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HISTORY

—OF—

DECATUR COUNTY'S
PART

IN THE

WORLD WAR

1914-1918

*Printed and Published by Order of the
County Board of Commissioners of Decatur County, Indiana,
at Their Regular Board Meeting, on April 3, 1922*

GEORGE C. HAMILTON, President of Board.

CHARLES P. JOHNSON,

GEORGE C. WALKER.

Compiled by the

COUNTY WAR HISTORIAN

Appointed by the County Council of Defense,

June 6, 1918

PREFACE

"Tell ye your children of it, and let your children tell their children, and their children another generation."—Joel 1-3.

The object of this book is the collection and presentation of accounts of the work of the citizens of Decatur County to help win the Great World War.

Early in June, 1918, the State Council of Defense issued a bulletin instructing the councils to select a committee to collect letters, pictures, records, etc., appertaining to the county's war activities, these to be sent to the State library.

The County Council of Defense selected Mrs. George Deiwert and Arthur Donnell for this work. Later the order came to make scrap books of newspaper clippings, letters, pictures, etc., present one to the State library and the duplicate was to be preserved in Decatur county. Before much headway had been made along this line the order was changed to each county to have a War History of its own, at this time Mr. Donnell withdrew from the committee.

The work of collecting reports of the various war activities has been long and strenuous, but with the hearty support of the splendid people who were in charge of the many activities the work was finally accomplished.

Accounts of the work of every organized body in the county, and of every committee appointed for any war work, however insignificant, were asked for. If, upon scanning the pages of this book, any omissions are found, they are due to failure to receive reports.

As county war historian, I hereby wish to thank the County Council of Defense for the honor bestowed upon me, and for their confidence in me, when they made the appointment. I also wish to thank all who assisted in any way the compiling of this record. Without their assistance nothing could have been accomplished.

WINONA CRISLER DEIWERT, (MRS. GEORGE)
County War Historian.



WINONA CRISLER DEIWERT (MRS. GEORGE)
War Historian Decatur County

PROCLAMATION OF THE MAYOR FOR PATRIOTIC MEETING ON
APRIL 6, 1917

The die is cast. We have crossed the Rubicon. The Nation is at war.

The elective governing authorities of this free Nation have declared that a state of war exists with Germany.

It matters not what we may have felt yesterday. One purpose nerves our arms. Every loyal and patriotic American will heed the call to defend our country's honor and the lives of its citizens. The Flag must stand for something. To say "I am an American" must mean something, or else the Republic falls.

Ambushed from the depths the Flag has been assailed and American lives taken. Unarmed and unwarned American ships have been sunk upon the free high seas.

The fires of liberty, lighted by our fathers at Lexington, Concord, Bunker Hill and Appomattox must be kept burning. We must again prove true to the memory of Washington, of Jackson, and of Lincoln. If we are worthy of our sires, we will rally as one man to repel and destroy that military despotism which has dared lay its sacriligious hands on the emblem of our country and taken the lives of our citizens in a thirst and desire for more power and world supremacy.

Cherishing such sentiments and holding such views let us meet together at the K. of P. Opera House on Friday, April 6, 1917, at 7:30 p. m. to consider ways and means through and by which we can best serve our country and uphold the hands of those charged with the heavy responsibilities of the hour.

JAMES E. MENDENHALL, Mayor.

The Great European war which finally became a World war began in 1914. After many offenses against the United States by the Imperial government of Germany, the United States Congress declared, April 6, 1917, that a state of war existed between Germany and the United States.

It seemed that a higher hand was directing affairs in Decatur county, Indiana for even when the whistles began to blow and the bells to ring announcing the declaration of war which had been hourly expected for several days, people were on their way to the Y. M. C. A. building where a large Flag was presented by "Pap" Thomas Woman's Relief Corps Auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic. The following program was rendered.

Music, Y. M. C. A. Orchestra.

America, Audience.

Prayer.

Music, Y. M. C. A. Orchestra.

History of our Flag, Mrs. Eliza J. Crisler, president W. R. C.

"Columbia, The Gem of the Ocean," Mrs. Winona C. Deiwert.

Taylor F. Meek, Civil war veteran bringing in Old Glory, and Ed Ware representing the army and Jack Foster the navy, both ex-service men.

Presentation of the Flag, Mrs. Taylor F. Meek, patriotic instructor W. R. C. Acceptance, Dr. C. C. Morrison, president Y. M. C. A. board of directors.

Fifteen hundred school children and hundreds of citizens were present. Old Glory was sent aloft by Masters Philip Diewert and Von Scott, amid tremendous cheers. "The Star Spangled Banner" was sung. Miss Jane McKay leading with the cornet.

Norman C. Schlemmer made an address appealing to the young men of the county to volunteer at once their services in support of the government. He and Ira Miller were organizing a company.

Mayor Mendenhall had already arranged for a patriotic meeting to be held at the K. of P. Opera House at 7:30 on that same evening. At 7:15 the theatre was packed, and the doors closed. An overflow meeting was held at the court house. Hundreds of people were unable to gain admittance at either place.

The Grand Army of the Republic, the Woman's Relief Corps and the Daughters of the American Revolution were seated on the stage.

Pandemonium broke loose when a drum corps preceded by Recruiting Officer, Sergeant Hayes bearing a large American Flag, and followed by Walter Crisler, Claude Coher, E. J. Harbison, Will Kline, John Boyl, Harry Robbins,

Ed Ware, Frank Buckley, and Sam Evans, all ex-service men in the navy, marine corps or the army, all in their service uniforms marched in and across the stage. The sight of these men who had seen actual service in the defense of "Old Glory" sent thrills of patriotism and love of country through the hearts of the people that will not soon be forgotten.

The meeting was called to order by Mayor James E. Mendenhall.

A chorus of school children was in the gallery, under the direction of Miss Ehlers, teacher of music in the city schools, and led the audience in the singing of "America."

Prayer was offered by Rev. James B. Lathrop, a Methodist minister who was past ninety-one years old, and had been in the Mexican war.

Rollin A. Turner read the Mayor's call for the meeting:

The programme was then turned over to Walter W. Bonner, the permanent chairman.

Mrs. Winona Crisler Deiwert sang "The Old Flag Never Touched the Ground." The galleries echoed with thunderous applause until she consented to sing again, her encore being, "Don't Bite The Hand that's Feeding You." She being forced to sing the chorus again and again. (Greensburg Times)

Mr. Bonner then introduced the speaker of the evening, Hon. Archibald Hall, of Indianapolis. Mr. Hall swept his hearers to their feet time after time and the applause was tremendous. Mr. John F. Russell, chairman of a committee on resolutions read the following which was unanimously adopted by the audience:

Resolutions adopted at Patriotic Mass Meeting

"Whereas, the congress of the United States by virtue of the constituted authority vested in it has declared that a state of war exists between the imperial German Government and our beloved country, and

"Whereas, the imperial German Government has brought about this deplorable state of affairs through its deliberate and intentional acts of aggression and hostility toward us, and its defiance of all the principles upon which are founded liberty and justice, in that it has wantonly and maliciously murdered our citizens upon the high seas while engaged in their peaceful pursuits, torpedoed and sunk our ships without warning in the waters of the Atlantic and the Mediteranean, plotted against our national unity by surrounding us with spies and attempting to

incite Nations with whom we are at peace to acts of aggression against us, and
 "Whereas, the time has come when it is the duty of every American citizen who would preserve unsullied the Flag of freedom, cleansed by the blood which flowed from patriotic veins at Bunker Hill, drenched the field of Gettysburg and stained the slope at San Juan, to assert himself in this hour of national stress, and

"Whereas, Decatur county has at all times in the past given freely of her sons and wealth to preserve liberty, and defend the Nation's honor, and her soil tonight is hallowed as the resting place of heroes who served with Washington, Jackson, Scott, Grant and Lawton.

"Therefore, Be it resolved that we, the citizens of Decatur county, assembled on this April 6th, 1917, desiring to give further proof of our loyalty to and affection for our country and its government, do hereby give our unflinching support to our president and congress and pledge anew our blood and treasure. We endorse a vigorous prosecution of hostilities to the end that the war may be brought to a successful conclusion and the dawn of peace witness the vindication of the principles of justice and human liberty, so dear to the hearts of every true American, and

"Be it further resolved, that with reverent hearts we invoke for the success and glory of our arms, the aid of Almighty God, whose watchful care and guiding hand have been manifested in every stage of our national life, guarding and protecting us in time of peril and safely leading us in the hour of darkness and of danger.

"JOHN F. RUSSELL,

"HUGH WICKENS,

"THOMAS E. DAVIDSON,

"LOUIS ZOLLER,

"Committee."

The following resolutions adopted by the G. A. R. were next read by comrade Rev. Alonzo Murphy:

"Hall Pap Thomas Post No. 5, Department of Indiana, G. A. R.

"As members of Pap Thomas Post No. 5, Department of Indiana, G. A. R. we would offer the following resolutions:

"1. We greatly deplore the fact that a state of war again exists within the precincts of our beloved land.

"2. By a bitter experience, all our own, we know better than any others the

horrors of war. It means that the whole of our Nation's resources are to be offered as a willing sacrifice upon the altar of our country. Such offerings consist mainly of men, munitions and treasure; poured out like water as a libation for the sins of our time.

"3. We hereby give our most hearty endorsement to the national administration for the position taken, and the recommendations given, concerning our present war situation."

"4. We favor immediate and universal co-operation upon the part of our whole people. All our citizens, both native and naturalized, should 'fall in upon the colors.'

"5. We profoundly sympathize with that portion of our citizenship, whoever they may be, of whatever nationality, that by either birth or blood, may be related to our enemies in this war. The war being forced upon us, as it was very much against our will or wish, there is, we think, but one way open to these much esteemed and highly respected citizens, viz.— That to the last man they fall in with us as we line up against our enemy and theirs.

"6. The outcome of this conflict is becoming more apparent every day. That the final treaty will eventuate in the complete overthrow of every autocrat in Europe no thoughtful student can doubt, and that their mad dynasties are working out their own swift destruction is equally obvious.

"7. The only possible explanation for this war and its only rational interpretation is to be found in the greater enfranchisement and disenthralment of Europe itself. So when the ranks are full and the issues finally met, the Kings and Kaisers, Emperors and Czars, will hear the crack of their relentlessness and irrevocable doom. The central powers will then be as free as America.

"Behold, how beautiful already is Russia without a Czar! And imagine how happy Germany will be freed from the blight of their life-long military despotism and without a Kaiser.

"Therefore, all liberty loving Americans, Attention! Fall in! Forward March!"

These resolutions were also adopted by the audience.

At this meeting it was announced that a Red Cross Society had been born in Decatur county. A short address on the Red Cross was made by John Craig. He told of the purpose of the society and what it took to be a member. A large number became members at this time.

Norman C. Schlemmer and Ira Miller made a plea for the young men of Decatur county to respond to their country's call.

Before closing the meeting Mr. Bonner thanked the Knights of Pythias for the free use of the opera house, and read the telegram from the lodge to President Wilson pledging its support.

"The Star Spangled Banner" was sung, led by Miss Ehlers and the school children. During the singing a large American Flag was lowered and raised as a drop curtain on the stage.

The benediction was pronounced by Rev. Walter H. Reynolds of the Presbyterian church.

At the court hose, John E. Osborn presided, Mr. Hall delivered his address, Rollin A. Turner read the resolutions, Frank Hamilton, T. E. Davidson and Rev. F. Z. Burkette of the Christian church delivered short addresses. Dr. C. R. Bird spoke on the Red Cross, and Norman Schlemmer again appealed for volunteers. Mrs. Deiwert also sang with great effect.

At the opera house meeting Mr. Bonner spoke of this being the greatest of republics, and when he made the statement that we are at war with the greatest fighting machine in the world, a man in the balcony cried out, "Thank God for That!" Cries of "throw him out," "hang him," "kill him," were heard and the vast audience was on its feet in an instant. He explained that he thought Mr. Bonner said the "United States was the greatest fighting machine in the world." The man was a stranger and most people thought his explanation was just to save his neck. But he kept very quiet the rest of the evening.



