745 garments which were well packed for shipment. From this arose a reclamation department where worn garments were mended or made over for use in dependent families of Evansville soldiers, under the Civilian Relief Committee and the health nurses.

The Canteen Department was organized to take care of the soldiers passing through Evansville or waiting for connections. Courtesy booths were erected in each railroad station and women were on duty at all hours to answer questions and give cigarettes, magazines, and post cards. A Tea Wagon was equipped with a dozen cups and simple refreshments for men passing through unable to obtain a

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lunch. This immediately proved inadequate and a room was donated in the Hotel Sterling, opposite the L. & N. Railroad Station by Mr. Ira Wiltshire, and fully equipped as a Canteen Kitchen. Many thousands of men were fed every week, both day and night. The daily contact with real soldiers was a constant inspiration to these hard worked women. The Canteen Kitchen was made a cheery place of welcome for all the boys, and only the efficient direction of Mrs. D. A. Cox, Mrs. J. C. Greer, and later Mrs. J. J. Geringer, Mrs. Turney, and Mrs. Earl Jones made it possible to serve with appetizing meals the thousands who passed through that very small kitchen every month. Some of the women were ready with ukelele and song to cheer the weary or homesick. Many a lad was heartened for his further journey from home, many a hard luck story was heard by sympathizing workers, many a sick boy was made to feel that he was still with those who cared for him. A beautiful Christmas Tree adorned the Christmas Dinner table where turkey and all its train of good things were lavishly served. Long after the Armistice that good work was continued and only ended when a Service Club was established at Second and Locust Streets for help and entertainment which took its place. A book filled with the signatures of Canteen Kitchen Visitors is among the treasures of the Evansville Red Cross. Among its notable signatures is that of Hon. William Howard Taft. When the canteen work ended the Red Cross Service Club was opened at Second and Locust. It was well furnished by generous gifts, and was made a comfortable recreation room for all service men. Through its doors have passed thousands of boys who enjoyed the quiet, neat rooms, its games, music and the companionship it supplied. Many who came there were helped to better ways of living and encouraged to adjust their lives to new war conditions. For many employment was found. It has been "home" to many who needed it, and when the Red Cross felt its work in that way was no longer so much needed, a number of the boys who had been frequenters of the rooms banded together, forming a Service Men's Club which they were anxious to "carry on" as did the Red Cross for them. Clarence Tyler was its first President. He was succeeded by Fred Kost.

In October, 1917, the following officers were elected and served to the end of the Red Cross work:

Chairman—J. J. Nolan.

Vice-Chairman—Harry Loewenthal.

Secretary—Mrs. E. M. Bush.



Hon. John J. Nolan
Chairman of the Red Cross, and Chairman of
the Vanderburgh County Liberty
Loan Organization

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Treasurer—Henry Reis.

Assistant Treasurer and Business Manager—Mrs. Sol Hammer.

Executive Committee

Mrs. E. M. Bush	Mrs. John McCallan
Mrs. George S. Clifford	Mrs. Chas. Cook
Mrs. Sol Hammer	Mrs. J. J. Chandler
Mrs. M. W. Foster	Mrs. J. J. Nolan
Mrs. M. S. Sonntag	Mrs. Henry B. Walker
Mrs. A. S. Butterfield	Mrs. S. L. Orr
Mrs. Harry Loewenthal	Mrs. R. K. Dunkerson
Mrs. Henry Lewis	Mrs. L. C. Shipherd
Mrs. Edwin Walker	

Surgical Dressings Committees

Chairman: Mrs. E. M. Bush (1917), Mrs. Harry Loewenthal (1918).

Supervisor Surgical floor: Mrs. M. S. Sonntag.

Chairman Purchasing: Mrs. Henry Lewis. Assistants: Mrs. R. K. Dunkerson, Mrs. M. W. Foster.

Chairman Cutting: Mrs. J. L. Igleheart. Assistant: Mrs. James Bridwell.

Chairman Inspection: Mrs. M. S. Sonntag (1917), Mrs. W. G. Downs (1918).

Chairman Wrapping: Miss Florence Dannettell (1917-1918).

Chairman Packing: Mrs. Samuel G. Clifford (1917), Mrs. Clarence Leich (1918).

Captains Surgical Supplies Department.

Mrs. Joseph Hill	Mrs. Margaret Ragon
Mrs. L. C. Shipherd	Mrs. Frank Laughlin
Mrs. Phelps Darby	Mrs. J. J. Geringer
Mrs. David Ingle	Mrs. Harry Loewenthal

Instructor of Classes: Mrs. Anna Sims.

Chairman First Aid Classes: Mrs. Samuel L. Orr.

Chairman Waste Gauze: Mrs. Walter Leich.

Hospital Department Committees.

Chairman: Mrs. Geo. S. Clifford (1917), Mrs. J. J. Chandler (1918), Mrs. J. J. Nolan (1919).

Assistant Chairman: Mrs. W. Cutler (1917), Mrs. M. W. Foster (1918), Mrs. Chas. Cook (1917), Mrs. L. Griffin (1919).

Chairman Purchasing: Mrs. M. W. Foster. Assistant: Mrs. Henry Lewis.

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Chairman Headquarters Equipment: Mrs. Henry B. Walker (1918), Mrs. J. Stuart Hopkins, Mrs. Boswell Torian (1919).

Chairman Samples: Mrs. W. Cutler (1917), Mrs. Frank De Jarnett (1918), Mrs. J. Frank (1919).

Chairman Cutting and Assembling: Mrs. J. J. Chandler (1917), Mrs. B. V. Bosard (1918), Mrs. L. E. Karcher (1919).

Assistant Chairman: Mrs. B. V. Bosard, Mrs. John Kirkpatrick, Mrs. De Witt Chappell, Mrs. L. E. Karcher, Miss Viola Jung, Miss Henrietta Davidson.

Chairman Distributing: Mrs. Sol Hammer (1917), Mrs. M. W. Foster (1917), Mrs. Nellie Wheeler (1918), Mrs. L. Griffin (1919).

Chairman Inspection: Mrs. W. L. Sullivan (1917-1919), Miss Bettie Torian (1918).

Chairman Packing: Miss Grace Wright (1917), Mrs. Sol Hammer (1917-1919), Miss Kate Browning (1919).

Bookkeeper: Mrs. E. A. Torrance (1917-1919).

Assistant Bookkeeper: Mrs. Wm. McGill (1917-1919).

Chairman Shop Sewing Units: Mrs. Garnett (1917), Mrs. R. C. Smith (1917-1919).

Chairman Outside Units: Mrs. W. R. Mitchell (1917-1919).

Chairman Extension: Mrs. James T. Cutler (1918).

Chairman Housewives: Mrs. Alexander Gilchrist (1917), Miss Lillian Ridgway (1918-1919).

Chairman Reclamation: Mrs. B. D. Royston.

Chairman Used Clothes Drive: Mrs. B. D. Royston (1918), Mrs. John Dausman (1918), Mrs. Ole Olsen (1919), Mrs. F. Hostetter (1919).

Chairman Linen Shower: Mrs. M. W. Foster.

Knitting Department Committees

Chairman: Mrs. A. S. Butterfield (1917-1919). Assistant Chairman: Mrs. W. Wheeler (1918-1919), Mrs. Philip Warter (1917-1919).

Junior Red Cross, Chairman: Mrs. Henry Veatch (1917-1918), Mrs. John Hall Woods (1918-1919).

Field Supervisors: Mrs. J. S. Hopkins (1917), Mrs. Lula Stevenson (1918), Mrs. J. N. McCallan (1918-1919).

Marine Hospital Committee

Chairman: Mrs. M. W. Foster (1918-1919).

Chairman Ambulance: Mrs. Sol Hammer.

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Canteen Kitchen

Chairman: Mrs. D. A. Cox (1918-1919), Mrs. J. J. Geringer (1918-1919), Mrs. W. E. Gymer (Howell) (1918-1919), Mrs. H. Drucker (Howell) (1918-1919).

Assistant Chairman: Mrs. J. C. Greer (1918-1919), Mrs. L. L. Turney (1918-1919), Mrs. T. E. Garvin (1919), Mrs. E. Gilbert (1918), Mrs. Earl Jones (1919).

Entertainment Committee

Chairman: Mrs. D. A. Cox.

Flowers and Christmas Cards Committee

Chairman: Mrs. T. E. Garvin.

Fruits, Pits and Shells Committee

Chairman: Mrs. Maurice Sargeant.

Publicity

Miss Marion F. Ferrell (1917-1918), Miss Florence Adams (1918-1919).

Personnel

Chairman: Mrs. E. A. Torrance.

Hygiene and Home Nursing

Chairman: Mrs. Richard Rosencranz (1918), Mrs. M. W. Foster (1919-1920), Mrs. Geo. Hall (1919-1920).

Nursing Survey

Chairman: Mrs. Henry Murphy (1918), Mrs. Anna Shafer (1919).

Christmas Box Committee

Chairman: Mrs. L. A. Daus.

Mothers' Committee

Chairman: Mrs. Frank Hatfield.

Gold Star Committee

Chairman: Mrs. Phelps Darby.

Board of Directors of the Service Club

Mrs. E. M. Bush

Miss Grace Wright

Mrs. Geo. Clifford

Mrs. Geo. Hall

Mrs. M. W. Foster

Mrs. J. J. Nolan

Officers: Fred Kost, President; Clarence Tyler, Vice-President; Louis Henneman, Secretary and Treasurer.

THE RED CROSS

The work of organizing a Woman's Motor Corps was begun in July, 1918, by the State Council of Defense, for the purpose of transporting soldiers and sailors from one station to another. Mrs. Paul H. Schmidt was appointed Captain by a committee from The Council of Defense, who in turn appointed Miss Marie L. Messick to serve as First Lieutenant and Mrs. Morton Mannheimer as Second Lieutenant. Headquarters were opened at 208½ Main St., where applications for membership were made and in a few weeks there were thirty members. However, only eight of these were uniform members, each one purchasing her own uniform. The following were in uniform: Capt. Schmidt, Lieut. Messick, Lieut. Mannheimer, Mrs. Philip Gould, Miss Genevieve Laughlin, Miss Margaret Ichenhauser, Mrs. Abe Klyman and Mrs. Chas. Viele. The other members were on duty specified days, but the uniformed members were subject to call at any time. After the work was well under way the officers of the Old State Bank very kindly donated the use of a large room on the mezzanine floor, and this being more centrally located made a much better place for Headquarters.

All trains were met from early morning until evening, and when the men in service had some time they were given a ride over the city. One day cars were provided for almost two hundred men with only forty-five minutes' notice, and they were taken for a ride and then back to the Canteen for lunch. Many errands for the Canteen and War Mothers were taken care of by the Motor Corps.

During the time the Government forbade the use of gasoline propelled vehicles, Capt. Messick and Lieut. Mannheimer had special permission to operate their cars, and when a parade of Civil War Veterans was scheduled for one of those days, enough electrically propelled vehicles were provided for all.

The following October all Motor Corps in Indiana, which had been organized under the Council of Defense, were transferred to the Red Cross and were thereafter called The Red Cross Motor Corps, and were under jurisdiction of the Red Cross. At this time Capt. Schmidt resigned and Lieut. Messick was appointed Captain and Lieut. Mannheimer was promoted to First Lieutenant.

During January, 1919, many of the members left the ranks and only the uniformed members and a few of the others gave any time to the work, and by April, 1919, the work had decreased to such an extent that the Motor Corps automatically went out of existence, all



Miss Marie L. Messick
Captain of Woman's Motor Corps

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the members feeling fully repaid for their work by the deep gratitude expressed by all the men who had been so cordially treated.

Day by day the Red Cross work varied as new demands for service came. In the fall a fund was started by Mrs. Sol Hammer to send an ambulance to France. Only women and children were allowed to contribute, but on February 26, a check was sent to Cleveland, and another dream was realized. It is interesting to note that Harold Ploeger, an Evansville soldier saw in France an ambulance bearing the inscription, "Voluntary gift of the women and children of Evansville, Ind."