MISS LUCY HAZELRIGG
Red Cross Shop
DR. C. F. BIRD
Organizer of Red Cross in Decatur
County
MISS NELL DOLES
County Secretary-Treasurer of Junior
Red Cross

CHARITY ALLEN BAKER
Supt. Surgical Dressing Shop
MRS. LILLIAN DICKERSON
HARTMAN
Red Cross Shop
MISS GERTRUDE WALKER
County Chairman of the Junior Red
Cross

DECATUR COUNTY CHAPTER AMERICA RED CROSS

In March, 1917, Dr. Charles R. Bird issued a call through our local papers to all interested in Red Cross and first aid work to meet him at the Y. M. C. A. About twenty-five responded, but no organization resulted as the meeting was an informal one. In compliance with the rules of the American Red Cross, the application blank for organizing a chapter was filled out and sent to headquarters.

April 2, 1917, a meeting was held at the Y. M. C. A., with Dr. Bird as chairman, which resulted in the appointment of a committee to nominate officers for the organization of a local Red Cross. This committee was composed of Mrs. J. W. Ray, Mrs. Myrtle Bonner and Dr. C. F. Kercheval, who nominated the following officers:

Chairman, S. P. Minear.

Vice Chairman, Miss Katherine Emmert.

Treasurer, Dan S. Perry.

Secretary, Miss Mary Ardery.

These officers were elected and the granting of the chapter (from Washington) was read.

The purpose of the Decatur County Chapter of the Red Cross is to aid the work of the American National Red Cross in time of war by participating vigorously and loyally in furnishing such relief as may be necessary for the army and navy or other forces in the country; in furnishing civilian relief for the dependents of soldiers and sailors. And in time of peace by responding to general appeals for relief made by the central committee, by collecting and distributing money and supplies; by providing systematic relief in case of disaster, and in general, by rendering relief and performing services in conformity with the charter and by-laws of the American National Red Cross, and such policies and regulations as the central committee may from time to time establish.

At the meeting of April 4, the chairman appointed an executive board composed of Dr. C. R. Bird, Rev. W. H. Reynolds, Dr. I. M. Sanders, Miss Bright Emmert, Mrs. S. P. Minear, Louis Zoller, Rollin Turner, Mrs. J. R. Ray, Mrs. Myrtle Bonner. On account of illness Miss Mary Ardery was unable to continue her duties as secretary and Mrs. Myrtle Bonner was appointed to take her place. Miss Vessie Riley was chosen to fill the place made vacant by the transfer of Mrs. Bonner, and John Osborn was appointed in place of Mrs. J. W. Ray, who resigned.

Committees on finance and membership were appointed, and chairmen were appointed for the surrounding towns, each chairman to appoint a committee for his community. Everything possible was done to secure members and money for the work which was to start immediately. Women went out on the streets to secure members, a house to house canvass was made, and George Erdmann, with his whole postoffice force helped. Nearly all the towns in the county were visited and Red Cross meetings held. Mrs. Diewert sang her sweetest and Rev. Reynolds, Rev. Burkette, John Osborn, Dr. Bird, Dan Perry and Rollin Turner gave their time and influence.

With the declaration of war by the United States, it at once became apparent what form the chapter work of the Red Cross would assume, and preparations were begun for the making of hospital garments and surgical dressings. Mr. Morris of the five-and-ten-cent store donated for the use of the Red Cross the two front rooms over the store; telephone, lights, tables, sewing machines, also were donated and the draymen donated their services.

So on April 9, the work began in earnest with Miss Lucy Hazelrigg and Mrs. Lillian Miller in charge of the work room. Eight hundred yards of material had been purchased.

With the exception of the secretary who served three weeks, and the first vice-chairman who served for one year, the officers who entered on their duties in the beginning remained at their posts throughout the period of the war, having been re-elected at the annual meeting, October 23, 1918. These officers and the principal chairman of committees were representative men and women of the community who held the respect and confidence of the people. They regarded their official connection with the Red Cross an obligation for service which commanded their constant attention and much of their time. The personnel is as follows:

- S. P. Minear—Chapter chairman, April 2, 1917, to March 18, 1919.
- Miss Kate Emmert—Chapter vice-chairman, April 2, 1917, to March 18, 1918.
- Miss Mary Ardery—Chapter secretary, April 2, 1917, to April 23, 1917.
- Mrs. Myrtle Bonner—Chapter secretary, April 23, 1917, to March 18, 1919;
- and Home Service secretary, December 17, 1917, to April 12, 1919.
- Mrs. Alva Reed—Chapter vice chairman, April 16, 1918.
- Dan S. Perry—Chapter treasurer, April 2, 1917, to March 18, 1919.
- Rev. W. H. Reynolds—Home Service chairman, December 17, 1917.

Mrs. S. P. Minear—Women's Work chairman, April 9, 1917, to March 18, 1919.

Miss Bright Emmert—Surgical Dressings chairman, April 9, 1917, to May 1, 1918.

Mrs. Charity A. Baker—Surgical Dressings chairman, May 1, 1918, to November 15, 1918.

Mrs. Lillian Miller—Red Cross shop superintendent, April 9, 1917, to July 2, 1917.

Miss Lucy Hazelrigg—Red Cross shop assistant superintendent, April 9, 1917, to July 2, 1917.

Miss Ella Wilson—Red Cross shop superintendent, July 2, 1917, to February 27, 1919.

Miss Lizzie Wilson—Red Cross assistant superintendent, July 2, 1917, to February 27, 1919.

Miss Mary Rankin—Knitting chairman, June 1, 1918, to February 27, 1919.

Frank Donnell—Chairman War Fund Drives, June 18-25, 1917, and May 20, 1918.

John Osborn—Chairman membership drives, December 17-24, 1917, and December 17-24, 1918.

Miss Gertrude Walker—Junior Red Cross chairman, February 28, 1918.

The auditing committee, consisting of Louis Zoller and Harrington Boyd, appointed at the time of the chapter organization, audited the books of the treasurer from time to time according to the requirements of the National Red Cross.

Other committees were appointed by the chairman on receipt of instructions from headquarters and a survey of these committees and their work shows the growing activities of the chapter as it strove to meet the needs and emergencies of the time.

The committee of Women's Work was the first to become active. The personnel here given was not appointed at any one time, as the committee grew as new demands were made upon the chapter: Mrs. S. P. Minear, chairman; Mrs. Myrtle Benner, Miss Bright Emmert, Mrs. T. E. Stevenson, Mrs. Charity Baker, Miss Mary Rankin, Miss Vessie Riley, Mrs. Wm. A. McCoy, Mrs. F. H. Erdmann.

The work of this committee consisted in the management of the cutting and making of hospital and surgical garments, surgical dressings and knitting. The

Red Cross rooms, first occupied and known as the Red Cross Shop had to be given up after a few months and from that time the surgical dressings and the garment work were carried on in different buildings. The surgical dressings were moved twice, first to the Hamilton Block, northeast corner square, which was donated, then they found their final home in two large airy rooms in the new high school building. Another room for the garments was secured in the court house, and this remained the cutting center and distributing point for the entire county throughout the remainder of the war work.

The making of the surgical dressings was done almost entirely by the women living in Greensburg, but the sewing and knitting were done by women throughout the county. Every township had its sewing unit and each week many dozens of garments found their way back to the court house, where they had been previously cut, for inspection by the superintendent before shipment. No more arduous work was done than that of the cutting which for the first eighteen months was done without machinery, by hand scissors. Later the garments were sent already cut from division headquarters. Some of the cutters were so faithful the last day found these same women at work who reported for duty when the first cutting was done.

Until the last few months, shipment of garments was made weekly, and surgical dressings monthly. After the work was well started and the township units organized, for many weeks not less than one hundred and fifty garments were shipped each Tuesday. The largest shipment in one week was four hundred and one articles. When the inspection sheets of these shipments were sent to the chapter from the warehouse, where they were received it was not an uncommon thing to have noted on the margin, "Fine workmanship," "Beautifully baled box" and other comments which have become the pride of the chapter records. It was due to the vigilance in inspection of the chairman of knitting, Miss Rankin, that one inspection sheet of knitting brought back this message from Mrs. Hugh McGibeny, state inspector, "It is a noteworthy achievement and very helpful to us when you send us a shipment of perfect socks. Thank you."

At various times fifty-one organizations helped with the work. The Eastern Star was longest in the field, and their steady output of garments each week was of inestimable value to the chapter.

The work of Miss Ella Wilson, superintendent of the Red Cross Shop, was of such character as not to attract the notice of the public very largely, but the faithfulness and efficiency with which it was done was most commendable. To

her and her sister, Miss Lizzie Wilson, are due the chapter's appreciation and gratitude.

On November 15, 1918, the surgical dressing work was stopped according to an order from B. P. Bunland, of Division Headquarters. Appropriate closing exercises were conducted by Mrs. Charity Baker, the chairman, and her workers were urged to enlist in the garment making.

On February 27, 1919, the Red Cross Shop in the court house shipped its last box, and closed its doors. For many years to come memories of the war, and especially of the Red Cross activities will linger in the corridors and grounds of the old court house whose bell tolled with solemn measure the day war was declared, and rang with wild clamor when the victory of the allies announced the peace of the world.

Dr. Paul Tindall was appointed July 18, 1917, as instructor in first aid classes. He conducted two classes of thirty-six members, thirty of whom finished the course and received certificates. Dr. Tindall retired to enter the service May 1, 1918.

On September 4, 1918, an educational committee of the Decatur county chapter was appointed by the chairman, S. P. Minear. Those appointed were: Dr. D. W. Weaver, chairman, Mrs. Myrtle Bonner, secretary; Mrs. D. W. Weaver, Mrs. Charity Baker, and Dr. C. C. Morrison.

This committee was appointed by request of the national organization for the purpose of promoting all first aid classes, including first aid to the injured, elementary hygiene, home care of the sick, and surgical dressings. Dr. Weaver became the instructor of the first aid and conducted classes at Star Church, Clarksburg, Spring Hill, Westport, and two in Greensburg, with a total enrollment of one hundred and two members. Two of these classes finished before the influenza epidemic, but the other classes were discontinued during the epidemic. An effort has been made to reorganize these unfinished classes, but without avail.

Mrs. D. W. Weaver, a graduate nurse residing in Greensburg took out the necessary papers to enroll as a Red Cross nurse in order to act as supervisor for the home care of the sick classes in Decatur county. An evening class of twenty-one and an afternoon class of twenty-one were enrolled October, 1918, for the study of "Home Care of the Sick." After two meetings, owing to the prominence of influenza, these classes were necessarily suspended. The evening class resumed work February 7, 1919, with twelve members.

CIVILIAN RELIEF

The Department of Civilian Relief (Home Service) was organized December 17, 1917.

The membership of the committee appointed by the chairman of the chapter, S. P. Minear, was as follows:

Rev. Walter H. Reynolds, chairman; Mrs. Myrtle Bonner, executive secretary; Mrs. Charles R. Bird, S. A. Bonner, Judge J. W. Craig, D. E. Douglas, M. D., Mrs. Taylor Meek, Miss Edith Patton, I. M. Sanders, M. D., Judge Hugh Wickens.

The committee had occasional meetings for consultation and planning and review of work. It had the help of a visit from Mr. Watts, a representative of the Lake Division Headquarters, A. R. C. Its executive secretary attended a three day conference of workers held in the University of Cincinnati.

It had printed a placard announcing its aim and the names of its members with an invitation to consult them in case of desire to get information concerning sons or other relatives in the army. This placard was placed in every church, postoffice and bank in the county.

It had published a circular giving an announcement of its general program of work and a condensed statement of information for soldiers concerning government allowance and insurance. These circulars were distributed as widely as possible among the families of the county and it was the endeavor of the committee to have a copy placed in the hand of every soldier as he has left home for camp.

A committee at large as an auxiliary to the central committee was organized with an official representative in each township in Decatur county:

Mrs. Chas. Short, Washington; Mrs. Chas. Clemons and Mrs. Walter Hite, Clinton; Mrs. M. D. Snyder and Mrs. H. S. McKee, Saltcreek; Mrs. C. B. Emmert, Fugit; Sister Leonissa, Marion; Mrs. Urso McCorkle and Mrs. J. L. Houston, Sandcreek; Mrs. G. J. Donnell, Jackson; Miss Hannah Baker, Mrs. Edna Seal, Miss Fannie Johnson and Mrs. Mary A. Brown, Clay; Mrs. Clyde Yater and Mrs. Walter Hungerford, Adams.