As our home boys went into service the Red Cross women prepared lunch boxes for them, gave sweaters to some, trench caps to others and God speed to all. Every service man from Vanderburgh County received a well filled "housewife" fully supplied with a sewing outfit. Thousands of these were made by a committee under Miss Lillian Ridgway, Chairman. Jellies and fruits were put up under careful inspection, and were sent to the boys.

Nor were the local heroes across the sea forgotten. A fund was raised for Christmas boxes to be sent overseas. Hundreds of boxes filled by Mrs. M. W. Foster, Mrs. John McCallan and their assistants. Mrs. L. A. Daus headed the committee which addressed and mailed them. A thrifty sale of original Red Cross Christmas cards was carried on at the work shops and earned \$595.92 for the local chapter.

During the fatal influenza epidemic the local Red Cross heard the community's call for help. An intelligence office under the supervision of Mrs. George G. Hall was opened. Nurses were obtained and were sent from case to case. Volunteers worked under the supervision of trained nurses and ministered to the suffering. Influenza masks and pneumonia jackets were supplied to all who needed them. Soup and supplies were distributed daily by a committee under Mrs. Mayme Steele and Mrs. Ole Olsen.

The Elks generously donated the use of their beautiful home to the Red Cross. It was dismantled and converted to an emergency hospital. The Motor Corps managed the ambulance which brought patients to the hospital. Under the management of Mrs. Bush and Mrs. Henry Murphy in the office and Miss Elizabeth Kurzdorfer as head nurse, 168 patients were cared for during the five weeks of the epidemic. Beds, bedding, and screens were willingly donated by Evansville people. Food supplies of all kinds were received for the suf-



Mrs. Morton Mannheimer
First Lieutenant Woman's Motor Corps

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ferers. When the crisis was over the supplies which were on hand were sent to Boehne Camp.

The needs of the Marine Hospital and Boehne Camp were not forgotten. A request came from the government to assist in caring for the sick soldiers sent to Evansville. Under the direction of the government, Evansville Red Cross added much to the comfort of the soldiers in these institutions, a committee of which Mrs. M. W. Foster was Chairman, was always ready to respond to any call. Frequent visits were made, sheets, pillow-cases, wash clothes, towels, quilts, pajamas, table cloths, convalescent robes, a Victrola, piano, chairs, curtains, rugs, swings, garden chairs, croquet sets, books, magazines, etc., were supplied the boys by Evansville Red Cross. Frequent entertainments were given by various organizations and groups, and a lovely Christmas tree party cheered their hearts.

Another Red Cross activity of importance to the community at large was a class in Hygiene which was held in the Federal Building by courtesy of John J. Nolan. The room was furnished for this purpose by Mrs. Richard Rosencranz and two classes completed the course under the direction of Mrs. Anna Sims. More pressing matter overshadowed this work for a time, but it was resumed in September, 1919, under Mrs. M. W. Foster and Geo. Hall. Miss Katherine Rehsteiner took charge of the Hygiene Headquarters at Second and Locust, where rooms were equipped for permanent work. This work has been of incalculable value to local women. They had the opportunity to learn the essentials of home nursing, care of infants, and prevention of illness. High School girls and part time workers took advantage of this opportunity by enrolling in the course.

The Junior Red Cross was organized by the chairman, Mrs. Veatch, who was not content until all schools, city and country, Protestant and Catholic were 100 per cent. Towels and dish cloths were sent to local camps. Three thousand scrap books were made, patriotic exercises conducted, and knitting and sewing planned.

The following Chapters were organized:

Central High School—John J. Pershing Chapter.

Baker—Carry On Chapter.

Blankenburg—Howard Roosa Chapter.

Campbell—Elizabeth Hedderich Chapter.

Carpenter—Mary Stembridge Chapter.

Centennial—James B. Gresham Chapter.

Chestnut-Walnut—Old Glory Chapter.

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Claremont—Abraham Lincoln Chapter.
Columbia—Columbia Chapter.
Delaware—Lafayette Chapter.
Fulton—Daisy Flower Veatch Chapter.
Harlan—Woodrow Wilson Chapter.
Henry Reis—Elizabeth Maghee Bush Chapter.
Howell—Rainbow Chapter.
Ingleside—Clara Barton Chapter.
Stanley Hall—Clara Barton Chapter.
Wheeler—Emily Orr Clifford Chapter.
Clark High School—Emmett J. Scott Chapter.
Governor—Lucy Wilson McFarland Chapter.
Oakdale—Lucy Wilson McFarland Chapter.
Third Avenue—Phyllis Wheatley Chapter.
Twelfth Avenue—Colonel Young Auxiliary Chapter.

Each child had to pay twenty-five cents before becoming a member. Many children earned this sum in various ways, and took great pride in contributing their mite. It was not so much their activities which made this organization significant, but the fact that the children were imbued with the spirit of the Red Cross movement in the impressionable period of childhood. They participated in the big Red Cross parade which occurred May 24, 1918, when Miss Kathleen Burke, a Scottish nurse who had seen hard service in Serbia and was brought to America to tell of its dire awful needs, came to Evansville. On this occasion 7,000 women and children in costume presented a soul stirring spectacle as they marched on Main Street with white veils fluttering and banners waving—our Red Cross Standard was surrounded by the Women's Board of Directors, and the great throng marched to the Coliseum, where Miss Burke made an inspiring address. Women came from far and near to give and to receive inspiration to greater effort.

Numerous other activities were carried on by the local Red Cross. To the careless observer some of these may appear as petty enterprises, "but there shall never be one good lost." Each activity had its purpose, and all contributed to the same cause. In the spirit of thrift which the American people learned during the war as never before, quantities of tin foil and old gold and silver, were collected by many children, and were sold for the Red Cross. In the same spirit of thrift many bags of fruit pits, used in making gas masks, collected under the direction of Mrs. Maurice Sargeant. Another activity was

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in charge of Mrs. Phelps Darby. Gold Star mourning bands which were purchased by the Red Cross were distributed by her to the bereaved wives and mothers. In August, 1917, on another occasion, a flower sale managed by Mrs. Susan Garvin brought in an appreciable sum for the Red Cross.

To enable this complex organization to function the citizens of Evansville responded to its call for financial aid. In 1917, a Red Cross campaign gained \$20,000 for the local chapter. A membership drive in December, 1917, added \$17,000 to the treasury, and the Roll Call in December, 1918, increased the funds by \$2,000. The Civilian Relief Committee received one-third of all memberships and war drives amounting to \$8,123.74. During the epidemic \$603.45 was given as an extra offering toward the expense of maintaining the Influenza Hospital, and \$518.70 for sending Christmas boxes overseas. A sum of \$786.00 was especially contributed for the purchase of yarn for sweaters for the first draft company. The Christmas card sale netted \$595.92. Voluntary contributions received at the shop amounted in the two years to \$9,943.84. In 1918, Evansville adopted the War Chest plan, and all quotas from the National Society were paid from The Patriot Fund, which gave the local society \$15,000 and to the Junior Red Cross to meet its needs \$3,444.75. By entertainments of various kinds the local society received \$7,623.60 while assuming no responsibility: The largest entertainment the minstrel of the Shriners who turned over \$1,000 to the Red Cross. From all sources the local Red Cross received from May, 1917, to July, 1919, \$124,660.27.

Too much cannot be said of the generosity of the people of Evansville and vicinity in this work. Every call met a hearty response. The Women's Board had always the most hearty support of the Board of Directors. At one time when funds were low a simple statement from the secretary of conditions, and a plea for at least \$3,000 a month lest the work be crippled, brought instant promise of funds, and Mayor Bosse easily secured that amount through monthly pledges for a period of six months from leading business and professional men and women.

The expense account of the shop May, 1917-July, 1919, was remarkably low: salaries, \$2,537.74, for heat and light \$139.75, for general expenses \$827.19. The canteen which operated from October, 1918 to June, 1919, at both railroad stations cost \$7,366.31. The management was conscientious and careful in the expenditure of public funds. It seemed as if no need was apparent that there was not some

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generous person eager to supply it. Very little equipment was purchased. Old wardrobes, desks and chiffoniers, packing boxes were utilized and returned to the owners at the closing of the shop. There was only one paid employee besides the janitor, a stenographer whose salary was \$40 a month until the Armistice. The immense volume of work was possible only because of the large number of enthusiastic volunteers who neglected everything else at the call of duty. Monthly reports were required of each department, bills carefully checked and books audited.

The success of the Evansville Red Cross Chapter is the product of a united community effort manifested on numerous occasions during the war. The magnitude of the task, the prevailing harmony in its execution, and the efficiency of its results reflect great credit on the numerous participants in this merciful work. No words can adequately picture the devotion of the women to their work, and the loyal support given them by the officers and Board of Directors. The appropriation of the Patriot Fund, the gift of the building by the Reitz estate, heat and light by Public Utilities Co., telephones by Southern Telephone Co., the untiring labors of men and women in benefit entertainments, the enthusiastic salvage collections of boys and girls—these and many other offerings of help showed an intensity of enthusiasm and an earnestness of purpose proportionable to the worthiness of the cause. Leaders were needed to take the initiative, but good results could not have been obtained without the large contributions of money and service, the large or small gifts of many individuals, and above all, the co-operative spirit of the Evansville citizenry.

The following statistics are given here to show the work performed by the Evansville Chapter since its organization:

Surgical Dressings made and shipped	304,979
Hospital Supplies and Garments made and shipped....	51,333
Housewives made and given away	7,000
Garments, Reclamation Department distributed among the soldiers, wives, mothers and children	755
Used Clothes Drive, Garments collected and shipped	15,530
Knitting Department, Garments Knitted	15,872
Junior Red Cross Members	13,779
Articles made	1,050
Scrap Books	3,000
Fruit Pits and Shells collected, pounds	45,000
Linen Shower for Hospitals, citizens collected and gave	4,035
Marine Hospital, Garments given	301
Canteen Kitchen—	
Men served	103,851
Gallons of coffee served	2,651
Sandwiches served	57,934

CHAPTER VII

The American Legion

To Foster and Perpetuate
a One Hundred Per Cent
Americanism.

—From Legion Constitution.

With the signing of the Armistice the Great War came to an end. But the men in blue and khaki, made wise by experiences humans had never before endured, realized that to foster and perpetuate that for which they had suffered, there would have to come another conflict—not as sanguinary and costly in blood as their late contest at arms, but equally important to them and to those for whom they had crossed the seas to give battle and for whom they had endured the even deadlier monotony of camp life on this side of the ocean.

The purpose of the nation-wide organization which was formed to realize the aspirations of the American soldier, is expressed in the preamble of the Constitution of the American Legion:

“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.”

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The American Legion is the service man's answer to those who would undermine the American Government with sedition and undo that for which hundreds of thousands died in the world war.

It is non-political. It is a civilian organization—not military or militaristic. Nearly all of its members are men who were civilians before the war and are now again civilians. It makes no distinction of rank and no distinction between overseas men and men who did not get overseas.

As for eligibility to membership the Constitution states:

"All persons shall be eligible to membership in this organization who were in the military or naval service of the United States during the period between April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918, both dates inclusive, and all persons who served in the military or naval service of any of the governments associated with the United States during the World War, provided they were citizens of the United States at the time of their enlistment, and are again citizens at the time of application, except those persons who separated from the service under terms amounting to dishonorable discharge, and except also those persons who refused to perform their military duties on the ground of conscientious or political obligation."

The American Legion bears the same relation to the service men of the Great War as the Grand Army of the Republic bears to the men who battled to preserve the Union. When the Yanks were still in France, when our triumphant troops were assured of victory, when it was generally realized that peace had come, the idea of a veterans' organization had already existed in the subconscious minds of many of them. Before long, different plans were projected. One suggested an officers' association; another proposed to organize the enlisted men by regiments, divisions, and finally into one great united body. However, the leaders of the movement soon realized that to meet the problems of peace a veterans' organization, which is not organized on the broadest possible lines, and which does not include all elements of the service men, would not be efficacious.