A report of the work done was sent on the first day of each month to the Lake Division Headquarters. The character of the work done was such that it does not allow of an itemized report, but a summary may be given as follows:

five hundred and eighty-eight families were visited or called at the office for information and help.

A very great number of letters were written. Emergency help was extended in the way of loans to those whose allowances were delayed. Through correspondence carried directly to the proper parties at Headquarters many perplexing matters were cleared up for anxious relations of soldiers or sailors. The home folks of the soldiers who died in battle or in camp were visited wherever it was possible and with expressions of genuinely felt sympathy the services of the A. R. C. offered in the execution of the sad, but necessary business of settling up (without expense to the beneficiaries) the insurance and other matters requiring immediate attention.

The Home Service Department of Civilian Relief is the government's agent for keeping in touch with the families of soldiers and sailors who had gone from our country to the army, or navy.

The American Red Cross was with the boys overseas and with the families at home.

THE JUNIOR RED CROSS CHAPTER OF DECATUR COUNTY

On January 30, 1918, S. P. Minear, chairman of the local chapter of the American Red Cross received notice from Washington that a new class of membership had been authorized by the American Red Cross, to be known as the Junior Red Cross membership. The purpose being to stimulate the patriotic activities of all school children in the United States.

This organization, the Junior Red Cross of Decatur County, was effected February 28, 1918 at a meeting held in the office of the county superintendent with S. P. Minear presiding. The following officers were elected:

Miss Gertrude Walker, chairman.

Miss Nelle Doles, secretary and treasurer.

This committee to constitute both the executive and chapter school committee, and was instructed to organize and plan the work for the entire county.

A committee was also appointed to aid in securing membership throughout the county. This committee was as follows:

Mrs. Edith Latham, Ethel Skillman, Adams township; Mrs. H. H. Wilson, Edna B. Seal, Clay township; Mrs. Mazingo, Margaretta Hester, Clinton township; Mrs. R. Donnell, Isabella Hamilton, Lucile Young and Lorretta Meyer,

Fugit township; Mrs. Steuben Pleak, Lennie Dixon, Jackson township; Sister Leonissa, Zolla Martin, Marion township; Dale Denniston, Ruth Johnson, Sandcreek township; Mrs. M. D. Snyder, Marguerite Metz, Saltcreek township, Gertrude Walker, Lillie O'Day, Washington township; Mrs. Margaret Rankin, Carrie Stewart and Nellie Doles, Greensburg city schools.

After consent of the school authorities, both county and city, the chapter school committee, through the co-operation of the officials, principals, and teachers of the various schools, and the above named membership committee, organized thirty-seven auxiliaries, enrolled three thousand children, purchased material for thirty infants' layettes, which have been made in the schools, and used in war relief work.

Auxiliaries were organized as follows:

Adams township—Adams, St. Omer, St. Paul.

Clay township—Burney, Milford, Ewington, Tanner.

Clinton township—Sandusky.

Fugit township—Clarksburg, St. Maurice, Kingston, Memorial.

Jackson township—Alert, Forest Hill, Sardinia, Waynesburg, Big Horn.

Marion township—Millhousen, Slabtown, Lehman, Hager, Hazelrigg.

Saltcreek township—New Point, New Pennington, Walker, McChanicburg.

Sandcreek township—Letts, Westport, Fredonia.

Washington township—Goddard, Hamilton, Robbins, Washington, Clemons, Middle Branch.

Greensburg city schools—High school, west building, east building.

On October 5, 1918, it was voted to add to the chapter school committee, the county superintendent, J. R. Crawley, and one teacher from each township in the county as follows:

Adams township, Mrs. Edith Latham; Clay township, Mrs. H. H. Wilson; Clinton township, Mrs. O. L. Newman; Fugit township, Miss Marjorie Beall; Jackson township, Mrs. Lennie D. Hern; Marion township, Sister Leonissa; Saltcreek township, Mrs. M. D. Snyder; Sandcreek township, Miss Lois Gilchrist; Washington township, Miss Gertrude Walker.

The following is the financial report from date of organization, February 28, 1918, to April 7, 1919:

Total amount collected	\$875.74
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Total amount expended	260.29
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Balance in treasury	\$615.45
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Aside from assisting the local Red Cross with some sewing, this organization was unable to do much active work the last few months of 1918 owing to the prevailing epidemic of influenza.

* * * * *

During the week of March 19-26, 1918, the local chapter of the D. A. R. was appointed to conduct a campaign for clothing for the French and Belgian refugees. They succeeded in collecting wearing apparel, blankets and comforts, the weight of which amounted 1,205 pounds and included 1,474 articles.

The American Red Cross issued a request that all chapters during the week of September 23-30, 1918, conduct a campaign for the collection of clothing for the Belgium Relief Committee. The Decatur county chairman again appointed the local chapter of the D. A. R. to manage this campaign. So once more the D. A. R. performed a valuable service for the Decatur county chapter. Mrs. C. H. Johnston, chairman of this committee and her competent assistants weighed and packed and sorted 4,218 garments weighing 3,352 pounds.

The splendid success in this campaign would not have been possible except for the hearty co-operation of the Red Cross units throughout the county. The chairman of these units did much telephoning and their members loyally responded.

Another drive was called by the American Red Cross for used clothing for the liberated countries of Europe, for March 24-31, 1919. The chairman appointed the Loyal Daughters' class of the Christian church to undertake this campaign. They carried it through to a successful conclusion and shipped forty-four sacks of clothing, weighing 965 pounds.

On September 23, 1918, Chairman S. P. Minear received word that the Red Cross had been appointed the principal agent of the Government to arrange the collection of important materials such as fruit stones and pits and nut shells to be used in the manufacture of carbon for gas masks. The Government asked the assistance of every Red Cross chapter. Prof. Crawley and P. D. Brown were appointed to superintend this work for the Decatur county chapter. Three thousand one hundred and eighty-four pounds of this material were shipped from this county.

On September 30, 1918, the "nursing survey" committee of the Decatur county chapter was appointed: Mrs. Alva Reed, chairman; Mrs. W. C. Pulse, secretary; Dr. Bentle, Ed Batterton and Mrs. D. W. Weaver. This committee

reported they had made a very careful and complete survey of the nursing resources of Decatur county.

On October 10, 1918, the "Spanish Influenza" committee was appointed: F. M. Henry, chairman; Dr. Sanders, Mrs. Alva Reed, Rev. W. H. Reynolds, and Mrs. D. W. Weaver.

On October 12, 1918, S. P. Minear appointed the parcel committee to take charge of the Red Cross Christmas parcel service for the Decatur county men overseas: Mrs. James S. Donnell, chairman; Miss Lucy Hazelrigg, Mrs. W. V. Erdmann, Mrs. W. C. Ehrhardt, Mrs. I. C. Mitchell, George Erdmann, Carlos Harrison, S. P. Minear. A total of 220 boxes were sent to our soldiers overseas.

* * * * *

On June 7, 1917, was held a meeting of the officers of the executive board and of the chairmen of the committees on finance and membership. This meeting was in response to the second telegram from Washington concerning the war fund campaign to be carried on from June 18 to June 25. A telegram was sent to Washington promising assistance.

At this meeting the general plan of campaign was decided upon and the following men were elected: Publicity man, Charles H. Ewing; captains, Frank L. Donnell, G. G. Welsh, John Osborn, Charles Zoller and E. C. Jerman.

In response to their efforts sixteen thousand two hundred and thirty dollars (\$16,230.00) was subscribed. Out of this twenty-five per cent. was allowed by the Government for local work.

One of the most remarkable things that ever happened in Decatur county was the great one day Red Cross drive, May 20, 1918.

Seven thousand two hundred dollars, the apportionment for Washington township, was raised in four hours and several other townships did equally well. Before evening every township had reached its quota and most of them had gone far beyond. The county raised \$20,000.00, its quota being \$16,000.00.

Donations of various kinds which were sold at auction contributed a total of \$1,078.00 to this war fund. A cow and calf donated by Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Jackson brought \$1,005.00, a pen of chickens by Joe Strausburger, \$37.00, forty rods of wire fence by W. W. Townsend, \$26.00.

Twenty public spirited men entertained the 150 workers of Washington township at a noon luncheon.

This same spirit was manifest in Bird Sefton, John Osborn, and Harry,

Lathrop, citizens of Greensburg who were temporarily absent, but telegraphed their donations.

The greatest praise is due Chairman Frank Donnell and Treasurer Glant Welsh and their efficient assistants for the management and success of the War Fund Drive.

* * * * *

During the period of the war activities of the women of the Decatur county chapter from April 9, 1917, to February 27, 1919, the following shipments were sent to the Indianapolis and Cleveland ware houses: 4,318 pajamas, 5,706 bed shirts, 71 convalescent robes, 809 pairs of bed socks, 400 operating gowns, 50 layettes, 380 men's under drawers, 67 napkins, 612 comfort kits, 1,000 water-proof cases, 150 comfort pillows, 224 fracture pillows, 27 rugs, 1 afghan, 383 men's under shirts, 403 girls' nightgowns, 106 girls' dresses, 11 bath towels, 307 hand towels, 610 wash cloths, 619 knitted wipes, 800 handkerchiefs, 67,280 surgical dressings, 483 sweaters, 1,086 pairs knitted socks, 40 helmets, 10 mufflers, 36 wristlets.

* * * * *

November 25, 1917, at a meeting held at the Greensburg Bank to make plans for the Christmas membership drive, John Osborn was chosen captain. Four thousand nine hundred and seventy-four new members and renewals were secured.

For the second membership drive, December, 1918, known as the Christmas Roll Call, John Osborn was again appointed campaign manager. This drive resulted in 4,615 members.

* * * * *

On the evening of December 4, 1918, the county health officer, Dr. I. M. Sanders, called up the chairman of the chapter and said the influenza situation in the county was such it was necessary to open a Red Cross emergency hospital. The epidemic was so serious the menace to the public health demanded such a course.

A meeting of the executive board was called the next morning, attended by both city and county health officers. The board was convinced by these physicians that the hospital was an immediate necessity. The trustees of the Elks' lodge

were called before the board and requested to loan the Red Cross the use of their club rooms for the emergency hospital.

The committees on purchasing and arrangement were appointed at 11:30 a. m. At 1:00 p. m. the committee on arrangement were at the Elks' club rooms with two cleaning women. As rapidly as the rooms were dismantled of the Elks' furnishings, the rooms had a thorough cleaning of walls, woodwork, windows and floors. The committee on purchasing laid the linoleum and sent beds and bedding. The report of the needs was soon known and donations began to arrive.

The front room was converted into the women's and children's ward; the middle room, the men's ward; the dining-room, a pneumonia ward, and two small rooms up stairs were a private room and nurses' room. The barber shop was converted into the physicians' office.

At 4:00 p. m., December 6th, the Emergency Hospital, with fourteen beds and two cots complete, which included pillows, sheets, blankets, etc., with gowns, pajamas, towels, clean cloths, paper bags, and napkins—with the kitchen in running order and staple food on the shelves—was turned over to Dr. McKane, sent from Indianapolis by the National Red Cross to receive the patients.

After some days of readjusting, Miss Lillian Van Osdal, a Red Cross nurse, formerly of Greensburg, was placed in charge.

The hospital cared for twenty-eight patients, four of whom were brought in a dying condition and passed away.

The Red Cross settled all bills, which amounted to \$1,600.36.

The last patient was taken home December 30.

The Emergency Hospital, after being fumigated, was dismantled and cleaned. The Elks' committee and directors were invited on a tour of inspection, after which the rooms were turned over to the Elks on January 9, 1919.