How to form such an organization was a perplexing problem. On February 15, 1919, an order from G. H. Q. called for twenty National Guard and Reserve officers to report in Paris to confer with other officers in regard to the improving of conditions in the army in France. This conference revealed the fact that thousands of soldiers shared the hope of forming a national organization similar to the Grand Army of the Republic. These twenty officers represented

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various branches of the A. E. F. Here was their opportunity. At a dinner served at the Allied Officers' Club, Rue Faubourg St. Honore, February 16, the American Legion was born.

These officers constituted themselves a temporary committee. A series of conferences was held. Two caucuses were arranged, one for the A. E. F. to be held in Paris; while the other, which was to represent those who were in America, was to be held in St. Louis. The Paris Caucus was held March 15-17, 1919, at the American Club, Lt. Col. Eric Fisher Wood presiding. About one thousand delegates, ranking from private to brigadier general, answered the roll call. Lt. Col. Bennett C. Clark was elected Chairman. One officer, a colonel, moved that during the session the stations of rank should cease to exist. Here was a foreshadowing of the after-war status of the American soldier. The motion was adopted unanimously, and the caucus proceeded with its work of organization. Committees were appointed, a tentative constitution was adopted, and the A. E. F. did their share in launching the organization of the American Legion.

Lt. Col. Theodore Roosevelt was one of the twenty officers present at the Paris conference. He did not attend the Paris Caucus, but came to America to help organize the American Legion at the St. Louis Caucus. Many veteran organizations had already sprung into existence. Some of them did not like the American Legion, and many of them desired to maintain their own identity. About three weeks before the St. Louis Caucus, State Committeemen were chosen. Camp publications, newspapers, and periodicals gave the movement due publicity.

On May 5, 1919, the advance committee, two from each state, began to arrive in St. Louis. In addressing the advance committee Lt. Col. Roosevelt said:

"The idea underlying the formation of the American Legion is the feeling among the great mass of men who served in forces of this country during the war, that the impulse of patriotism which prompted their efforts and sacrifices should be so preserved that it might become a strong force in the future for true Americanism and better citizenship. We will be facing troublous times in the coming years, and to my mind no greater safeguard could be devised than those soldiers, sailors, and marines formed in their own association, in such manner that they could make themselves felt for law and order, decent living and thinking, and truer 'nationalism'". With this speech he predicted the sentiment of the caucus.

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The caucus at St. Louis was held May 8-10, 1919, in the Shubert-Jefferson Theater. Delegates came from all sections of the United States, but sectionalism in such an enterprise was not thought of. Lt. Col. Roosevelt called the meeting to order. In an uproar of enthusiasm he was elected unanimously as permanent chairman of the caucus, but despite the pleading of numerous admirers he firmly refused to accept, saying that the country might interpret his action as a step for personal advancement. Col. Henry D. Lindsley was elected to this office. Throughout the conference numerous resolutions helped crystallize sentiment on various problems to be considered by the American Legion. The caucus went on record in regard to the Victory Liberty Loan, Conscientious Objectors, Protection of the Uniform, Re-employment of Ex-Service Men, War Risk Insurance, Disability Pay, and the Espionage Act.

The First National Convention of the American Legion was held at Minneapolis, November 10-12, 1919. Col. Henry D. Lindsley, who presided at the St. Louis Caucus, called the meeting to order, and acted as chairman of the convention. There were two delegates from each congressional district in the country. Franklin D'Olier was elected commander of the national organization. An impressive feature of this convention was an enthusiastic parade on November 11 as the first annual commemoration of Armistice Day.

To the question, "What are some of the things that the Legion has done?" A pamphlet entitled, "Facts About The American Legion," makes the following statements:

"At the National Convention in Minneapolis a national Americanization commission of the Legion was created to realize the Legion's slogan of one hundred per cent Americanism through the conduct of a continuous and constructive patriotic, educational campaign throughout the land.

"That Congress was requested to deport Victor L. Berger, the German-born convicted traitor recently expelled from the House of Representatives.

"That Congress pass laws providing for the deportation of all first paper aliens who have renounced their intentions of becoming citizens.

"That Congress prevent the release, before the expiration of their sentences, of draft dodgers and others convicted of offenses against the successful prosecution of the war, and where it is possible deport such persons upon their release from prison.

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"That Congress immediately investigate the release of conscientious objectors and direct the War Department to recall honorable discharges granted them.

"While recognizing the obligation of the Government to those who served in the war, the convention declined to endorse any special cash bonus.

"Congress was requested to enact a law to be known as 'The American Legion Home Founding Act', embodying therein these features: (a) Reclamation of unproductive lands by the Government for settlement by ex-service men; (b) development of rural communities by government loans; (c) direct loans for the purpose and development of farm or city homes.

"That Congress award fifty dollars a month to all disabled men immediately upon discharge from hospitals and continue to pay this sum until they shall draw compensation under the War Risk insurance or the vocational rehabilitation acts. Seventy-five dollars a month is urged for men with tuberculosis.

"Increase in the minimum compensation under the vocational rehabilitation act from eighty dollars to one hundred dollars per month.

"Liberalization of the provisions of section three of the vocational rehabilitation act so as to include all disabled persons.

"Immediate passage of the Sweet bill, amending, however, the compensation features so as to include the same family allowance as authorized in Section 204 of the War Risk Act.

"That the National Legislative Committee of the Legion investigate all complaints of irregularities and injustices suffered by ex-service men at the hands of the War Risk Insurance Bureau and the Federal Board for Vocational Education.

"That Congress place all ex-service men on the same basis as to retirement for disability as is enjoyed by members of the regular army.

"A legislative committee of the Legion has been appointed by the National Commander with offices in Washington and they are presenting all these matters to Congress and asking for immediate action."

The American Legion is composed of a separate department in each state. These departments are in turn divided into local units. Concerning the organization of such units the Legion constitution says:

"The local unit shall be termed the Post, which shall have a mini-

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minimum membership of fifteen. No Post shall be received into this organization until it shall have received a charter. A Post desiring a charter shall apply to the State Organization and the charter shall be issued by the National Executive Committee whenever recommended by the State Organization. The National Executive Committee shall not issue a charter in the name of any living person.

The officers of the local organization shall be as follows:

- One Post Commander
- One Post Vice-Commander
- One Post Adjutant
- One Post Finance Officer
- One Post Historian
- One Post Chaplain

and such appointive officers as may be provided by the State Organization."

After the numerous activities in which Evansville participated during the war, it was only to be expected that this city should take steps in the formation of a local veterans' organization.

Funkhouser Post, Department of Indiana, The American Legion, had its inception January 5, 1919, when a mass meeting was called in the auditorium of the Vanderburgh County Memorial Coliseum and Marshal Foch Post, No. 1, World War Veterans of America, was formed. Lieut. Morris R. Levi (Infantry) was elected first commander with the following executive committee: Lieut. Charles J. Schwab, (Artillery); Paul H. Schmidt (Navy); Pvt. Noble J. Johnson, (Marines); Lieut. Charles Sursa, (Artillery); Capt. Robert J. Mitchell, (Artillery); Lieut. Roy Foster, (Artillery); Mech. First Class Alva Carnahan, (Navy); Pvt. William Dooley, (Marines); Pvt. Crafton Ackerman, (Aviation); Capt. Richard C. Waller, (Infantry).

The commander of Marshal Foch Post, Morris R. Levi, who took the initiative to organize the war veterans of Evansville, assumed a natural leadership that was conceded to him by virtue of those qualities that he displayed during his service in France. He was among the first to volunteer. Entering the service on May 9, 1917, he was sent to the First Officers' Training Camp, Ft. Benjamin Harrison, where he remained until August 15. He sailed from New York, September 11, 1917, on the Steamer Mongolia for Halifax. There the vessel joined a convoy of fourteen ships carrying Canadian and Australian, as well as American troops.



Morris R. Levi

One of the organizers of the American Legion in Indiana
First State Vice-President

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From October 1, to December 1, he received training in the First American Infantry Officers' School, La Valbonne, France. On December 1, 1917, he joined the 165th Infantry, Rainbow Division, and entered the trenches February 21, 1918. He was gassed while in action, in the Forest of Parroy, Lorraine, March 21, 1918. On April 15 he returned to the Lorraine front on the Baccarat sector, and two weeks later was transferred to the Thirty-Second Division. He served as an instructor in the Divisional School of Intelligence until that division moved to the Alsatian front.

For a time he assisted in the formation of regimental intelligence service, and was with the first American contingent to cross the line in what had been German territory before 1914. From May 18 to July 18 he served as platoon leader in the 127th Infantry, and as chief of battalion scouts in Alsace. Then he moved with his division to the Marne salient. On July 24 he was in support of a Scotch Division at Soissons. On July 25 he moved with his division in trucks to Château-Thierry and two days later took the line in the Second Battle of the Marne as regimental liaison officer, 127th Infantry. In this capacity he served during the drive from the Marne to the Vesle River, and was with the regiment when it captured the city of Fismes, on the Vesle, straightening out the Rheims-Soissons line and eliminating the Marne salient.

Lieut. Levi was then chosen as an instructor to return to America. On his return he was promoted to rank of First Lieutenant, Infantry, and received a letter of commendation from his regimental commander and a recommendation for a captaincy. He was assigned in America to the 98th Division, which was never formed because of the signing of the Armistice. His last camp in America was Camp McClellan, Alabama, where he remained until his discharge, in command of a company of colored troops. On December 13, 1918, he received his discharge, and was commissioned in the infantry reserve corps, February 10, 1919.

It was decided by Marshal Foch Post that it would endeavor to obtain a national charter from Congress and expand into a national organization. To this end, a bill providing for such a charter was drawn up and presented in the national House of Representatives by Representative G. K. Denton and in the Senate by Senator James E. Watson. It was the first veterans' organization bill presented to Congress after the World War. The bills were sent into committee, but had not been reported out when Congress adjourned.

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In the meantime the World War Veterans devoted themselves to the cause of the returning soldiers. Efforts were made to find employment for those who could not get work; stranded soldiers were helped out of the city toward their destinations; military funerals were held when desired by the families of deceased service men; and, since the sudden end of the war had let down the bars that held disloyalists in check, the World War Veterans looked sharply into any case that savored of latent pro-Germanism.

About this time The American Legion was brought into being in France, and had taken a place in the public eye in America. In Indianapolis early in May, a state World War Veterans' organization had been organized. Evansville had not affiliated, but in recognition of the fact that Vanderburgh County had been the pioneer in service men's organization work in Indiana, Morris R. Levi, commander of Marshal Foch Post, was elected a state vice-president. Word was then sent broadcast that The American Legion would be organized at a national caucus to be held May 8-10 at St. Louis, Mo.

Satisfied that The American Legion was destined to be the great World War organization of America, Marshal Foch Post voted to join the state World War Veteran organization, affiliated with it and sent a delegate to the national caucus. Commander Levi attended the caucus from Evansville and was accompanied by T. Morton McDonald, Princeton, Ind., who also represented the First District.

On Friday, June 13, a gathering of Marshal Foch Post members, decided to abandon efforts to obtain a national charter and to affiliate with The American Legion, the constitution of which they accepted and adopted. The following were the first officers of the local post of The American Legion: Noble J. Johnson, commander; Charles Kuster, vice-commander; Paul H. Schmidt, secretary and treasurer, and Richard C. Waller, district representative. The Executive Committee was composed of Arthur C. Stone, chairman, Morris R. Levi, Dr. Benoni Rose, Dr. William Ehrich, and Henry B. Walker.

The following signed the application for a charter in the Indiana Branch of The American Legion: Noble J. Johnson, Charles Kuster, F. L. Summers, W. G. Downs, Earl Smith, Richard Waller, Oscar J. Gross, H. J. Valentine, Charles R. Johnson, Ralph W. Plummer, Emil J. Wiggers, Clarence H. Schmitt, Morris R. Levi, William B. Simon, Paul H. Schmidt, Walter F. Wiggers, C. F. Laval, O. A. Dietz, Cavins Baughman, Oscar Dausman, Otto Roeder, Harry M. Roth, Herman H.

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Holtmann, Warren Morris Woods, C. Otto Holtmann, Albert C. Grotte, Geo. F. Van Horn and Henry B. Walker.

The First Commander of the Evansville Post of the American Legion, Noble J. Johnson, appreciated thoroughly the point of view of the returned soldier. He enlisted at Evansville July 28, 1917, and was sent to Louisville. On August 6, 1917, he was sent to Paris Island, S. C., where he received training until January 8, 1918, when he was transferred to Quantico, Va. On February 2 he was sent to Philadelphia and went aboard the S. S. Von Steuben three days later. After a sojourn of several days in New York Harbor he left for France.

On February 26, 1918, he landed at Brest. He left for Verdun March 1, and after riding in a box car for two days and two nights he stopped at St. Aignon. For two weeks he received training at Châtillon-Sur Chere, and then left for the front in the Verdun Sector. He was assigned to the 96th Company, 6th Regiment, U. S. Marines, 2nd Division, on March 12, 1918. The sector was under constant shell fire until about June, while the enemy were battling their way to Paris. The gallant Marines of the Second Division were largely instrumental in checking the enemy in the District of Chateau-Thierry. The battalion which Private Johnson served was ordered to reach a railroad track near Bouresches, but when they reached their objective they had no time to dig in. Twenty-eight men of the battalion including Private Johnson took the town and held it until June 10, when the men were relieved and ordered to another part of the Belleau Wood. During the night of June 13 Private Johnson received a serious gas wound. He was sent to Base Hospital No. 27 at Angiers, France, where he received treatment. Here he remained until the latter part of September, when he was transferred to a convalescent camp near Nevers, France. On December 8, 1918, he sailed from Brest on the Martha Washington and landed at Newport News, Va., December 22, and was discharged February 20, 1919.

His heroism was acknowledged by a citation which he received on Decoration Day, 1920. The citation states that the Sixth regiment of Marines under command of Colonel Albertus W. Catlin, "was thrown on a front violently attacked by the enemy. It immediately asserted itself as a unit of first order on its very entry on the fighting line, broke down, together with the French troops, a violent attack by the enemy on an important part of the position, and began, on its own account a series of offensive operations. During

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Noble J. Johnson
First Commander American Legion

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the course of these operations, thanks to the brilliant courage, vigor, spirit, and tenacity of its men who overcame all hardships and losses, thanks to the activity and energy of its officers, and thanks also to the personal action of its chief, General J. Harbord, the 4th Brigade found its efforts crowned with success. In well co-ordinated action its two regiments and machine gun battalion realized, after twelve days of incessant fighting (from the 2nd to the 13th of June, 1918) on a very difficult terrain, an advance varying from 1200 to 2000 metres, on a front of 4 kilometres, capturing a large amount of materiel, taking more than 500 prisoners, inflicting on the enemy considerable losses, and capturing two objectives of first importance, the village Bouresches and Belleau Wood.

The Commanding General-in-Chief,
(Signed) PETAIN."

On June 27 it was decided to change the name of the local Post from Marshal Foch to Funkhouser Post No. 8 in conformity with the Legion's law that a post cannot be named for a living person. The name was adopted following the death at Newport News, Va., of Lieut. Albert Funkhouser, the second son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert W. Funkhouser to give his life in the World War.

Membership in Funkhouser Post increased rapidly until, when the first national convention of The American Legion was held in Minneapolis November 11, 1919, there were approximately 700 paid-up members. Morris R. Levi and Richard C. Waller were named by the state convention as delegates to the Minneapolis convention and when Mr. Waller was unable to attend, his place was taken by W. Lee Smith.

As the matter of funds was engaging the attention of the members during the latter part of October, "Who Can Tell?", an entertainment written by members of the A. E. F. was produced at the Strand Theater, the last three days of that month by members of Funkhouser Post. This play was staged under the direction of Harold J. Gilles and Carl B. Minch who were members of the overseas cast. Several hundred dollars were added to the Post's funds as a result of this enterprise.

When the second election of officers occurred, Dec. 16, 1919, the following were elected: Harold W. Kraft, commander; C. Otto Holtmann, vice-commander; Cavins Baughman, adjutant; Richard C. Waller, treasurer; Rabbi Lee J. Levinger, chaplain; Dr. Benoni S. Rose, W. Lee Smith, and Walter Wiggers were elected members of the exe-

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Harold W. Kraft
Second Commander American Legion
Present Executive Secretary

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cutive committee, with Arthur C. Stone and Morris R. Levi hold-over members.

The new commander of Funkhouser Post No. 8, Harold W. Kraft, had been one of the most active supporters of the Legion. He enlisted April 6, 1917, in Troop A, First Indiana Cavalry, and was promoted to sergeant, May 15, 1917. On August 21, he left for Camp Shelby, Miss. In October he was transferred to Headquarters Company, 151st Infantry, and was sent to the Third Officers' Training Camp, Leon Springs, San Antonio, Tex., on January 5, 1918. In April he completed his training, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant, May 10, 1918. He was assigned to the 152nd Infantry, and remained with this organization until it was disbanded in Le Mans, France, November 9, 1918.

On October 5, 1918, he sailed from Hoboken, N. J., on the British ship, H. M. S. City of Exeter. Two weeks later he arrived at Manchester, England. He reached La Havre October 30, 1918, and entrained for Clisson near Nantes. There he remained until November 7, when he was sent to Le Mans.

He was assigned to the 49th Infantry on November 15, 1918, and remained on duty with this organization until December 24. He was then sent to the American Embarkation Headquarters and was assigned to the Forwarding Camp, Le Mans, France. At this camp he remained on duty until June 30, 1919, when he was ordered to Brest for transportation to America. He sailed from Brest on the U. S. S. Leviathan and arrived in New York July 5, 1919. After a short sojourn at Camp Dix he was discharged on July 10, 1919, and returned to his home in Evansville.

For months Funkhouser Post had made a lively fight to induce the executive board of The Patriot Fund to turn over to the treasurer of the Legion, what remained of the funds subscribed during the war for the support of soldier auxiliary organizations such as the Y. M. C. A., Knights of Columbus, Jewish Welfare, and Red Cross. This fight reached its climax in March 1920 when the board voted unanimously to give to Funkhouser Post approximately \$8,000 together with all the outstanding claims against those who had not met the obligations they had contracted.

In order to take better care of the wounded and disabled men in this section, the post at once took over the rooms at 803-804 Citizens Bank Building that had been formerly occupied by the War Camp Community Service. Harold Kraft resigned as commander



C. Otto Holtmann
Present Commander of The American Legion

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and was elected Executive Secretary with sufficient salary to induce him to devote all his time to the work of the Legion. C. Otto Holtmann became commander and Chris Wuetherich, a disabled Marine, was made vice-commander.

His enthusiastic interest in the work of the American Legion won Commander C. Otto Holtmann the leadership of the Funkhouser Post No. 8. He entered the service June 26, 1918, and was sent to Camp Sherman, Ohio, where he was assigned to 309th Engineers on July 17, 1918. On August 24, 1918, he went to Camp Mills, N. Y., and sailed for France September 9 on the English ship Scandanavian.

He arrived in France September 25, and was stationed at St. Germain until October 17 when he was transferred to Camp Montair, St. Nazaire, France. Here he was engaged in railroad construction. On the memorable Armistice Day he was sent to Savenay to take charge of the brick construction work of base hospitals. Here on February 3, 1919, he was run down by an ambulance and his head was severely injured. He was taken to Base Hospital No. 88 where he remained for seven weeks.

He sailed for America on March 20, 1919, on the U. S. S. Great Northern and arrived in New York seven days later. He entered the hospital at Camp Mills, and on April 3, 1919, was transferred to the Base Hospital at Camp Sherman. He was discharged on April 17, 1919.

Early in March W. Lee Smith, being a candidate for public office, resigned as a member of the executive committee in accordance with the rule that "the organization shall be absolutely non-partisan, and shall not be used for the dissemination of partisan principles or the promotion of the candidacy of any person seeking public office or preferment." Fred Kost was elected to fill this vacancy.

About this time Dr. Stephen French was named Athletic Director of the Legion with Walter Wiggers as assistant. They organized a baseball team to bear the name of Funkhouser Post and to help promote the Legion policy of clean sports. Among other activities the Funkhouser Post No. 8 has perpetuated the memory of Evansville's Gold Stars by planting a tree for each one of them in Sunset Park, marked by a bronze shield.

Evansville's service man's organization in the second year of its existence has the confidence of the public that it looks, not to his own advancement, but to the welfare of the community at large. With its membership crowding the thousand mark, with hope that

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The American Legion

Temporary Headquarters, 19 WEST 44th STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Charter for Tumbhosen (Name of Post) Post, State of Indiana, No. _____

This is to Certify, that the National Executive Committee of THE AMERICAN LEGION hereby grants a charter to

<p><u>Paul H. Schmidt</u> <u>Morris P. Lee</u> <u>O. A. Dietz</u> <u>W. E. Davidson</u> <u>Dean J. Gross</u> <u>Noble J. Johnson</u> <u>Chas. Hunter</u> <u>E. F. Koval</u> <u>Joseph W. Blummer</u> <u>Clarence Schmidt</u></p>	<p><u>Earl Smith</u> <u>F. R. Summers</u> <u>W. B. Summers</u> <u>H. J. Valentine</u> <u>Emile J. Wiggers</u> <u>Walter J. Wiggers</u> <u>Carvin Baughman</u> <u>Oscear Baughman</u> <u>Alto Roeter</u> <u>Harry M. Roth</u></p>
<p><u>Richard Keller</u> <u>Harmon H. Hollman</u> <u>Harvey Morris Howard</u> <u>Carl Hollman</u> <u>Albert C. Bronette</u> <u>George F. Van Horn</u> <u>Henry B. Walker</u> <u>Charles R. Johnson</u></p>	

for the formation of a Post of THE AMERICAN LEGION at Tumbhosen (Name of Post) Post, State of Indiana, No. 8 (Name of Post) State of Indiana, under the number of _____

- This charter is granted on the recommendation of the State Organization and on the following terms and conditions
1. All acts heretofore duly and properly taken for the formation of the above-named Post are recognized and confirmed by the National Executive Committee.
 2. The National Post shall uphold the declared principles of THE AMERICAN LEGION and shall conform to and abide by the regulations and decisions of the State Organization and of the National Executive Committee, or other duly constituted national governing body of THE AMERICAN LEGION.
 3. This charter is subject to revocation by the National Executive Committee, on the recommendation of the State Organization, prior to the national convention for permanent organization to be held November 11, 1919, and after that date by the proper authority established by the national convention.

In Witness Whereof, we have hereunto set our hands this _____ day of _____, 1919.


 National Executive Committee

 National Executive Committee

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before the next twelve months have elapsed seventy-five per cent of Vanderburgh County service men will have their names on the Post's records, Funkhouser Post sees in the near future the distinction of having on its roll more names of former service men than any similar organization in the Department of Indiana. The idea of the Legion has been well disseminated; for it is known that: "It means the betterment of the most stable forces in our community life, not only of today but for the next forty or fifty years. It means the proper extension of the influence of the most powerful factor for patriotism in our country—the one-time service man. It does not mean patriotism bounded on one side by a brass band and on the other by a dressy uniform and a reunion banner. It means real patriotism in its broadest sense—a clean body politic; a clean national soul and a clean international conscience."



CHAPTER VIII

The Welcome Home Celebration

There's a happy time coming,
When the boys come home.
There's a glorious day coming,
When the boys come home.

* * *

Our love shall go to meet them,
When the boys come home,
To bless them and to greet them,
When the boys come home.