On March 18, 1919, at the close of a meeting of the executive committee, the chairman, S. P. Minear; secretary, Mrs. Myrtle Bonner; treasurer, Dan S. Perry, and chairman of Woman's Work, Mrs. S. P. Minear, tendered their resignations as such officers to take effect at once. The reason for the resignations being tendered at this time, is that the war work of the Decatur county chapter of the American Red Cross is closed and now the Red Cross takes up the question of its place in time of peace, the present officers felt that it would only be a matter of justice to the new officers to have them take up their duties at once so that they might begin at the start of the peace program.

Immediately upon the acceptance of resignations of these officers by the executive committee, the following officers were elected to fill the unexpired term until the annual meeting in October:

Chairman of committee, D. A. Batterton; vice chairman, Mrs. A. M. Reed; secretary of chapter and Home Service, Miss Mary Rankin; treasurer, Robert Woodfill.

The Decatur county chapter of the Red Cross has had the loyal support of nearly every man, woman and child in Decatur county, all of whom cannot be mentioned, but we feel justified in referring to Dr. C. R. Bird. He it was who called the people together even before our government has formally declared war, and urged the organization of a Red Cross in Decatur county. He lent all the aid of his knowledge and enthusiasm to the local society until his fervor carried him "over the top," May 11, 1917, when he left home and until the end of the war did good service among British soldiers in a hospital in England.

S. P. MINEAR,
D. A. BATTERTON,
MYRTLE BONNER,
KATE MINEAR,
MARY RANKIN.

Prepared and submitted by Mrs. Kate Minear, (Mrs. S. P.) and Myrtle Bonner, (Mrs. Sam.)

RED CROSS MEMBERSHIP CAMPAIGNS

On the evening of the day the United States declared war on Germany, April 6, 1917, a mass meeting of the citizens of Decatur county was held in the K. of P. Opera House at Greensburg. Not more than one-half the crowd was able to gain admission to the opera house and an overflow meeting was held at the court house. Walter W. Bonner was chairman of the opera house meeting and John E. Osborn was chairman of the court house meeting. Walter W. Bonner and A. M. Hall, of Indianapolis, addressed the meeting at the K. of P. Opera House. John E. Osborn, Thomas E. Davidson, A. M. Hall, Rollin Turner, Frank Hamilton and Rev. F. Z. Burkette addressed the meeting at the court house. Mrs. George Deiwert, assisted by Walter Crisler, sang several patriotic songs at both meetings.

At the court house meeting, Ed Fee and Nathan Logan, of Clarksburg, led the audience in singing "America."

The Decatur county chapter of the Red Cross had been organized only a few days before this meeting and the first general solicitation for membership in the local chapter was conducted by Mrs. S. P. Minear, Mrs. S. A. Bonner, Miss Kate Emmert and Miss Bright Emmert at the opera house meeting. Approximately fifty members were secured at this meeting.

At the adjournment of the opera house meeting, the ladies soliciting new members proceeded to the court house meeting which was still in progress, and there, assisted by John E. Osborn, chairman of that meeting, the solicitors procured more than one hundred members.

These meetings, coming on the evening of the day of the declaration of the greatest military conflict in which our country was ever engaged will long be remembered by all present.

On Sunday afternoon, April 15, 1917, the first meeting in the county arranged especially for Red Cross membership, was held at the Christian church at Westport. Rev. George W. Swartz, pastor of the Westport Methodist Church, presided at the meeting. Miss Kate Emmert, vice-president of the local chapter; Rev. F. Z. Burkette, John E. Osborn, James Caskey and Mrs. George Deiwert, all of Greensburg, attended this meeting. Addresses were delivered by Rev. George W. Swartz, Dr. O. F. Welch, Rev. F. Z. Burkette and John E. Osborn. Mrs. George Deiwert, accompanied by James Caskey, sang a number of patriotic selections. There was also music by the local choir. At the close of the meeting a large number of members were secured.

The next meeting was held Thursday evening, April 19, at Sardinia. Thereafter, during the spring and early summer of 1917, Red Cross membership meetings were held at Alert, St. Paul, Letts, Millhousen, New Point, Clarksburg, Spring Hill and Sandusky. The last of the series of public meetings for membership was held at the Star church in Adams township.

At most of the meetings the organization was represented by Miss Kate Emmert, as vice-president, and with a few exceptions, Rev. F. Z. Burkette and John E. Osborn addressed the meetings on behalf of the organization. Mrs. George Deiwert sang a number of patriotic selections and James Caskey furnished the instrumental music at practically all the meetings. The most popular patriotic songs sung by Mrs. Deiwert during the series of meetings were the following: "The Old Flag Never Touched the Ground, Boys"; "Don't Bite the

Hand That's Feeding You"; "America, Here's My Boy"; and "When They Follow the Stars and Stripes." Mrs. Deiwert sang these splendid patriotic songs with good effect and Mrs. Deiwert's part on the program was always appreciated to the fullest extent by the different audiences as reflected in the hearty applause.

At the Star church meeting, Miss Ethel Shelhorn sang with splendid effect, "We'll Never Let the Old Flag Fall." S. P. Minear, president of the local chapter; Mrs. S. P. Minear, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Bonner, Miss Lucy Hazelrigg, Miss Bright Emmert and Mrs. Lillian Dickerson Hartman, representing the organization, attended a number of the meetings. Dan S. Perry, treasurer of the local chapter, and Rollin Turner addressed the meeting at Millhousen. Mr. Perry also addressed a second meeting at Westport and at New Point. Rollin Turner also spoke at the meetings at St. Paul and Sandusky.

All of the meetings were well attended and were characterized by intense enthusiasm. The spirit of patriotism was pronounced.

The meeting at Alert on Sunday afternoon, May 13, was the largest in point of attendance. The meeting had been arranged at the church but as the crowd began to gather it was apparent that the church would hold only a part of the audience. The meeting was held at the store at the intersection of the highways near the center of the village. The crowd which assembled blocked the highways at the intersection of the roads.

In giving an account of this meeting, we quote from The Greensburg News of the issue of May 14, as follows:

"The patriotic and Red Cross meeting held at Alert Sunday afternoon was the largest gathering of its kind every held in that community and would give credit to a much larger vicinity. Approximately 1,000 to 1,200 persons stood during the entire service and were so enthusiastic that they did not notice the cold and disagreeable weather. The program was opened by the singing of "America" and prayer by Rev. Bell, of Sardinia. The Flag was hoisted to the top of a very tall flag pole and appropriate services followed. While "Old Glory" was being hauled up and cast to the breeze, six old soldiers, the Dark Corner Band, and a quartet of Alert singers furnished appropriate music. Following this exercise, Mrs. Winona Deiwert, of this city, sang two patriotic songs in her usual rousing manner.

Rev. F. Z. Burkette was then introduced and gave a brief address along patriotic lines. John E. Osborn made the principal address of the afternoon and, as is his custom, gave a masterful address which stirred every one who heard it. The immense audience stood in the cold and scarcely a man moved, so great was the interest in the program.

At the close of the program, Rev. Burkette and Mr. Osborn took up the Red Cross subject, rather reluctantly, due to the fact that a previous meeting had been held in Alert in the interest of the society, but in a very short time 110 new members were enrolled. As thirty-eight joined at the previous meeting, the membership in this branch society is now almost to the 150 mark, which is considered a record. Great credit is due the men who arranged the meeting for the way in which they work it up and aroused enthusiasm. A good many from this city were in attendance."

At the close of the series of meetings, a total of approximately 1,500 members had been secured.

In May, 1917, Miss Kate Emmert, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Osborn, Miss Lucy Hazelrigg and Mrs. Lillian Dickerson Hartman, representing the local chapter, attended a district meeting of the Red Cross organization at North Vernon. Arthur F. Bentley, of Indianapolis, State organizer, presided at this meeting. Each county in the Fourth Congressional District was well represented and plans were discussed and adopted for carrying on membership campaigns for each county in the district. A comparison of views and plans by the different organizers at this meeting was very beneficial to all present.

On Sunday evening, June 17, 1917, at the invitation of the Jennings county chapter, Rev. and Mrs. F. Z. Burkette, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Osborn, Mrs. George Deiwert and James Caskey conducted a meeting at North Vernon in the opera house, the first public Red Cross organization meeting held in Jennings county. A large crowd was present and a large number of members were secured. H. C. Meloy, of North Vernon, presided at the meeting. Those in charge of the meeting, both from Greensburg and North Vernon, were highly pleased with the results obtained and the start which this meeting gave the Jennings county chapter in its work of organization.

The series of meetings closed the campaign for membership in Decatur county until the general membership campaign of the week commencing December 18, 1917. This was known as the Christmas Campaign for membership and was a general campaign in every State. In this campaign, the Decatur county chapter was represented by John E. Osborn as chairman of the campaign committee.

The following were the township chairman:

Washington, Henry Bonner; Fugit, A. T. Brock; Clinton, Horace McDonald; Adams, A. F. Eubank; Clay, Ed Pumphrey; Jackson, Steuben Pleak; Sandcreek, Rev. George W. Swartz; Marion, James Cline; Saltcreek, Fred Baas.

Homer Meek was the campaign secretary and treasurer and had charge of the headquarter's office. Mr. Meek was assisted by Mrs. Harry Black.

Booths were placed in a number of the stores in Greensburg and at each booth memberships were solicited. Being the week immediately preceding the holidays the stores were enjoying the usual holiday trade and this method of soliciting was, consequently quite effective. The different booths were in charge of Mrs. John E. Osborn.

One of the worst and most extensive snow storms in the history of the country occurred just as this campaign opened and during the greater part of the week snow drifts on many of the roads were so deep as to make the roads impassable. This made the work of the campaign, especially in the country, very difficult.

The organization then adopted the telephone as a means of soliciting members and the result showed that this method was very effective. Miss Kate Emmert had charge of the telephone organization, with a telephone chairman in each township and the township chairmen sub-divided the townships into telephone districts and before the week had passed most people in the county had been solicited by 'phone to join the organization.

The newspapers gave freely and cheerfully unlimited space in their columns for advertising and assisted the work of organization in every way possible. Consequently, although weather conditions were very unfavorable for the work, yet the total results were very satisfactory. At the close of the campaign the records showed a total membership of 4,974.

The next general campaign for membership was the week of December 18-25, 1918, which, as before, was general throughout the country and known as the "Christmas Roll Call." This membership campaign was in charge of John E. Osborn as chairman of the campaign committee.

The following is a list of the township chairmen:

Washington, Charles Ryan; Fugit, Erle Hamilton; Clinton, Horace McDonald; Adams, A. F. Eubank; Clay, Will Mobley; Jackson, Steuben Pleak; Sand Creek, K. L. Adams; Marion, Ed McConnell; Salt Creek, George F. Redelman.

Prof. Will Zetterburg and Mrs. John E. Osborn had charge of the headquarter's office and jointly filled the positions of secretary and treasurer. Mrs. Osborn also had charge of the membership booths in the stores at Greensburg.

The booths, the same as in the campaign of 1917, were successful in securing a large number of new members as well as a liberal renewal of old members.

The work of soliciting by 'phone, adopted in the campaign of 1917, as the result of the snow storm at that time proved so successful that this method of soliciting members was again adopted and with the same result as the year previous. Mrs. R. J. Russell was chairman of the telephone organization and was assisted in this work by township chairmen appointed by Mrs. Russell.

The newspapers ably assisted in this campaign the same as the year previous and they are entitled to no small degree of credit for the final result obtained. At the close of the campaign the records showed a total membership of 4,615.

While a number of new members were secured, yet quite a number of the former members declined to join the organization on the ground, as they said, that the war was over. Consequently, in the total results, the new members were offset by the failure of certain of the former members to join the organization again.

During both campaigns Dan S. Perry was treasurer of the organization and throughout the years 1917 and 1918, Mr. Perry's duties as treasurer in keeping a record of all the memberships and the payment of membership dues was a very extensive task.

Too much credit cannot be given the numerous individual workers in each membership campaign. The organization regrets its inability to give a full list in this history of each solicitor and of every one who contributed to the success of the membership campaigns but it would be difficult to procure a complete and accurate list of all the workers. Consequently, the organization has deemed it advisable, in this history, simply to name the heads of the county and township organizations.

Like all of its other war work, Decatur county stands among the leading counties of the State in its Red Cross work and organization and the local chapter takes this opportunity, in the name of our soldiers and Red Cross nurses, of thanking every one who in any way contributed to this splendid record.

Respectfully,

JOHN E. OSBORN.

CUTTING OF GARMENTS FOR RED CROSS

The first cutting was done in May, 1917. For several weeks it was done in the Red Cross shop over the Morris store. After the surgical dressings were

started in these rooms, the cutting was transferred to the basement of the high school building during the summer months. When school opened, a room was secured in the court house which remained the headquarters of the garment work, where all materials were cut and from which all garments were distributed.

In the summer of 1917, a group of cutters living in the country neighborhood of Mrs. William A. McCoy, was organized with Mrs. McCoy as chairman. These ladies did all the cutting of the hospital shirts from that time on in the home of Mrs. McCoy, and later at the shop in the court house.

No Red Cross work was more arduous, or taxed the physical strength of the women as did the cutting. Some were so faithful that the last days of cutting found a few still at work after seventeen months, who had reported for work the first day any cutting was done. The last cutting at the shop was done October 3, 1918. After that time all garments were sent already cut from headquarters in Cleveland.

The cutters working under the guidance of Mrs. S. A. Bonner and Mrs. S. P. Minear, were: Mrs. D. S. Perry, Mrs. Stanton Guthrie, Miss Vessie Riley, Mrs. Locke Bracken, Mrs. C. J. Ely, Mrs. D. A. Myers, Mrs. E. T. Riley, Mrs. Charles Dowden, Mrs. Herbert Taylor, Miss Lizzie Thompson, Mrs. D. E. Douglas, Mrs. George Davis, Mrs. Frank Rohe, Mrs. Fred Erdmann, Mrs. William Erdmann, Mrs. James Caskey, Mrs. Amos Loper, Mrs. Will Haas, Mrs. Robert McCardle, Mrs. P. D. Brown, Mrs. W. E. Thomas, Miss Mary Rankin, Miss Dora Dickerson, Mrs. Charles Stegmaier, Miss Kate Stewart, Mrs. Daisy Magee, Mrs. Russell Perry, Mrs. Frank Hamilton, Mrs. E. H. Zach, Mrs. Hubert Thomas, Mrs. U. S. Holecraft, Mrs. H. R. Anderson, Mrs. Alex Stevenson, and Mrs. Mort Richie.

The cutters with Mrs. McCoy as chairman were: Mrs. George Hamilton, Mrs. Charles Throp, Mrs. Alva Reed, Mrs. W. K. Stewart, Mrs. Robert Naegel, Mrs. Chris Bowman, Mrs. Tom Draper, Miss Amelia Jackson, Mrs. Mart Meeck, Mrs. Scott Murphy, Mrs. Cassius Hamilton, Miss Lillian Hamilton, Mrs. Chal Robison, Mrs. Clifford Elder, Mrs. Tom Hamilton, Mrs. Hiram Barniclow, Miss Clara Ardery, Mrs. Lizzie Logan, Mrs. Henry Reinkie, Mrs. P. L. Doles.

All the garments were packed in boxes for shipment by Harry Black and Isaac Martin.

KATE S. MINEAR,
Chairman of Women's Work.

WORK OF MRS. S. P. MINEAR

Among the throng of Red Cross workers, no one merits honorable mention more than Mrs. S. P. Minear. As chairman of women's work, she was constantly active in her oversight of every branch of the work.

After her difficult task of buying the material, down through the cutting, making, marking and shipping of thousands of garments, Mrs. Minear daily, hourly kept all of the work running in harmony. Her kind consideration for each worker made the work easier for others, although her burdens were increased.

Added to her busy oversight of others, she made many garments and knitted socks whenever a spare moment came.

If ever she failed in doing all she could, no one found it out.

Contributed by Miss Lizzie Wilson, assistant superintendent Red Cross sewing shop.

SURGICAL DRESSINGS

Soon after the declaration of war, Miss Bright Emmert and Mrs. Elizabeth Stevenson went to Indianapolis and took a course in the art of making surgical dressings. Upon their return the surgical dressing shop was opened over the five and ten cent store on the west side of the square, the Red Cross sewing being sent out and the cutting room moved back, but the work grew until larger quarters had to be found. The surgical dressing room was moved to the Hamilton block, north-east corner of square and the garments to the court house.

Miss Emmert and Mrs. Stevenson had charge of the surgical dressing work for one year, when Mrs. Charity Alley Baker became superintendent. The interest in this work grew until larger quarters had to be secured, none of this work was given out, but all was done under the most sanitary conditions in the shop.

The work of Miss Emmert and Mrs. Stevenson was their contribution toward helping to win the war. From June, 1917, the date of the opening of the surgical dressing shop, until October 4, 1918, 68,091 surgical dressings were made by the Decatur county chapter.

Upon arriving at the shop, a white veil of cheese cloth twenty-seven inches square was pinned over the hair and a big white sleeved apron slipped on over the dress. The hands and finger nails were thoroughly cleansed with soap and water. After registering, places were assigned at the tables. These were covered with black oil cloth. All folding and creasing was done with silver knives, while the flat iron was used as a weight. These were sterilized each day.

The following report furnished by Mrs. Charity Alley Baker will give an idea of the dressings made:

Code No.	Article	Description	How Used
1	Gauze Compress 4 in. x 4 in.	.....	Used in wards and operating rooms to cover open wounds
68	Gauze Compress 8 in. x 4 in.	.....	Used in wards and operating rooms to cover open wounds
4	Gauze Compress 9 in. x 9 in.	.....	Used in wards and operating rooms to cover open wounds
11	Gauze Sponge	.....	Used as sponge during operations and in ward dressing; also for cleaning around wounds, applying iodine, etc.
10	Gauze Squares 9 in. x 9 in.	.....	Used as loose dressing over clean and healing wounds; also used for same purpose as No. 11
67	Gauze Wipes 2 in. x 2 in.	.....	Used as sponge during operations and in ward dressing; also for cleaning around wounds, applying iodine, etc.
17	Gauze Wipes 4 in. x 4 in.	.....	Used as sponge during operations and in ward dressing; also for cleaning around wounds, applying iodine, etc.
6	Folded Gauze Strips 6 in. x 3 in.	.....	Used as sponge for packing in operating room. When unfolded makes convenient fluffed dressing. Used also as face mask
23	Gauze Packing, or Drain ½ in. x 1 yd.	.....	Used for packing to control bleeding during operation. Also used as drain.
22	Gauze Packing, or Drain 2 in. x 1 yd.	.....	Used for packing to control bleeding during operation. Also used as drain.
12	Abdominal Band- age, 47½ in. x 17½ in.	Muslin	Used to retain dressing on abdomen
8	Four-tailed Band- age, 8 in. x 36 in.	Muslin	Used especially in fractured jaw; also to retain dressing over chin
15	Many-tailed band- age, 54 in. x 18 in.	Muslin	Used to retain dressing on abdomen and extremities in those cases where frequent changing is necessary
69	Scultetus Band- age,	Flannel, or Flannel	Used to retain dressing on abdomen and for warmth when needed
9	T Bandage	Muslin	Used for retaining dressing on perineum, rectum and scrotum
13	Triangular Band- age	Muslin	Has thirty uses; such as sling, convenient covering for dressing on various parts of the body, etc.
16	Webbing Splint Strap 1½ in. x 1 yd.	.....	Used to retain splints or dressing on the extremities
76	Webbing Splint Strap 1½ in. x. 2 yd.	.....	Used to retain splints or dressing on the extremities

Code No.	Article	Description	How Used
14	Gauze Rolls 3 yd. x 4½ in.	.....	Used particularly for dressing stumps and very large wounds; also for head covering. A substitute for laparotomy pad
77	Gauze Rolls 5 yd. x 4½ in.	.....	Used particularly for dressing stumps and very large wounds; also for head covering. A substitute for laparotomy pad
2A	Absorbent Pad 8 in x 12 in.	Cotton	Used for large wounds with copious discharge
2B	Absorbent Pad 8 in. x 12 in.	Oakum	Used for large wounds as covering when discharge is fecal or foul
2C	Absorbent Pad 8 in. x 12 in.	Sphagum Moss	Used as covering for large wounds with copious discharge
3A	Absorbent Pad 12 in. x 24 in.	Cotton	Used as covering for large wounds with copious discharge
3B	Absorbent Pad 12 in. x 24 in.	Oakum	Used as covering for large wounds when discharge is fecal or foul
3C	Absorbent Pad 12 in. x 24 in.	Sphagum Moss	Used for large wounds as covering with copious discharge
7A	Irrigation Pad 12 in. x 18 in.	Absorbent and non-absorbent cotton	Used to cover large suppurating wounds which are treated by continuous or intermittent irrigation
7B	Irrigation Pad 12 in. x 18 in. Paper back	Absorbent, non-absorbent cotton and paper	Used to cover large suppurating wounds which are treated by continuous or intermittent irrigation. Paper to protect the bed
5A	Irrigation Pad 16 in. x 24 in.	Absorbent and non-absorbent cotton	Used to cover large suppurating wounds which are treated by continuous or intermittent irrigation
5B	Irrigation Pad Paper back 16 in. x 24 in.	Absorbent, non-absorbent cotton and paper	Used to cover large suppurating wounds which are treated by continuous or intermittent irrigation. Paper to protect the bed
21	Splint Irrigation Pad, 21 in. x 26 in.	Absorbent and non-absorbent cotton	Used for wounds needing irrigation
19	Gauze Laparotomy Pad, 6 in. x 6 in.	.....	Used to protect and wall off field of operation during a laparotomy
20	Gauze Laparotomy Pad, 4 in. x 16 in.	.....	Used to protect and wall off field of operation during a laparotomy
18	Gauze Laparotomy 12 in. x 12 in.	.....	Used to protect and wall off field of operation during a laparotomy
70	Pneumonia Jackets	Gauze and non-absorbent cotton	Used at a certain stage in pneumonia
71A	Shot Bags 3 in. x 4 in.	Muslin	Used as weights
71B	Shot Bags 3½ in. x 4½ in.	Muslin	Used as weights
72	Heel Rings	Muslin and Cotton	Used to protect heel, elbow or other tender part of the body

The American Red Cross made other dressings for the front line, that we were not called upon to make in this county.

From June, 1917, to October 4, 1918, there were 68,091 surgical dressings made by the Decatur county chapter.

SURGICAL DRESSING SHOP FROM MAY, 1918, TO THE CLOSE

As the surgical dressing work had grown in volume it was thought best to begin the second year with definite assignment for those of experience in this part of war work. The personnel were as follows:

Supervisor, Mrs. Charity A. Baker.

Advisory Committee, Miss Bright Emmert, information, experience, general advice.

Mrs. C. B. Ainsworth, in touch with clubs, societies, etc., to keep up the interest.

Mrs. J. Frank Russell, in touch with young people. Personnel of the nursery.

Packers, Mrs. Chas. H. Johnston, chairman; Mrs. T. E. Davidson, Mrs. D. W. Weaver, Mrs. Amos Loper, Mrs. Harry T. Woodfill.

Instructors, Miss Bright Emmert, Mrs. Elizabeth E. Stevenson, Mrs. T. E. Davidson, Mrs. Chas. J. Erdmann, Mrs. D. W. Weaver, Mrs. Charles H. Johnston, Mrs. Frank Schilly, Mrs. Chester Reinke, Mrs. Clyde Meek, Mrs. Cliff P. Meek, Mrs. Fred L. Thomas, Mrs. Amos Loper, Miss Lucy Hazelrigg, Mrs. Leslie Crume, Mrs. Harry T. Woodfill, Mrs. J. Frank Russell, Miss Emma Magee, Miss Florine Tillson.

Cutters, Miss Kate Emmert, chairman; Mrs. I. M. Sanders, Mrs. Lyde Covert, Mrs. John E. Osborn, Mrs. Judson Dils, Mrs. I. Carl Mitchell, Mrs. E. G. Schultz, Mrs. Elmer Davis, Mrs. Al Thomas, Miss Kate Stewart, Mrs. Ed Shields.

Reception Committee, Monday, Mrs. J. Frank Russell; Tuesday, Miss Emma Magee; Wednesday, Mrs. Jessie Serff; Thursday, Miss Stella Murphy; Friday, Mrs. Alva Reed.