And the fame of their endeavor
Time and change shall not dis sever
From the nation's heart forever,
When the boys come home.

—JOHN HAY

When the Armistice was signed and the war ended the thought uppermost in every soldier's mind was not concerning political or economic reconstruction after the world upheaval, nor did he even think of America's part in the impending settlement. The thought that preoccupied his mind was "When do we go home?" He felt that he honorably completed the work he was called to do; and whether he was in an American camp in comparative comfort, or had been experiencing the hardships of trench life, he yearned to return home and resume the life of a civilian. As for the folk at home, the army behind the army, little need be said about their longing to see the boys come home. Their anxiety during the war turned to an impatient expectation when the Armistice was signed. How joyful and proud was every family to see their returned hero, broadened by experience, and improved in health. The gratitude for his safety was enhanced by the thought of those who left, but who will never return.



Louis H. Kramer
General Chairman of the Welcome Home Celebration
Committees and Director of Supplies
and Advertising in all Campaigns
and Drives

THE WELCOME HOME CELEBRATION

The community, as well as individuals, felt grateful, and desired to celebrate the homecoming of the soldiers, and to express an appreciation for their efforts and accomplishments. It was a spontaneous feeling, expressed simultaneously in all sections of the city. When Evansville planned to celebrate its centennial anniversary already postponed because of the war, by planning an exposition to be held in Bosse Field, October 14 to 24, it was decided that Tuesday, October 21, should be designated as Welcome Home Day. As the Chamber of Commerce had charge of the Centennial Exposition, it took the initiative in planning the Welcome Home celebration.

To get an idea how the citizens of Evansville would want to welcome the returned soldiers the following circular letter was sent to leading citizens of Evansville: "Kindly use this sheet and make any suggestion on it as to what you think would be a suitable celebration for the Welcome Home, and turn it in Friday night at the meeting. Be free to make these suggestions as they will give us a basis to work on." Among the suggestions which were made the following are typical: "A big parade in the forenoon, including industrial exhibits, as well as military and civil participants in soldier welfare work, afternoon a large picnic or reunion in Garvin's Park, with athletic attractions in the baseball field, at night large fire works display." "Have a banquet upon their return with lots to eat. During the meal entertain them with musical numbers of a nature to please them, and end it with a dance." One answer suggested a monster parade, and in the evening "a ball at the Coliseum for the soldiers." Some of the letters advised that a speaker of national repute should be brought to the city although one urged to "eliminate a lot of day speeches." With these and many other suggestions as a basis for planning, Chairman Louis H. Kramer, veteran of many activities during the war, sent the following letter to the secretaries of the various organizations in the city:

"The Evansville Chamber of Commerce desires to arrange for a suitable welcome on the occasion of our boys returning to Evansville.

"Your Service Flag was placed in your headquarters for the express purpose of keeping in loving memory, by the stars placed thereon, those of your members who one day marched away to fight, and if need be, die, to save the world from the tyranny of autocracy. Perhaps some will never return and their stars of blue have already turned to stars of gold. As time goes on, in memory, they will grow

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more and more dear to your organization. But while some have fallen, we are indeed thankful that most will return, and when they do, we want them to know that Evansville thoroughly appreciates the work they have accomplished.

"To arrange for suitable welcome, it will be necessary for us first to perfect an organization. Therefore, will you be so kind as to appoint three members of your organization who will be ready to meet with similar committees from other organizations at call. Please submit their names at the earliest possible moment."

At a meeting attended by 200 persons representing about eighty organizations, it was decided unanimously that every organization in the city select one representative to serve on a General Committee. Of this body twenty-five members constituted an Executive Committee, while the others were organized in several sub-committees. The committee to deal with the finances was composed of Albert J. Veneman, chairman; Clarence P. Hammerstein, Paul Freund, Mrs. A. J. Schulz, Isidor Kahn, C. L. Howard.

That the Welcome Home Celebration was not an enterprise of a few individuals, but a co-operation of the entire community, can be seen from the variety and number of the following organizations which participated:

ORGANIZATIONS REPRESENTED ON WELCOME HOME CELEBRATION COMMITTEE.

CHURCHES

First Baptist Church	St. Mary's Church
St. Lucas Evangelical	Church of the Sacred Heart
Walnut St. Presbyterian	Church of the Assumption
St. John's Evangelical	St. Joseph's Church
Trinity Lutheran	Linwood Evangelical
St. Paul's Lutheran	St. Mark's Evangelical Church
Grace Memorial Presbyterian	St. Paul's Evangelical Church
Bayard Park M. E.	Zion Evangelical Church
Simpson M. E.	Bethel Evangelical Church
Trinity M. E.	Jefferson Ave. Presbyterian
Wesley M. E.	Washington Ave. Temple
Bethlehem M. E.	Cong. Adath Israel
St. Benedict's Church	

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LODGES AND SOCIETIES

- | | |
|--|---|
| Fraternal Order of Pilgrims
Ahwanah Council No. 292
Improved Order of Red Men
Fitzhugh Lee Chapter, U. D. C.
Orion Lodge No. 35, Knights of
Pythias | Benevolent and Protective Or-
der of Elks
St. George Lodge No. 143,
Knights of Pythias
War Mothers
American Legion
Camp No. 37, United Spanish
War Veterans
United Spanish War Veterans'
Auxiliary
Red Cross
Ohio Valley Lodge No. 741 I. O.
O. F.
Pioneer District No. 205, Court
of Honor
Violet Circle
Diana Lodge No. 256
Reed Lodge, Masonic Order
Shriners
Daughters of Rebeckah Colfax
Lodge No. 34
Eagle Lodge No. 579, I. O. O. F.
Independent Order of Foresters,
Lamasco Court, 3194
Evansville Aerie, No. 427, F.
O. E.
Modern Woodmen, Linden
Camp No. 8615 |
| Women's Franchise League
Local Council of Women's Clubs
W. C. T. U.
Knights of Columbus
Y. M. C. A.
Diana Rebeckah Lodge No. 256
National Union Assurance So-
ciety
Independent Order of B'nai
Brith
Uniform Rank Knights of Py-
thias
St. Michael Benevolence Society
Tribe of Ben Hur, Vanderburgh
Court No. 127
Fraternal Order of Owls, Nest
30
La Valette Commandery No. 15
Knight Templars
Independent Order of Foresters | |

UNIONS

- | | |
|---|--|
| Bricklayers' Union
Printers' Local Union
National Brotherhood of Opera-
tive Potters, No. 5
Paperhangers' Local No. 464
International Molders' Union
Central Labor Union
United Mine Workers of Amer-
ica | Carpenters' Local Union No. 90
Musicians' Union
Painters' Union
Stationary Engineers' Union
Amalgamated Sheet Metal
Workers
Glass Bottle Blowers' Union,
Branch No. 117 |
|---|--|

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COLORED ORGANIZATIONS

Colored War Mothers	Afro-American Mission
Bland Ave. Church	Cumberland Presbyterian
A. M. E. Zion Church	Church
Hardison Cumberland Presby-	C. M. E. Church
terian Church	Little Hope Baptist Church
Liberty Baptist Church	

MISCELLANEOUS

Ministerial Association	Rotary Club
Manufacturers' Association	Kiwanis Club
Evansville Association of Credit	Real Estate Board
Men	Retail Merchants Bureau
School Board	Travelers' Protective Associa-
Draft Board	tion
Boy Scouts	

Throughout the winter and the following summer the work of perfecting and executing plans for the coming event was going on apace.

Many a letter opening with the typical "You are hereby notified of your appointment to work" on such and such a committee, was dispatched, many a meeting was held, and reports of progress given. The community was accustomed to plan big events, for it had not been long since numerous drives and campaigns incident to the war had been carried on with great success. Evansville gained experience in organization; the time had come to utilize that experience in planning a welcome to the returned heroes.

When the interest of the various elements in the community had been engaged in the enterprise, the question of the program for the festivity came up for decision.

To give the occasion its due significance it was decided to bring a speaker who is known throughout the nation. An effort was made to have Gen. Pershing speak on October 21. While on a business trip to Washington, D. C., during the early part of September, 1919, General Chairman Louis H. Kramer through Rep. O. R. Luhring and Sen. James Watson made an effort to bring the hero of the A. E. F. to Evansville. A letter to Gen. Pershing said: "No doubt, you are

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aware that Gresham, one of the first men killed in the War, was from Evansville and we feel that it would be fitting for you to make us a visit on this day. We hope that you can make your arrangements to accept our invitation. The plans for your part in this day would be left entirely to your judgment and wishes." For the same purpose an appeal was made to Sec. Newton Baker to help "make this one of the greatest days in the history of this city."

The following reply was received from Gen. Pershing: "I sincerely regret that the uncertainty of my plans at the present time will prevent me from accepting your invitation for October twenty-first on service men's day at Centennial Exposition."

After many difficulties General Leonard Wood promised to come and do what he could "in the way of recognition and appreciation of the men who have done so splendidly for us at home and abroad."

Tuesday, October 21, was a damp, cloudy, disagreeable day, but an ineffable joy prevailed the city. It was a memorable day, not to be effaced from the history of Evansville. It was the goal for all yearnings, the realization of all hopes for a speedy and successful termination of the struggle. Victory on that day was a sweet word on the lips of those who had sacrificed for its achievement. The dawn of peace was at hand and Evansville on that day inaugurated the new era in an auspicious manner. Mayor Benjamin Bosse declared the day a holiday "In order that fitting honor be done to our beloved soldiers and sailors." Many business establishments were closed, schools were dismissed, Main Street was gaily decorated in red, white, and blue—Evansville was in festive mood that day.

The reception committee headed by Albert W. Funkhouser met Major General Leonard Wood 7:55 a. m. at the C. & E. I. station, and took him for breakfast to the McCurdy Hotel. The Reception Committee was composed as follows:

A. W. Funkhouser, Chairman	Walter E. Barton
Samuel L. May	Albert J. Venneman
Hon. Benjamin Bosse	James F. Enslé
Hon. O. R. Luhring	Eugene Stevens
Morris Levi	Marcus S. Sonntag
Richard Waller	Herman M. Baker
Edwin F. Karges	A. V. Burch
Lynn H. McCurdy	John J. Nolan
Walter Weber	Ray Graham

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Orion Norcross
Leroy Foster
Noble J. Johnson
Theodore Campbell
Louis Roberts
Clyde Baugh
P. P. Carroll
Albert W. Hartig

F. Von Behren
E. H. Heyman
Dan F. McCarthy
Lt. Col. L. W. Mosely
Maj. Geo. Pond
Stephen Cook
Henry B. Walker
Arthur C. Stone

The parade was forty-five minutes late. The weather was not favorable for promenading. Main Street, however, was thronged. Large crowds turned out to see with pride the 1500 service men in uniform march. The Parade Committee was composed of Morris Levi, Chairman; Paul Schmidt, Walter F. Wiggers, Roy Foster, Arthur C. Stone, J. F. Blum, J. W. Spain, Ferdinand Hoffman, and Orion Norcross. This committee marshaled the various units so that they fell in line on Riverside Ave. and marched down Main Street. General Wood with his staff led the parade in automobiles. The staff included Lieut. W. E. Stanley, aide to the general, Lieut. Col. W. L. Moseley, Maj. G. B. Pond, Lieut. Leroy Foster, Lieut. Stephen Cook, Lieut. Daniel McCarthy, and Lieut. A. C. Stone. After the General came the Marine band followed by two platoons of Marines formed on Adams Ave. and commanded by Sgt. W. G. Ellwanger. Then came the Artillery, formed on Linden St. and commanded by Maj. Jay Shafer. The Infantry formed on Chandler Ave. and was commanded by Capt. Orion Norcross. Lieut. C. P. Hammerstein led the Cavalry, Aviation Corps, and Engineers, which fell in line on Mulberry St. The Chemical Warfare unit, Motor Transport, Quartermaster, and Ordnance were commanded by Lieut. Rietman, and formed on Oak St. The navy men with their band formed on Cherry Street and were led by Ensign Ed. Karges. The Medical Corps was commanded by Lieut. Col. H. M. Baker and formed on Chestnut St. Then came members of the Army Nurses' Corps and the colored soldiers.