Nursery, Miss Marguerite Tillson, Miss Willa Pleak, Miss Mary Ainsworth, Miss Mabel Rogers, Mrs. Alice J. Reed, Miss Ruth Sefton, Miss Mabel Welsh, Miss Gail Boyd, Miss Rachel Turner, Miss Mary Wolverton, Miss Mildred Emmert, Miss Dorothea Miller.

As the warm days came on, we moved the shop from the upper floor of the high school building to the gymnasium. It was beautiful and touching to see that large room full of loyal earnest women and girls in their white aprons and white veils—with an instructor wearing a red veil, superintending each table. At the lower end of the room were cutters, wearing their little red bow of ribbon, as their special insignia.

All our gauze was cut by thread, which enabled the workers to make a more uniform dressing. At the end of each month the finished dressings were inspected, counted, baled, packed and sent to the Indiana Warehouse at Indianapolis. The dressings were so well made, the packers were so accurate in their counting, and so neat in packing, that we received special commendation upon our work,—part of it being sent overseas without further inspection.

The reception committee looked after the new people, provided white aprons, had them register, and introduced them to the instructor and others.

An excellent corps of young women looked after the care of the children, while the mothers were busy making dressings.

There was much interest taken in working seventy-two hours for a red cross. Quite a number won this cross,—and a few the second cross—before the surgical dressing work was finished.

At times we had short talks, group singing, vocal and piano music, letters read, or extracts given from the boys overseas,—all of which made the day more pleasant and relieved the tension of the three hours' work.

The surgical dressing workers participated in two parades given to arouse interest in the successful carrying on of the war.

An instructors' class was held in the fall, and the following finished the courses: Mrs. Chas. M. Woodfill, Mrs. John E. Osborn, Mrs. A. W. McCracken, Mrs. Fred H. Nordmeyer, Mrs. Alva Reed, Mrs. Frank Rohe, Mrs. C. L. White, Mrs. C. F. Northern, Mrs. A. L. Howard, Miss Inez Theis, Mrs. Elmer Davis, Mrs. Addie Wiles.

It was a very happy time when the armistice was signed; and later when we knew that enough surgical dressings were in storage to care for the world's wounded.

FIRST RED CROSS CAMPAIGN FOR FUNDS

The week of June 18 to 25, 1917, was set for the first Red Cross fund campaign. The work of the Red Cross in the great World war can never be known

until the scroll is unrolled in the great hereafter. The people of Decatur county loosened their purse strings in a most satisfactory manner. Of course the secret of this was in the perfect organization of committees throughout the county which were as follows:

County chairman, Frank L. Donnell.

Executive committee: Louis Zoller, S. A. Bonner, C. P. Miller, Charles H. Ewing, George Erdmann, T. E. Davidson. John E. Osborne, G. G. Welsh, W. C. Woodfill, John F. Russell, W. C. Pulse, Charles Zoller, J. H. Christian, Sr., S. P. Mincar, W. W. Bonner, Dan S. Perry, Harrington Boyd, John Huber, Elmer C. Jerman.

Treasurer, G. G. Welsh.

Publicity, Charles H. Ewing.

Township chairmen: Washington, Henry Bonner; Clinton, Horace McDonald; Adams, A. F. Eubanks; Clay, Roy Miers; Jackson, Steuban Pleak; Sandcreek, George Schwartz; Marion, Bernard Zapfe; Saltcreek, George Redelman; Fugit, Homer Campbell.

The quota for the county was placed at \$7,800.00, and when reports were all in it was found that the amount subscribed was \$16,000.

A number of citizens in Fourth Ward of Greensburg met some time before the drive was to begin and decided that as so many of the industries of the town were located with them, that each plant would make their donation as coming from its special industry, thus a contest was started to see which plant would make the largest contribution.

The following men were named to take charge of the subscriptions from their respective places of business: W. H. Robbins Co., wholesale grocers, Grover Redington; Meek Ice & Coal Co., Roy DeArmond; Garland Milling Co., George Shoemaker; Big Four Freight House, N. A. Crawford; Pulse & Porter, lumber dealers, Roy Rutherford; Big Four Passenger Station, John McHugh.

It was impossible to ascertain the result of this contest, but we know the patriotic men and women of these different industries did their full share.

On the afternoon of Sunday, June 17, it was estimated that two thousand people met in the court house park for a great patriotic address by Hon. Michael E. Foley, of Indianapolis. The day was perfect for an outdoor meeting.

A drum corps furnished music for a half hour preceding the exercises.

Rev. J. H. Doddridge of the First Methodist church presided. After prayer

by Rev. F. Z. Burkette, John E. Osborn was introduced and explained the general plan for the Red Cross drive for the coming week.

Rev. Homer Campbell, of Kingston, spoke briefly.

Dwight A. Murphy, of Indianapolis, sang "Lest We Forget," and Mrs. Geo. Deiwert sang, "America, Here's My Boy," and "The Old Flag Never Touched the Ground Boys."

Mr. Foley, the speaker, was introduced by Rev. Father Frances of St. Mary's church. Mr. Foley was a forceful speaker and held his vast audience enthralled for one hour and a half. The benediction was pronounced by Rev. Frederick Elliott, of Springhill.

This was surely a day long to be remembered by the people of Greensburg and vicinity.

SECOND RED CROSS CAMPAIGN FOR FUNDS

This campaign was arranged for the week of May 20 to 27, 1918. Again, Frank L. Donnell was chairman, G. G. Welsh was treasurer, Charles H. Ewing, publicity.

Executive committee: Louis Zoller, Harrington Boyd, John F. Russell, John Huber, Elmer C. Jerman, Will C. Woodfill, S. P. Minear, Charles Zoller, John E. Osborne, Gland Welsh, Charles H. Ewing, Sam A. Bonner, George Erdmann, W. W. Bonner, Thomas E. Davidson, Will C. Pulse, Dan S. Perry, George Menzie, J. H. Christian, Sr., C. P. Miller.

Township chairmen as follows: Washington, Hal T. Kitchen; Fugit, Earl Hamilton; Clinton, Horace McDonald; Adams, A. F. Eubanks; Clay, Earnest McGee; Jackson, Steuban Pleak; Sandcreek, Kenn Adams; Marion, Ed McConnell; Saltcreek, George Redelman.

The quota for the county was fixed at \$15,000.00 and the amount raised was \$20,013.64.

A big Red Cross parade was held the afternoon of May 18, with Van Woodfill as chairman and Henry Bonner, marshal. This parade comprised of school children, workers in the various branches of the Red Cross, War Mothers and dozens of automobiles.

One of the funny things connected with this parade, and still was not considered by those personally interested at the time to be very funny, was that

Mayor Ryan of the recruiting station at Indianapolis sent some of his men down with an army machine to lead the parade, just as he had been doing in various places over the State for some time. For some cause or other this car was not even allowed in the parade and the men returned to Indianapolis that evening to report their failure to perform the work assigned them. This car was a four passenger, gray in color with red, white, and blue lettering, urging the young men to offer their services to their Government in its hour of peril.

After the parade a cow and calf, donated by Mr. and Mrs. Sam Jackson, were auctioned off, the proceeds going to the Red Cross.

This campaign was arranged for and carried out the first day, May 20, the per cent. for the county was one hundred thirty-three.

Marion township, under the management of Ed McConnell, reached two hundred and seven per cent. (207%), being the highest in the county.

About five hundred solicitors did this splendid work, and at noon the one hundred fifty of them for Washington township took luncheon together at the Y. M. C. A. building. Mrs. Mills Henry was chairman of a committee of twelve or fourteen ladies who served the luncheon.

The statistics and names of committees for this report were furnished by Frank L. Donnell, county chairman.

RED CROSS MARKET

At the time of the second Red Cross drive for funds in the spring of 1918, some one remembered the value of well cooked food and the ladies of the county were asked to hold a market. The Woodfill room, northwest corner of the square, was donated for the market. Mrs. John E. Osborn was appointed chairman.

The county was divided into sections by townships with the following ladies in charge: Jackson, Mrs. Steuben Pleak; Clinton, Mrs. Ed Meek; Fugit, Mrs. Clint Emmert; Sandcreek, Mrs. Urso McCorkle; Saltcreek, Mrs. Dr. McKee; Adams, Miss Ethel Shelhorn; Clay, Mrs. Joe Minor; Marion, Mrs. Joe Lukens; Washington, Mrs. Cassius Hamilton.

Each township had its own counter and the receipts were as follows: Jackson, \$163.82; Clinton, \$154.12; Fugit, \$153.25; Sandcreek, \$185.19; Saltcreek, \$70.18; Adams, \$187.44; Clay, \$116.45; Marion, \$28.04; Washington, \$380.83.

Mrs. Roselyn K. Donnell was chairman of the miscellaneous department, among the things in this department were cut flowers, fancy work, old rubber, etc.

Cut flowers and fancy work	\$ 71.78
Old rubber	19.40
Rooster given by Mrs. H. H. Brown	34.50
Quilt given by Mrs. Viola Maxiner	70.00
Hand embroidered handkerchief sent by Mrs. Woodrow Wilson	\$15.00
<hr/>	
Total	\$210.68

Frank Baylor held the lucky number for the quilt and B. W. Vanosdol, a Civil war veteran of Company E, Fiftieth regiment, Indiana Infantry, received the handkerchief which he presented to his grandson, Donald Van Hunter, of the famous Rainbow Division, Battery F, One Hundred Fiftieth Field Artillery.

The ladies of Decatur county turned over to the Red Cross \$1,650.00 from the market and felt well paid for their work.

Statistics for this report furnished by Grace Osborne (Mrs. J. E.) and Roselyn K. Donnell (Mrs. Jas.)

RETIRING TREASURER OF LOCAL RED CROSS CHAPTER GIVES
ACCOUNTING

(From the Greensburg Evening Times, May 2, 1919.)

To the officers and the executive council, Decatur
County Chapter American Red Cross:

The undersigned, treasurer of Decatur County Chapter American Red Cross, submits this, his report covering the time from the organization of said chapter to April 1, 1919, on which date his resignation as such treasurer took effect.

General Fund

He charges himself as follows:

Membership dues	\$11,209.00
Donations and receipts from all other sources	7,148.16
Magazine subscriptions	70.00
First aid class fees	39.00
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Total debits	\$18,471.66

DECATUR COUNTY

He claims credit for the following amounts, paid on the following accounts:

Chapter expense	\$ 273.63
Shop expense	125.44
Salary shop superintendent	347.00
Material purchased for shop manufacture	7,179.97
Express, freight and drayage	151.65
Membership buttons	56.60
Influenza emergency hospital	1,375.46
Printing, stationery and office supplies	213.50
Postage	25.84
Button money refunded and transferred	51.25
Donations for relief	51.00
Donations refunded	12.00
Telephone and telegraph	11.94
Magazine subscriptions remitted	58.50
Transfer to Red Cross war fund	17.47
Goods purchased for re-sale	13.75
National membership dues remitted	5,614.00
First aid class fees remitted	28.50
Balance transferred to Robert Woodfill, treasurer	2,864.16
	<hr/>
	\$18,471.66

RED CROSS WAR FUND

He charges himself as follows:

Received from Wm. G. McAdoo, treasurer	\$8,625.57
Transferred from general fund	17.47
	<hr/>
Total debits	\$8,643.04

He claims credit for the following amounts, paid on the following accounts:

G. G. Welsh, local expense	\$ 6.51
Greensburg Daily News	2.50
Transferred to Civilian Relief fund	700.00
G. G. Welsh, postage	5.00
Material purchased for shop manufacture	4,425.52
Balance transferred to Robert Woodfill, treasurer	3,053.51
	<hr/>
	\$8,643.04

IN THE WORLD WAR

41

CIVILIAN RELIEF FUND

He charges himself as follows:

Transfer from general fund	\$200.00
Transfer from Red Cross war fund	700.00
Expenditures for relief refunded by recipients	90.00
	<hr/>
Total debits	\$990.00

He claims credits as follows:

Expenditures for relief	\$319.84
Balance transferred to Robert Woodfill, treasurer	670.16
	<hr/>
	\$990.00

RECAPITULATION

Received account of general fund	18,471.66
Received account of Red Cross war fund	8,643.04
Received account civilian relief fund	990.00
	<hr/>
Total Receipts	\$28,104.70

DISBURSEMENTS

National dues remitted	\$ 5,614.00
Influenza emergency hospital	1,375.46
First aid class fees remitted	28.50
Transferred to civilian relief fund	900.00
Transferred to Red Cross war fund	17.47
Chapter expense	73.63
Shop expense	125.44
Shop superintendent	347.00
Magazine subscriptions remitted	58.50
Material purchased for shop manufacture	11,605.49
Civilian relief	319.84
Other expense as itemized above	601.54

DECATUR COUNTY

Balances in various funds transferred to Robert Woodfill, treasurer:

General fund	\$2,864.16	
Red Cross war fund	3,505.51	
Civilian relief fund	670.16	7,037.83

\$28,104.70

Greensburg, Indiana, April 1, 1919.