Whether it was the long march or the spirit of the day so reminiscent of army life, the soldiers had a voracious appetite when they reached Garvin Park. The Dinner Committee was composed of Mrs. A. J. Schulz, Chairman; Mrs. Boaz Crawford, Mrs. Orion Norcross, Mrs. Chas. Schultz, Mrs. E. A. Cox, Chas. Seeley, S. L. Carter, F. W. Greise, Julian Hoffar, R. N. Atkinson. It had foreseen this contingency, and provided an elaborate feast. The menu included fried

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chicken, barbecue sandwiches, potato salad, olives, celery, cake, pie, ice cream, and soft drinks.

When the program began in the afternoon the soldiers, sailors, and marines occupied the central sections of the grandstand. The committee on Seating Arrangements was composed of R. H. Underwood, Chairman; William Kinnel, C. Althoff, W. M. Wheeler, L. C. Shipherd. Mrs. E. E. Hoskinson sang the Star Spangled Banner accompanied by the Marine Band. General Wood and the soldiers stood at salute. Rev. Mr. Plummer received the service flag from Mrs. Alice Dodd and presented it to the American Legion in behalf of the Service Star Legion. W. Lee Smith replied for the American Legion. When General Leonard Wood was presented by Albert W. Funkhouser the multitude of 15,000 people rose to its feet and cheered him. In his brief address General Wood said:

"I'm here today to welcome the soldiers, sailors and marines who represented us in the war. You men lived up to the best traditions of our service. We sent you over to get the boche and you got him. You made a record for American soldiers that will live forever. You must stand always for law and order. There must be the same democracy, the same service that was shown in the war. If you belong to the forces of labor, back them up in ordered effort to get the right thing. Don't be led into any agitation. Smash the red flag and everybody who follows it. The red flag is the enemy of everything you fought for and has no place among us. We are for one language, that of the declaration of independence, and, one loyalty, to the American people.

"The American Legion is a fine institution and I hope you will get into it. * * * *

"There are four and a half million of you. We trust you as we trust no other element. We want you to have the same democracy in civil life as in the firing line, where all were shoulder to shoulder, fighting for a common purpose.

"Good luck to you."

In addressing the Service Star Legion the General said: "We all respect you, honor you and pity you. God bless you."

After the speech General Wood aided by numerous assistants presented medals to the soldiers. The bronze medal attached to a red, white and blue ribbon had the soldier's name inscribed and stated that it was presented "by the citizens of Evansville, Indiana, in grateful recognition of patriotic services 1917-1918." The War Camp

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Community Service had general charge of the registration of names and distribution of the medals. The Medal Committee was composed of C. W. Clarke, Chairman; Carl Lauenstein, J. C. Schmitt, J. Boink, M. Goldman, Geo. W. Hornby, and Capt. Staiger.

Throughout the day the returned soldiers were welcomed by the various exhibits at the Centennial Exposition. The numerous features and attractions of that gala day invited the boys in uniform. All recognized that it was their day. Nothing was left undone which might contribute to his enjoyment. The sumptuous dinner and the formal program were followed by an entertainment which began at 3:20 p. m. The Entertainment Committee included J. J. Nolan, Chairman; H. H. Horne, Howard Roosa, A. W. Funkhouser, Rev. Mr. Plummer, Harry Loewenthal, Rev. Ernest Werner, Hon. O. R. Luhring, and Marie Messick. Rain made the several platforms and apparatus slippery and even dangerous, but the hippodrome circus performance, which at times threatened to end disastrously for some of the acrobats, continued until five o'clock.

The climax of the celebration was marked by a military ball that evening held in the Coliseum. The Coliseum Committee which decorated the building and arranged the numerous details of the final festivity, was composed of Chas. Seeley, Chairman; E. K. Ashby, Dr. J. R. Mitchell, A. B. Cintura, J. H. Igleheart, Viola Kissel, Halma Dodds, Norma Kissel, and Mrs. Boaz Crawford. The ball at the Coliseum will long be remembered for its picturesque decorations, for the refreshments which were brought from the lavish afternoon dinner, and especially for the spirit of gaiety and pervading good fellowship. During the evening General Wood spoke a few words to the merrymakers before his departure for Chicago. A similar celebration for the colored soldiers was held in Evans Hall, and was in charge of Logan Stewart, Chairman; Mrs. E. A. Cox, Mrs. Roach, and Jonath Jewitt.

The evening's program concluded the Welcome Home Celebration which formally marked the completion of Evansville's war activities. In these activities this city made a record to which it may look not apologetically, but with pardonable pride it may look retrospectively upon the great enterprise as an opportunity in a crisis when Evansville was called upon to help, and it was not found wanting.

SUPPLEMENT

WHY THEY FELL

An Historical Interpretation of the
Causes of the War

Why They Fell

BY HEIMAN BLATT

Theodore Roosevelt, who stood for the finest type of Americanism said, "Unjust war is to be abhorred; but woe to the nation that does not make ready to hold its own in time of need against all who would harm it!" President Wilson, the great contemporary leader of America, said, "The right is more precious than peace."

These were the motives which actuated the Gold Stars when they made the supreme sacrifice in the service of their country. At all times the world has been a battleground between the forces of Right and Wrong. Every principle, every ideal is a war note, and the most quiet, uneventful life may at any time be exposed to tests which gauge the firmness of character, and stir the very foundation of the soul. No man will sell his life for a sum of money, or a momentary pleasure, but many will gladly give their all when their country is in the throes of a struggle for the right. "The American who would serve his country," Emerson said, "must learn the beauty and honor of perseverance, he must reinforce himself by the power of character and revisit the margin of that well from which his fathers drew waters of life and enthusiasm, the fountain . . . of the moral sentiments, the parent foundation from which this goodly Universe flows as a wave."

The American heroes suffered and sacrificed because right was outraged. They did not go through liquid fire, smokeless powder, poisonous acids, and suffocating gases for military glory, for aggrandizement of territory, for enrichment through indemnities. They fought "that the world be made fit and safe to live in." They fought that the world be assured of "justice and fair dealing . . . as against force and selfish aggression."

Before we analyze the fundamental issues involved in the world war, and show America's mission in the conflict and in the new world order established with the return of peace, it is essential to review the international situation of Europe before 1914. To understand why America considered it an ideal to give life and treasure in a war begun among European nations, we should survey the contending forces in Europe during the nineteenth century.

The more the war clouds thickened and the nearer the greatest conflict in the history of the world approached, the greater did the

nations of the world deceive themselves about peace. Europe lived in a "Fool's Paradise." Much twaddle was heard about peace. Bombastic orators and brilliant journalists were proclaiming peace. Peace organizations multiplied amazingly, peace conferences were held frequently. Eminent citizens of each nation visited other countries, and at elaborate banquets and receptions laudatory tributes were given. University professors were exchanged among the leading educational institutions of the world. The bonds of international friendship seemed to be very strong, peace seemed to reign over all nations.

When a shot was fired at Serajevo in 1914, killing the Archduke of Austria, an ultimatum was sent to Serbia. The profuse professions of peace were immediately forgotten. The two Hague Conferences with their numerous declarations seemed to have been held in vain. The world smiled, in the face of grim reality, at the erudite essays which proved that war was either impossible or futile. Armies were mobilized, and peace was no more.

Unfortunately, during the years which preceded the outbreak of the world war, there were many people who, ostrich-like, shut their eyes and persisted in not seeing the true international situation. The international distrust during the first decade of the twentieth century certainly did not warrant the pacifist optimism rampant in Europe and in America. The war might have begun during any one of several years before 1914.

The diplomatic history of Europe from the opening of the century to the beginning of the war in 1914, is a series of incidents showing the conflict between the Triple Alliance and the Entente Powers. One of these incidents occurred in 1905 in connection with the Moroccan question. During the previous years France had obtained the assent of England and Spain in her Moroccan policy; at that time Germany said nothing. In 1905, however, when Germany saw that the French military organization was weak; that she had little to fear from the English liberals; and that Russia was weak because of the Japanese war, she demanded a reconsideration of the Moroccan question. At a conference France yielded, forcing her minister of foreign affairs, Delcasse, to resign. The Algeiras Convention left Morocco in charge of France. The storm on the diplomatic horizon of Europe passed for the time being.

Three years later another crisis arose which nearly resulted in a general war. In 1908 Austria took advantage of the Young Turk Revolution and annexed Bosnia and Herzegovina, which she had been

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governing since the Congress of Berlin, 1878. Serbia was indignant, England, France, and especially Russia, protested. Germany, however, "rattled her sword" and supported Austria. The result was that Europe confirmed the annexation.

In 1911 Europe was again confronted with the Moroccan question as a possible *casus belli*. In 1901 and 1902 France had publicly assured Morocco that she had no intention of threatening the independence of that state; but in 1911 she found an occasion to annex Morocco. German merchants complained that they were not given their rights agreed upon between France and Germany in 1909. The Kaiser sent a gunboat to Agadir, on the west coast of Africa. England strongly supported France. The gunboat was recalled, and Germany received a setback, which humiliated the Pan-Germans. It was to recover her position that Germany took advantage of the murder of the Austrian Archduke in 1914.

These are only a few incidents illustrating the diplomatic status of Europe before the war. They show that the stupendous conflict which began in 1914 was not a sudden phenomenon.

Europe was so organized that, when the moment was ripe, a slight provocation was sufficient to start a general war. For generations Europe lived under the theory that nations are natural rivals, and as such are obliged to continue an incessant struggle for military domination. The desire for commercial power, for military and political superiority, strengthened the theory of a "natural law of struggle" among nations. The two Hague Conferences of 1899 and 1907 only revealed the mutual fears and suspicions of the European nations.

The reciprocal distrust, and the attempt of preventing any one state from becoming so powerful as to threaten its neighbors, resulted in the doctrine of the "Balance of Power." The idea of the "Balance of Power," or the "Concert of Europe," as it was later called, developed at the end of the seventeenth century when Louis XIV threatened Europe. After a series of wars in which Europe united against Louis XIV, a peace was signed at Utrecht in 1713. This treaty attempted to distribute political power in Europe equally among the several States. For the next decade international congresses were held, and settled disputes between the different States. This system, however, did not satisfy the ambitious rulers, and the Concert of Europe broke up. It is unnecessary to dwell on the violation of the Balance of Power in the partition of Poland. At the end of the Napoleonic Wars the Concert of Europe was revived, but it was again doomed to failure. The

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development of imperialism in the nineteenth century gave the Balance of Power idea a world-wide interpretation. The desire to annex territory, to add to the national wealth and prosperity, created "spheres of influence" in Africa, Asia, and other parts of the world.

It has been generally conceded that the Balance of Power in Europe as a force to prevent international disorder, has failed. A Concert of Power proved ineffectual because the nations of Europe have been actuated by motives of hostility and aggression. Co-operation was impossible because each nation co-operated just as long as it was profitable to her.

A few examples gleaned from nineteenth century European diplomacy will reveal the facts that nations will change their allegiance whenever they deem such a change advantageous to their national purposes. The opening of the nineteenth century witnessed England and France at war. Germany and Russia were then Allies, fighting France. After 1818, however, France was admitted as a member of the Grand Alliance. In the Crimean War, England and France united to fight Russia. England had become the ally of "The Sick Man" because she thought it was against her interests to allow Russia to get Constantinople and the Bosphorus.

The opening of the twentieth century saw England, who fought side by side with Germany at Waterloo, and schemed side by side of Germany at the Congress of Berlin, a bitter enemy of the German Empire. To complete the diplomatic revolution, England entered into an alliance with her traditional enemies, France and Russia. The opening of the twentieth century also saw Russia and Japan in a death struggle, and only ten years later they were both fighting Germany. During the world war Italy, a member of the Triple Alliance, which included her historical enemy, Austria-Hungary, was induced to join the Entente Powers, while England, who defended the Ottoman Empire, was fighting Turkey.

And what historical prophet is wise enough to penetrate the future and tell the world of the numerous unborn diplomatic alignments and of the international juggling? As a result of the perpetual distrust, Europe, before the opening of the war in 1914, was literally an armed camp. Europe did not enjoy real peace, but only an armed truce. The increase of suspicion was in proportion to the increase of armaments. There were certain hopes that the international structure slowly established by conventions and treaties, would gradually develop along reasonable lines, and check the mad race of arma-

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ments. However, some of the best brains of Europe were occupied with problems of "organization of victory." The best that the scientific world had to offer, the highest achievements of mechanical and engineering genius were diverted to the preparation of strategical plans. The torpedo, siege-gun, super-dreadnaught, aeroplane, submarine, and all the various chemicals employed in modern warfare are examples of what occupied the intellect of Europe. In the nature of things, the world war which began in 1914 was but the logical and inevitable result of the kind of peace Europe enjoyed at the opening of the twentieth century.

While distrust and suspicion were prevalent throughout Europe, and while every nation was an armed camp, the doctrines which precipitated the European War and extended it to a world war, were held most firmly by the militaristic empires of Central Europe and especially, by Germany. The reason that the world has been revolted by the conduct of Germany, is that she carried out the code of international morals, already discussed, to its relentless but logical conclusion. Therefore, an historical analysis of Prussia, the leading State of the former German Empire, will help clarify the fundamental causes of the world war, and will explain why America entered the struggle.

It has been the pride of the Hohenzollern dynasty that nearly every ruler added something to his ancestral heritage. In the thirteenth century the region on the Baltic Sea known as Prussia was conquered by an order of the Crusading Knights. In the sixteenth century, during the Reformation, the Knights accepted Protestantism. A century later the duchy of Prussia came under the rule of the Elector of Brandenburg. In 1640 the Great Elector, Frederick William, began to unite his scattered territories into a powerful state. In his international dealings he was cruel and treacherous. By means of his strong army he was enabled to destroy the local assemblies and place his officials in charge of their government. During his reign Prussia not only freed herself from the control of Poland, but as a result of the Peace of Westphalia, added the bishoprics of Minden and Halberstadt and the duchy of Farther Pomerania. He increased his "army out of all proportion to the size of his dominion. With slight means he did great things" for the Hohenzollern dynasty. At the opening of the eighteenth century his son, Frederick III, transformed the electorate of Brandenburg into the Kingdom of Prussia. Frederick William I, who took a delight in his tall soldiers, whom he called "my blue children," devoted his energies to increasing his army, drilling

his men. His army was more than three times the size of the army in the days of the Great Elector.

It was Frederick II who won for Prussia a position among the leading powers of Europe. He, like his illustrious descendant, William II, regarded an international agreement as "a scrap of paper." Prussia was a signatory of the Pragmatic Sanction, which insured the integrity of Maria Theresia's inheritance. Without even taking the trouble to declare war, he attacked Silesia, and precipitated a world war which with brief cessations broadened out until it involved the British Colonies in America. Europe confirmed his power over Silesia in the Treaty of Paris, 1763, but that did not satisfy Frederick. The addition only whetted his appetite. He now coveted West Prussia to fill up a gap between Pomerania and East Prussia. In a series of intrigues with Russia and Austria Frederick the Great and his successor, Frederick William II, committed one of the greatest crimes in political history by partitioning Poland.

The Napoleonic Wars at the opening of the nineteenth century resulted in the Prussian annexation of new territories such as Cologne, the province of Westphalia, and the Rhineland. Another result of that series of disastrous wars was the birth of an impulse towards German unity. The interference of France in German affairs, under Louis XIV, and later under Napoleon, and the military and political weakness of Germany, as a result of the division into numerous petty states, served as an impetus for a unification which would free Germany from foreign dictation. An early step to unification was the German Confederation established in 1815, but it included non-German states, and was in no sense a national state. The Zollverein, or Customs Union, organized in 1830, also paved the way to political union.

However, the unification of the several states of Germany into one nation was to be materialized under the leadership of Prussia by the same methods which enhanced that state from a small Baltic province to a large European nation. Her great statesman, Bismarck, had announced that political problems would be solved "not by speeches and majority resolutions, but by BLOOD AND IRON." It was not long before he opened a series of wars for supremacy of Prussia among the German states and the unification of Germany. In 1864 Austria and Prussia jointly declared war on Denmark, and detached the two duchies of Schleswig and Holstein. Schleswig was administered by Austria, and Bismarck succeeded in creating a casus belli. In

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1866, after a brief war of six weeks, Prussia ousted Austria from the Confederation, and added Hanover and other territory. Now that Prussia was the leading state of Germany, Bismarck planned one more war to facilitate German unity. In 1870 in a series of diplomatic parleys between Prussia and France over the succession to the Spanish throne, Bismarck found the opportunity he was seeking. He did not change the famous Ems telegram; he only "edited" it, abbreviated it, so that the conference between the French ambassador, Benedetti and King William I, seemed to be mutually insulting. Both countries were inflamed. War resulted. After the capture of Paris in January, 1871, Bismarck's dream of Prussian greatness through German unity, was at last realized when the King of Prussia was proclaimed German Emperor.

The analysis, however brief it may be, shows that the history of Prussia is the history of her rulers, not of the population. It was her kings and statesmen who developed Prussia from a small, insignificant Baltic region to a world power. No detail of government was too small to escape the ever vigilant Frederick II. Whether it was draining the marshes, improving the woolen trade, carrying on diplomatic negotiations, or drilling the army, he was ever alert in his supervision, and ready to punish severely an official who neglected his duty.

To understand the development of Prussia is to realize the extent to which the personality of her rulers influenced her administration. There was no development of political freedom and self-government, as we find in England. Germany has produced great intellects in the world of science, art, and philosophy, but did not produce a liberty-loving people chafing at the paternalism of their rulers, and the suppression of attempts at constitutional government. Germany was great in many ways, but her political development was defective.

During the Middle Ages Germany was divided into numerous small states. The Holy Roman Empire was a vague and an indefinable bond of union, but as Bryce has said, "It was neither holy, nor Roman, nor an Empire." The Emperor had no control over the feudal principalities. The central government was weak. There was perpetual private warfare.

On the other hand, it is interesting as a contrast to notice the development of constitutional government of the British people. In the Middle Ages the King was unable to control the feudal land owners, and maintain a government sound on military and financial principles. Gradually his subjects received more liberties and privileges. The

Magna Carta and other documents granting political freedom were given to the people. In time Parliament developed. When the Stuarts tried to dispense with Parliament they were defeated in their purpose because the British love of freedom was greater than the power of a crown.

Finally, out of the chaos of the Middle Ages, Prussia developed into a strong power. Her rulers never relinquished the "by the Grace of God" conception of government. When during the first part of the nineteenth century German nationalism gained in strength, the idealists of 1848 finally succeeded in wresting a constitution from Frederick William IV. This same constitution prescribed the form of government for the German Empire. The upper house, the Bundesrath, was an assembly representing the different governments of the German states. The votes were so arranged that Prussia, for all practical purposes, controlled the assembly. The ministers were responsible not to the people, but to the Emperor. The lower house, the bulwark of constitutional government of England, and other European countries, was merely a first class debating society. True, the Reichstag was elected by universal suffrage, but the three class system defeated the aim of democratic government.

It is no wonder that the Germans idealized the state which led them out of the anarchical, feudal society into a solidified, national state. It was the Prussian government, through her military strength, which won victories in 1864, 1866, and 1870-71. It was the same Prussian paternalistic government which later eliminated waste, provided for popular education, diminished poverty, provided insurance against accidents, sickness, and the infirmities of old age.

One of the chief interpreters of the German conception of the State was Heinrich von Treitschke, a professor in the University of Berlin. His lectures were heard and discussed by many thinkers and leaders of Germany. His conception of the State can be summarized by the one sentence: "The State is Power." He taught that "the state is the basis of all national life." The rights of the individual must be subordinated to the service of the State. Democracy, he said, was the ideal of the vulgar English, and the degenerate French, but it was because Germany had a king who chose his ministers that she was enabled to stand before the world, and was dreaded by other nations.

The conception of the infallibility of the State, and the complete mastery over the lives of individuals, led to the corollary that since

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the State is Power and Power rests on war, that war was not only essential, but elevating and ennobling. War led to the unification of Germany. War gained Silesia, Schleswig-Holstein and Hanover. Treitschke said: "War is justified because the great national personalities can suffer no compelling force superior to themselves, and because history must always be in constant flux; war, therefore, must be taken as part of the divinely appointed order."

Alongside of this conception of war went the German idea of Kultur. This was not the same as our idea of culture. It was not a refinement of manners, a development of the sense of aesthetic. As Blasco Ibanez said: "Civilization is refinement of spirit, respect of one's neighbor, tolerance of foreign opinion, courtesy of manner. KULTUR is the action of a State that organizes and assimilates individuals and communities in order to utilize them for its own ends; and these ends consist mainly in placing the States above other states, overwhelming them with their grandeur—or what is the same thing—with their haughty and violent pride."

Kultur was a national product of Germany. It was an adoration of force, and a conviction that the German people are a superior race. "We are the salt of the earth," said the Kaiser. "God has summoned us to civilize the world."

Inasmuch as Germany was convinced of her superiority, she considered it a duty to force this Kultur on the rest of the world—by the sword, if necessary. Every nation of the world was considered as a potential enemy. Every agency of craft and cunning, every unscrupulous method of a militaristic regime, every mean, false, cowardly action such as eavesdropping, spying, lying, ambushing, hitting from behind, or when a man is down, showing no mercy when the enemy surrenders, shooting the enemy when they are struggling for life in deep swamps, treating them cruelly when they are more dead than alive—in short, all the devices of SCHRECKLICHKEIT were studied so as to impose the benefits of Kultur on the world.

These are the reasons for America's entrance into the world war. This is the explanation of our war slogan, "To make the world safe for Democracy." Germany was the cause of the recent world war because she, more than any other nation of Europe based her conception of national greatness on the threat or use of military force. Weakness whether in an individual or a nation was considered a sin. Autocratic control maintained by an efficient highly organized bu-

reaucocracy took the place of the democratic, self-governing principles of the Anglo-Saxon race.

Not only did America enter the world conflict to crush autocratic Germany but also to help establish "a new international order based upon broad and universal principles of right and justice." It has often happened that during or after an international cataclysm thinkers who believed in human progress taught means of avoiding future conflict. After the atrocities of the religious wars during the sixteenth century, Grotius was the first to set forth the principles of International Law. Towards the end of the seventeenth century, during the wars of Louis XIV, William Penn, the Quaker, drew up proposals for maintaining peace. Throughout the eighteenth century the great intellects of Europe, Rousseau of France, Adam Smith of England, and Kant of Germany expressed their ardent desire for international comity. So it is at present. Now the greatest of all wars has been completed, the world is seeking a policy of reconstruction which will preserve peace. The world is planning a program of reorganization which will substitute international co-operation for the omnipresent mutual distrust.

The reconstruction program must not be interested in problems of internationalism only. "This war," President Wilson said, "had its roots in the disregard of the rights of small nations and of nationalities which lacked the union and the force to make good their claim to determine their own allegiances and their own forms of political life." The principle of nationality has for many centuries been a great force in history. When the Old Regime was overthrown by the French Revolution the ideas Liberty and Nationality went together. The cry "Vive la Nation" arose from the hitherto separated provincials. When Napoleon transformed the Revolution into an autocratic imperialism, Europe united against him. The Congress of Vienna, although it used such fine sentiments as "the regeneration of the political system of Europe," and "the reconstruction of the moral order," ignored the principle of nationality. It united and divided people regardless of the best interests of the population concerned. It created artificial frontiers without considering national aspirations. The Teutonic Dutch who were Protestant in religion, and commercial in their economic life, were united with the Romance people, Belgium, Catholic in religion, and agricultural in their economic interests. Poles and Italians were distributed into several states. The history of Europe after 1815 was an effort to tear up the treaty of Vienna because it was not based on the principle of nationality.