Respectfully submitted,

DAN S. PERRY, Treasurer.

Audited and approved:

LOUIS ZOLLER,
HARRINGTON BOYD,
Auditing Committee.



HESTER DAVIDSON
MISS IVA JEANETTE
CORNLEY

MISS MARY TYNER
MISS RUTH GROINEAR
Overseas
MISS LAVON MARLIN

MISS EULA CHRISTIAN
ESTELLA TURNER

DECATUR COUNTY

RED CROSS NURSES

The value of the work of Red Cross nurses can never be estimated. There were eight Decatur county girls who contributed to this work.

Miss Mary Pauline Tyner, of Westport, was about the first one to enlist her services as nurse with the Red Cross of America. She enlisted September 10, 1917, and served at General Hospital No. 1, and Saint Mary's Hospital, Hoboken, and Ellis Island with Base 32. Was discharged November 17, 1917.

Miss Tyner re-enlisted September 3, 1918, and was stationed at Camp Mead, Maryland, and United States General Hospital No. 2, Fort McHenry, Maryland with all overseas patients—reconstruction hospital. She was discharged July 1, 1919.

Miss Mary Ruth Gronier was the only Red Cross nurse from this county to be sent overseas. She enlisted May 1, 1918, and was assigned to Camp McClellan, Alabama. September 12, 1918, she left Camp McClellan for mobilization with Base Hospital No. 63, at New York, for foreign service, embarked on the *George Washington*, October 1, 1918, and reached Brest, France October 13, and went immediately to the Naval Base hospital for one week when she was sent to Base Hospital No. 69, remaining there until February 21, 1919, at which time she joined Base Hospital No. 63.

May 1, 1919, she was transferred to Base Hospital No. 109 and on June 20, 1919, was sent to Mentés, France and from there to the demobilization center for nurses.

Miss Gronier sailed from France on the *Aquatania* July 1, 1919, and reached New York July 7. She left New York for Greensburg, Indiana, July 21, 1919.

When the terrible influenza epidemic swept the country, in the fall of 1918, Miss Estella Winifred Turner, of Greensburg, and Miss Lavon Marlin, of Newpoint, enlisted their services as Red Cross nurses and were sent to the Students' Training Camp at Bloomington University, where hundreds of our boys in camp were stricken with that terrible disease.

Miss Lillian VanAusdall enlisted her services with the Government early in the struggle, but upon taking the final examination at New York the discovery was made that she was under weight one and one-half pounds. The disappointment was great, but she was stationed at once in hospitals in this country, and when the influenza was raging in Greensburg, and the emergency hospital was established in the Elks' building, Miss VanAusdall was secured to take charge

of the work and the splendid efficiency which was shown by her in those trying days, endeared her to the hearts of the people in her home town.

Miss Hester Davidson, of Greensburg, was a member of the Red Cross Nurse Association and was waiting in New York for order to go across, when the armistice was signed.

Miss Eula Christian, of Greensburg, while not a Red Cross nurse, was the nurse in charge of the town of Waldron, Shelby county, when almost every family was stricken with the influenza.

Miss Iva Jeanette Comley requests that she be placed with the Decatur county nurses. The Rush and Decatur county line runs through the home place with the dwelling-house just over the line on the Rush side. She is a member of the Star Baptist Church at Downeyville, and all of her interests are in Decatur county.

Miss Comley enlisted September 24, 1918, and was sent to Camp Sevier, South Carolina. Afterwards she was sent for duty to Camp Taylor, Kentucky, and to Barnes Hospital, Saint Louis.

From there she was sent to nurse in the Walter Reed hospital, Washington, D. C., then to the Henry street settlement, New York City, back to the Walter Reed, then to Camp Benning, Georgia.

From Georgia, she was returned to the Walter Reed and received her discharge from the Government September 3, 1921.

During the first three weeks of October, 1918, Miss Comley was seriously ill of influenza, at Camp Sevier, South Carolina.



IRA G. RIGBY
County Council of Defense

LEM P. DOBYNS
Secretary-Treasurer of the
County Council of Defense

DR. C. C. MORRISON
County Council of Defense

MORGAN MIERS
County Council of Defense

JOHN F. GODDARD
County Council of Defense

**MISS KATHERINE
EMMERT**
Vice-Pres. Decatur Co. Red
Cross and Woman Member
of the County Council of
Defense

LOUIS ZOLLER
Chairman Decatur County
Council of Defense

COUNTY COUNCIL OF DEFENSE

Those at the head of the Government decided that a special committee in each State and county could best promote the war work in America. When these were selected they were known as councils of defense.

The president appointed the National Council, the governors the State Councils, and the judges of the circuit courts appointed the County Councils.

These councils were comprised of seven members: A woman, a capitalist, a farmer, a laborer, a lawyer, a professional man, a business man.

On the 7th of June, 1917, Judge John W. Donaker called together and appointed the following to serve as Decatur County's Council of Defense: Miss Kate Emmert, Louis Zoller, Morgan L. Miers, Ira G. Rigby, John F. Goddard, Dr. C. C. Morrison, Lem P. Dobyms.

Many committees were appointed by the council of defense.

The success of the people's efforts and the high standing of Decatur county in the State is largely due to the untiring efforts of the County Council of Defense.

The township councils were appointed by the county councils and were comprised of one woman and two men.

Many bulletins were received ordering committees appointed for work which applied to large foreign settlements, but the reports of all county committees show something of the responsibility placed on the county council, many of these committees worked in secret and oftimes the members were in dangerous positions, but true patriotism prevailed.

According to the records of the secretary of the County Council of Defense fifty-three committees were appointed by them to conduct the war activities in the county.

Early in the fall of 1917, the County Council of Defense purchased over \$200.00 worth of yarn and needles (yarn 50c a pound), and under the supervision of Miss Kate Emmert the ladies knitted many pairs of socks, the heels and toes had to be made according to new directions, not a bit like our grandmothers used. These directions caused a great deal of confusion and trouble, but the socks were finally finished and shipped to the men in the service.

Miss Emmert as the woman member of the Council of Defense did splendid

work by organizing fifty-one Food clubs, and caused the circulation of food regulation and window cards. Anyone treating the solicitor in an ungracious manner, or refusing to abide by the rules of food regulation was visited by Miss Emmert, and with but few exceptions, at the end of her call the housewife was willing to do her part to assist in the ending of the war.

No improvements, either public, or private, could be made without the permission of the County Council of Defense.

The record of Decatur County's Council of Defense is one which every citizen of the county should be proud. More war work was superintended in the county with less expense to the tax payers than in any other county in the State.

The expense of all war meetings in the way of speakers, music, etc., was met by the council of defense, the fourth of July alone cost \$1,000.00.

The war pictures shown were under the direction and supervision of the Four Minute Men.

THE WAR MOTHERS

The Decatur County Council of Defense appointed Mrs. Ed Kessing as War Mother for Decatur county, October 17, 1917.

A meeting of the mothers of the boys of the county in the service was called for December 19, 1917, at the Y. M. C. A. parlors, at which time twenty war mothers of Decatur county organized and selected the following officers: Mrs. Ed Kessing, war mother; Mrs. Chas. H. Johnston, vice-war mother; Mrs. W. V. Erdmann, secretary; Mrs. Alva Reed, treasurer; Mrs. Alex Porter, historian.

This organization of splendid women grew until the number enrolled was 100.

At the big war council, held February 7, 1918, under the direction of the County Council of Defense, the war mothers were given the place of honor on the stage of the K. of P. Opera House. At the women's session Mrs. Will V. Erdmann, the secretary, presided, introducing Miss Rose Marie Lalure, a French girl who was French instructress at Indiana University. Miss Lalure was in Belgium at the time of the German invasion and her relating of her experiences at that time was thrilling and interesting.

The war mothers were to be congratulated in securing so able a speaker with first hand information.

Mrs. Alex Porter, in a few well chosen words, introduced Mrs. Grace Julian Clarke, of Indianapolis, who delivered quite an address on "War Thrift."



THE WAR MOTHERS OF DECATUR COUNTY

An honor roll board was erected just north of the west walk in the court house yard, by the War Mothers in honor of their boys in the service. The dedication exercises were held July 4, 1918. While the heat was terrific, hundreds of people attended the exercises which were opened with the singing of "America," led by Prof. F. M. Marston. The invocation was pronounced by Rev. Walter H. Reynolds, of the Presbyterian church.

"Keep the Home Fires Burning" was sung by Mrs. Ross Reed, whose husband was in the service, after which Mrs. Ed Kessing, the county war mother, who had three sons in the service, introduced Mrs. Alice M. French, of Indianapolis, the State war mother, (later the national war mother) who delivered the dedicatory address.

At this time the board contained six hundred and seventy-three names, eight of them being marked with gold stars, indicating that these had made the supreme sacrifice and gone into the West.

Mrs. Deiwert sang "America Here's My Boy."

The War Mothers took part in a number of patriotic parades and were always given the place of honor.

Arrangements were made to compile a history of the boys, for the boys, by their mothers, and on April 18 and 19, 1919, a market was held in the Woodfill building, northwest corner of the square, with Mrs. Fred Seitz, Sr. as chairman, to raise funds for publishing the history; at this time \$730.00 was made.

Special donations for the market were as follows: A quilt, Mrs. Fred Seitz, Sr.; a pig, Bernard and Alfred Duffy; a fox terrier puppy, Mrs. John Patterson; a white Wyandotte rooster, Mrs. Will McCoy.

Ernest Magee acted as auctioneer to finish the sales the second night.

On account of the death, March 19, 1919, of Mrs. Alex Porter, the War Mothers' historian, the plan of publishing the history was abandoned and the money made at the market was voted to be used to furnish a room in the memorial hospital.

In Memoriam

In the death of Mrs. Adah Porter, not only the War Mothers, but the entire community lost one of its most talented and capable citizens, one who was always kind and thoughtful toward all who were unfortunate, or in distress. Of this good woman we know nothing more fitting than the Scripture text: "Give her of the fruit of her hands; and let her own works praise her in the gates." Proverbs 31-31.

THE FOUR MINUTE MEN

On April 6, 1917, war was declared by the American people upon the imperial German Government.

It at once became necessary to mobilize our entire strength, physical, mental and spiritual.

In March of the same year a number of young business men in Chicago had organized a patriotic committee to send speakers into the moving picture theatres to present to the people the urgent reasons for new military service requirements.

The original organization took the title of "Four Minute Men," in dual reference to the "Minute Men" of the Revolutionary war, and the time limit imposed upon the speakers.

The work of this organization came to the knowledge of the National Council of Defense and the Committee on Public Information. Its methods of presentation appealed to these committees, and at once the plan was adopted for a national organization of "Four Minute Men" who were and did become the official messengers of the Government for the entire period of the war.

By September 30, 1917, Indiana had seventy-five "Four Minute Men" organizations, which number was increased to 120 by December 24, 1918.

The Decatur county organization was one of the first in the State.

The committee was composed of Thomas E. Davidson, chairman; Robert Pierce, Charles Ewing and Robert St. John. This committee directed the speaking throughout the county.