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The suppression of nationality, together with Metternich's opposition to any attempts at constitutional government, resulted in a series of revolutions in 1820, 1830, and 1848. By 1870, however, Western Europe was made up of national states. The Congress of Berlin in 1878 attempted to adjust eastern Europe, but did not profit by the error of the Congress of Vienna. Bosnia and Herzegovina, inhabited by Serbs, were given to Austria to "govern." Bessarabia was taken from Roumania and given to Russia, Macedonia went from Bulgaria to Serbia, and Greeks were turned over to the mercy of the Turk.

Since 1878 the people of eastern and southeastern Europe have tried to realize the principle of nationality. If the Balkan and similar international problems are to be settled, "national aspirations must be respected."

The world must realize that people of one nation placed within the borders of another nation against their will, will never be content as long as there is a possibility of obtaining unity.

It is an error to suppose that political tendencies are to the formation only of large states. Germany and Italy, it is true, are examples of the formation of large states, but also many small states were created in the nineteenth century. Greece won her independence in 1829, Roumania in 1856, and Bulgaria in 1878. Middle Europe was so composed of small nations that it constituted the danger zone of that continent. The Poles in Germany were not allowed to speak their own language in public, and their newspapers were suppressed. The Czechs in Austria, and the Slovaks in Hungary received similar treatment. At present Europe has given birth to new nationalities, such as Poland, Czecho-Slovakia, and Finland.

The reconstruction of the new world order for which America fought, must provide for the rights of nationalities, large or small. It must provide that "people are not to be handed about from one sovereignty to another," as a result of military conquest, and conferences representing dynasties.

In order to protect the principle of nationality, and give every nation an opportunity to contribute to progress its peculiar characteristics and institutions, the world must establish international co-operation. This co-operation must not be an attempt to preserve the balance of power, it must not be a co-operation involving a series of alliances actuated by distrust and fear; it must be a sincere endeavor to substitute "the force of right as against the right of force." It must be a genuine effort to end forever the "international anarchy."

The principle of international co-operation is hundreds, indeed, thousands of years old. In the fifth century B. C. Athens led in the Delian Confederacy to combat the Oriental imperialism of Persia. Not many years later, however, Athens herself became imperialistic. Similar attempts at international co-operation were made throughout all ages of history. Now in the twentieth century A. D., the world is on the same quest. Is it, then an ideal never to be attained? Are international agreements merely the pastime of diplomats?

The international co-operation of the past was not truly international. It was national co-operation. It was a makeshift to meet individual emergencies. One nation convinced another that it would be to their mutual interest to fight against a third nation, and the world called that internationalism. The world has been accustomed to the type of co-operation which existed among Prussia, Russia, and Austria when they partitioned Poland. Did the Diplomats at Westphalia, Utrecht and Vienna, to mention only a few of the numerous international conferences, make a sincere effort to establish order out of international chaos?

But even in the pseudo-internationalism of the alliances, it is pleasant to recall that at the Hague Conferences there were men who earnestly tried to strengthen the laws governing the conduct of nations. It is encouraging to know that the civilized world was outraged at the disregard of an international agreement which Germany called "a scrap of paper." Yet, the international law which should govern the world in its program of reconstruction should be a crystallization of an international conscience. In the last analysis, international law is based on public opinion, and international public opinion has been weak, and poorly organized. The world has not been accustomed to thinking in terms of international relations. It has not had the international mind, "that habit," as Nicholas Murray Butler has said, "of thinking of foreign relations and business, and that habit of dealing with them, which regards the several nations of the civilized world as friendly and co-operating equals in aiding the progress of civilization, in developing commerce and industry, and in spreading enlightenment and culture throughout the world."

When we realize America's motives in the world war, our part in crushing a great military autocracy, our ideal of a new world order, it cannot be doubted that this country is the logical leader of the world in international co-operation. Associate Justice of the Supreme

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Court of the United States, David J. Brewer said, "To lead in the cause of peace no one of the great nations is so well circumstanced as the United States of America." This is true not only because we are isolated on the western hemisphere, not only because of our great wealth and resources, but because of our historical traditions of peace, of our past record of substituting reason for force, and arbitration for the sword.

The United States has led the world in arbitration. Not only has this country arbitrated international controversies in which she had an interest; but also in such disputes of other nations in which this country had no interest, except the one interest of advancing the cause of international comity. In the history of this nation, we have been a party to more than a hundred arbitrations.

Soon after the treaty of peace in 1783, serious trouble arose in regard to promises made by this country. John Jay was sent to London as a special plenipotentiary and amicable relations were restored between the two nations. Again in 1817, when General Jackson invaded Florida and hanged two British subjects, the state of public feeling in England was intense; but our government had the manliness to disavow the act and friendly relations between the two governments were restored. Who is not familiar with the famous controversy "fifty-four forty or fight"? We did not get "fifty-four forty" and we did not fight. We arbitrated the question in a calm manner. Our national ideal of arbitration was again upheld in the famous "Trent Affair" during the Civil War, in the Alabama Claims after the Civil War, in the Newfoundland fisheries contention which threatened to become a *casus belli* in 1887, in the Alaskan fur seal disagreement, in the Alaskan and Venezuelan boundary disputes, and in the north-west boundary controversy.

It is not so long ago that the United States celebrated a century of peace with England, a century of peace with a nation with which we fought for political and commercial independence. And has this been an armed truce as we have seen in Europe? One of the greatest achievements of America was the disarmament on the Great Lakes and the Canadian frontier. "Four thousand miles where nation meets nation and sovereignty meets sovereignty, but never a fortress, never a battleship, never a gun, never a sentinel on guard." Nor can it be said that there were no occasions for war. Time and again questions have arisen which, for other nations, would have served as sufficient excuses for war; but our ideal of arbitrating international controver-

sies asserted itself and a breach in our friendly relations was averted. Our attitude towards Cuba at the close of the Spanish-American War, our firm resistance to the partition of China, our influence in the Moroccan dispute, our active participation in the Hague Conferences, our offer to mediate between Russia and Japan—all of these instances prove our continual effort to maintain international co-operation and peace. It is because of her historical precedents that the United States claims the right of leadership. America claims leadership in international co-operation not only because of our record in arbitration, but also because we, as no European nation, have gone through an experiment in internationalism on this hemisphere.

The United States is situated on a continent separated by two oceans from the rest of the world. Was it not natural that we should exercise influence to promote international comity by forming a closer union among the States of the Western Hemisphere? The movement to establish friendly relations among the American Republics has been going on for many years.

At first, it was for the common good that the United States should consider herself "as in some sort the guardian of the republics to the south of her as against any encroachments or efforts at political control from the other side of the water*." It was inevitable that the Monroe Doctrine should be misinterpreted and misunderstood by the Latin American Powers. But that day is over and a new era of good feeling, of equal political rights, of amicable relations, and of Pan-Americanism in the full meaning of the word, is now approaching. President Wilson has said, "All the governments of America stand, so far as we are concerned, upon a footing of genuine equality and unquestioned independence." "La Nacion", a newspaper of Buenos Aires, said that President Wilson "expressed the true ideas of Pan-Americanism," and the press and public opinion of South America corroborated this statement. The numerous conventions which have been held at various times prove that there is a decided tendency of all the republics of this hemisphere to become more friendly with each other.

The effect of Pan-Americanism was demonstrated in 1910 when trouble arose between Argentine and Bolivia. The fourth Pan-American Conference was held and peaceful relations between the two governments were established. The same result was reached in 1911 when Colombia, Ecuador and Peru were on the verge of going to war and only a conference between the United States and several Latin-

* President Wilson's message to 64th Congress.

American governments prevented an actual conflict. In May, 1915, a Pan-American Financial Congress was held in Washington. Eighteen out of the twenty-one American governments were represented. The leading men of South America were sent as delegates. Former ministers of foreign affairs, governors of provinces, secretaries and ministers of finance, were included and every one showed eagerness for financial co-operation.

Another instance of the Pan-American spirit was the Second Pan-American Scientific Congress held between December 27th, 1915 and January 8th, 1916. Numerous topics were discussed but the subject of predominating interest was the discussion of international problems tending toward unity and harmony. To help the cause of Pan-Americanism the Woman's Auxiliary Conference was held at the same time. A Pan-American Union of Women was formed to spread the Pan-American spirit among wives, mothers and daughters of all the Americans. Besides these gatherings numerous other official and semi-official conferences have been held. We hear of Pan-American Sanitary Conferences, Pan-American Commercial Conferences, Pan-American Medical Conferences, and numerous other Pan-American gatherings.

The value of these and other Pan-American interests can hardly be overestimated. They portend a new spirit of fraternity between the United States and her sister republics. This spirit has been fostered and strengthened through diplomatic and economic relations during the recent war, and now new efforts are made to continue this co-operation on the western hemisphere.

What is the relation between Pan-Americanism and the world settlement? How can international unity on this continent influence international relations of Europe? It is a well established fact that the Latin-American countries are European in their culture. Indeed, the opponents of Pan-Americanism tell us that South America is more European than American. Like Latin-Europe, Latin-America is predominantly Catholic, while the United States is Protestant. The cultures of Latin-America is European. They "inherited the sonorous, majestic Spanish, and flexible, musical Portuguese, and the French, language of art and a responsive chord to all that thrills."

These are the racial ties which unite Latin-America and Latin-Europe. On the other hand, keeping in mind our close relations with England and Latin-Europe during the war, it can readily be perceived

how the promotion of a Pan-American policy would exert an influence on European and world politics. The existing friendship between Anglo-Saxon and Latin world have been recently strengthened, and now a successful union of all the nations on this hemisphere, and a reconciliation of the different cultures of North and South America will give the European world, sundered by economic and political feuds, an object lesson in international relations.

When we review the history of the western hemisphere, and the fear of the Latin-American nations of "the big brother with the stick" to the North, we can realize that there was a time when the nations of this hemisphere distrusted each other, and suspected each other's motives. We can realize the force of Secretary Lansing's words at the Second Pan-American Scientific Congress:

"When we attempt to analyze Pan-Americanism, we find that the essential qualities are those of a family—sympathy, helpfulness, and a sincere desire to see another grow in prosperity; absence of covetousness of another's possessions, absence of jealousy of another's prominence and, above all, absence of that spirit of intrigue which menaces the domestic peace of a neighbor."

The United States, therefore, is the leader in the new world order because of our traditions of arbitration, and our practical internationalism on the western hemisphere. Leadership entails responsibility. We have taken part in a colossal struggle. We have fought side by side of the great democracies of the world. It is manifestly our duty to prevent the recurrence of such a tragedy. It is in our power to influence international relations, and if we do not exercise our influence for peace, the war will have been fought in vain.

The world has always been organized for war. Now for the first time a serious effort is made to organize for peace. It is of little consequence whether we call the machinery of the world organization "A League to Enforce Peace," "A Society of Nations," or "A League of Nations." The objects of world organization should be to promote international peace, to reduce armaments, to abolish secret intriguing through diplomatic channels, and to preserve the territorial integrity and protect the rights of nationalities, large or small. As long as our conceptions of international relations remain unchanged, the world will continue to cry, "Peace, Peace, where there is no Peace."

Infinite was the suffering of the Gold Star men. Many of the heroes who have returned from France participated in the awful panorama which the world has viewed. Perhaps they do not say much, but can words adequately describe what they have experienced? And who can measure the anguish of the world waiting on the outcome of the struggle? Is the world again to return to the old standards of international morals? Has this agonizing struggle been in vain?

"Lord God of hosts be with us yet,
Lest we forget—lest we forget."

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