The "Four Minute Men" speakers were: Thomas E. Davidson, Rollin A. Turner, John E. Osborn, Edgar E. Hite, John F. Goddard, Hugh Wickens, John W. Craig, Harry M. Settle, Myron C. Jenkins, Frank Hamilton, Rev. F. Z. Burkette and Will Ehrhardt.

These speakers spoke in the motion picture theatres and the churches throughout the county, delivering stirring patriotic addresses to many thousands of our people in support of all national drives and bringing to them, in short but burning sentences, the great messages of the war.

The "Four Minute Men" kept the fires of patriotism burning and performed a great service in keeping up the morale of the "People Over Here" and thereby backing our "Boys Over There."

Prepared and submitted by Thomas E. Davidson.

DECATUR COUNTY

FOOD ADMINISTRATION

Early in the war it became apparent that if the United States did its part, the Government would have to control the food, for so many men who called themselves Americans were worshipers of the "almighty dollar" and were boosting prices of the everyday necessities beyond all reason.

The Lever Act was passed by congress August 10, 1917, authorizing Government control, and in searching for the man most thoroughly fitted for the work the choice fell upon Herbert C. Hoover, who was then in London, and when the long arm of the Atlantic cable beckoned him, he came and assumed the tremendous task of righting the Old Ship of State.

Herbert Clark Hoover was the son of Quaker parents. He was born in Iowa, August 10, 1874, and entered the Leland Stanford University in 1891, working his way through by establishing and conducting a laundry for the students, which was a great success. In 1895, he graduated from the department of mining engineering and filled important Government positions in the mining centers of the United States, Australia and China.

When war broke out in 1914, Mr. Hoover was living in London and was greatly interested in the work in behalf of the suffering humanity of Belgium. After rescuing seven thousand Americans, who were stranded in Europe and securing transportation home for them, he was asked to act as chairman of a commission for the relief of the Belgians. And in spite of all kinds of obstacles, and hindrances he succeeded in providing 10,000,000 people with food, every pound of which had to be imported.

Mr. Hoover was appointed national food administrator of the United States in April, but the Lever Act giving him full authority was not passed until August 10, 1917, which was an act to further for the national security and defense by encouraging the supply and controlling the distribution of food products and fuel.

Upon taking command Mr. Hoover advised a call for volunteers. Workers who were capable of handling the situation could not be hired, and when these men who were college presidents, a president of a \$50,000,000.00 grain corporation and various big interests were asked to go to Washington to plan readjusting affairs they went gladly, not one hesitated serving their country freely and without pay.

Each State had a State food administrator. Dr. H. E. Barnhill being chosen for Indiana. Some one was selected for each county. Charles Zoller being selected by the County Council of Defense, October 29, 1917, as Decatur county's administrator. His commission giving him authority was issued by the State administrator.

When the papers informed the people that Mr. Zoller had been appointed to the important position of food administrator, with but few exceptions they caught the step and fell in line to do all in their power to help win the war in the shortest time possible. The merchant received his orders and with the exception of two or three cases carried them out to the letter.

The object of the food administrator was to guide the trade in food commodities, thus eliminating speculation: to guard our exports, thus supplying our own people and the Nations of the world, and to encourage the greater production of food products.

The county administrator was directly responsible for the enforcement of the food law.

The killing of young animals and poultry for food was prohibited, the raffling of food, the giving of prizes, consisting of food, and turkey shoots were also barred.

The price of milk was not allowed to be advanced without permission from the State food administrator.

Wholesale dealers had to have license and were not allowed to delay the unloading of fruit and vegetables which had to be done within twenty-four hours.

It was very important that the supply of sugar to our armies and to our allies should not be interfered with, and still those at home be supplied, so the sugar card was instituted. Each house-wife had to present her sugar card to be stamped when purchasing sugar—finally each member of the family was allowed eight ounces per week.

Special permits were issued by the county administrator, five pounds per member of family for canning purposes and preserving, more than this amount was promptly confiscated. Anyone charging more than nine cents a pound was profiteering.

Hotels and restaurants were not allowed to put more than one teaspoon of sugar to a cup of coffee, and no sugar bowls were placed on the tables.

Saccharine was used by many as a sugar substitute, especially for canning

pickles. Molasses and syrups took their places in cooking. The Christmas candies in 1917 were made of glucose and molasses.

Bread caused the greatest work and anxiety because for every pound of flour purchased the same amount of substitutes had to be purchased also, and they were not allowed fed to the chickens or thrown away, but had to be prepared for the family to eat.

Substitutes: Barley flour, corn flour, corn-starch, hominy, potato flour, rice, soy bean, buckwheat, corn meal, corn grits, oat meal, rice flour, rolled oats, sweet potato flour.

All bakery bread was made with the substitutes and called Victory Bread, and the bakers did not have much better luck than the house-wives, for sometimes their bread was terrible, too. But it was to help win the war and no complaints were made, at least very loud. However, whenever two or three women were seen talking together, in nine cases out of ten, they were comparing experiences with substitutes. Bread raised from five cents for a one-pound loaf to ten cents, and the one and one-half pound loaves were fifteen cents.

Paper hangers were forbidden the use of flour and corn-starch for paste. Bakers made weekly reports to the food administrator.

In January, 1918, wheatless Mondays and Wednesdays, with one wheatless meal each day was established.

Then came the meat question. Everything that could be held in cold storage was being held, so the order went forth that poultry, eggs, butter, and fish were not allowed held in cold storage longer than thirty days, and all eggs had to be candled. Meatless Tuesdays, porkless Saturdays, and one meatless meal each day was in effect. Crisco and Wesson Oil were substituted for lard. The sale of hens was prohibited. New Year's celebrations with lunch at midnight were abandoned, and social functions did not serve refreshments between meals.

In 1918, the home or war garden was universal, many people planting vegetables in their flower beds. Vacant lots in Highland Place and Oklahoma were plowed by the city and seeds furnished a number of people who were financially unable to have gardens.

Food clubs were organized throughout the country.

The price of ice was ordered to remain the same in 1918 as in 1917.

Home food cards to be placed in the windows were distributed.

Any merchant violating any food order had his license taken from him and his store closed.

The last food bulletin was issued January 28, 1919. Its number was 226.

The value of the work of Mr. Zoller as the Food Administrator of Decatur county can never be estimated, but with the aid of his assistant, William E. Cones, the orders issued in the 226 bulletins were placed before the people and strictly enforced.

The bulletins for this report were furnished by Charles Zoller, county food administrator.

During the reign of the food administrator the profiteers were held in subjection, but it is a sorry fact which history must record, that as soon as the Government released control of the products the prices began to soar until how the people made ends meet was a wonder to every one.

The law ordering the merchants to sell by the pound instead of by the measure, did not prove to be a benefit to the purchaser as it was intended, as it gave the merchant ten chances to cheat where he had only one before, and when the housewife was asked twenty cents a pound for apples, she, not knowing that forty-eight pounds make a bushel of apples paid \$9.60 for what some farmer friend received \$2.00.

+ Potatoes were raised from 44c a peck to \$2.25 a peck. +

+ Sugar raised from 8c a pound to 35c a pound.

Eggs reached 90c a dozen.

Hogs sold for \$29.50 per hundred in 1919, and cattle soared as high. Of course when the farmer received largely for his produce, the consumer expected to pay high, but when the price of hogs and cattle dropped suddenly to \$8.50 and the farmers all over the land could not sell for enough to pay for the high priced corn fed, the consumer still had to pay 40c for steak, etc., which was not right.

When hides went down so low, and the freight rate was so high that the price of hides did not pay the freight, shoes remained \$10.00 and \$15.00 a pair and then had wooden heels, beside.

When wheat went up, the bakers, of course, raised the price of bread, but when wheat came down bread stayed up 10c and 15c a loaf.

The cry of the housewife was heard throughout the land, "Oh, for the days of the food administrator that I might bring some money home from market."

At the beginning of the war wool yarn was 50c a pound, and the farmer

was receiving 17c a pound for his wool. Wool reached 67c a pound, and yarn 90c an ounce.

Serge dress goods jumped from 50c to \$4.00 a yard, calico raised from 5c a yard to 27c a yard, percale 10c, reached 39c, Hope muslin leaped from 8½c to 39c.

DECATUR COUNTY BRANCH OF THE UNITED STATES BOYS WORKING RESERVE

The call "to arms" in the spring and summer of 1917 produced a great shortage of labor in both industrial and agricultural pursuits. To meet this shortage the United States Boys' Working Reserve was organized. The organization was made possible by the statutory power of the United States Department of Labor.

The Indiana branch of the Boys' Working Reserve was under the direction of the United States Department of Labor and the Indiana State Council of Defense, with offices in Room No. 83, State House, Isaac D. Straus was State director and C. B. Fritsche was assistant.

Early in July, 1917, the Decatur County Council of Defense appointed County Superintendent J. R. Crawley as director of the Boys' Working Reserve for Decatur county. In organizing the county for the reserve, he enjoyed the loyal and liberal support of the County Council of Defense and the various chairmen of the Township Councils of Defense. The movement met with the hearty support of township trustees: L. A. Jewett, Adams township; F. M. Pumphrey, Clay township; Henry Mozingo, Clinton township; A. T. Brock, Fugit township; Samuel Kelly, Jackson township; D. W. Holcomb, Marion township; Dr. H. S. McKee, Saltcreek township; J. W. Holcomb, Sand Creek township, and Charles Williams, Washington township.

The teachers in the public schools were especially helpful in building up the membership of the Boys' Working Reserve. The high school principals: O. L. Newman, Sandusky; Lyman Hann, Clarksburg; Merrill Wilson, New Point; O. W. Holmes, Westport; Clifford Zetterberg, Letts; H. H. Wilson, Burney; F. C. Fields, St. Paul; A. R. Turner, Adams; J. W. Fulton, Waynesburg; G. W. Gal-

braith, Alert; Lennie Dixon, Sardinia; and Guilford Wiley, Greensburg, gave excellent assistance.

At the outset there was much opposition on the part of parents to having their boys sign the pledge of the working reserve, because they thought it would lead to induction into military service. It took several months to clear up this situation, and undo the opposition of the parents. To make the purpose and plan of the working reserve clear, in the minds of the people, and to convince them that the Department of Labor was not trying to induct the boys into military service in this way, but only making an honest and patriotic attempt to supply the industries and the farms with labor, the county director used various means. At regular intervals he contributed articles to the local papers explaining the nature of the Boys' Working Reserve. From every pulpit in the county the ministers of the gospel were called upon to spread information touching upon the organization and to urge parents to co-operate by giving their consent to their sons' enrollment in the reserve. Gradually the opposition disappeared and the membership in the Boys' Working Reserve grew in proportion.

The requirements for membership were not very exacting. The boys to be admitted must be over sixteen and under twenty-one years of age. He and his parents had to sign the pledge. The pledge of the Working Reserve follows:

"I do solemnly swear or affirm that I will loyally and faithfully perform any work that I may undertake as a member of the United States Boys' Working Reserve."

After the campaign had been on for several months the membership for the county reached the unexpected total of 440. This surpassed the allotment for Decatur county by 100. The State director called upon us for 340 members and old Decatur always to the front answered with 440 signatures of boys from sixteen to twenty-one years of age. It is not known that a single boy in the county did not join the reserve.

During the great war many of the boys belonging to the reserve joined the army of the United States. Of this number three never returned: Leslie R. Shazer, of New Point, died of influenza at Paris Island; Roy Hess, of Letts, died of influenza at Camp Winona, Warsaw, Indiana; Harry Carmen, of Burney, died of influenza in the S. A. T. C. at Franklin, Indiana.

All through the spring, summer and autumn of 1918, the boys took the places left vacant on the farms of the county by the older sons who joined the colors.

Too high praise cannot be given to the great service of the boys on the farms of Decatur county during the year of 1918.

The county director kept a constant lookout for positions for boys and in May, 1918, sent out the following questionnaire to all the boys in the reserve:

1. What kind of work are you doing?
2. Are you permanently employed?
3. If not employed, what kind of work do you prefer?

The replies came back promptly and showed only fifteen boys in the entire county not permanently employed.

The total number regularly employed was reported to Assistant State Director C. B. Fritsche. The following is an exact copy of the reply from Mr. Fritsche:

Indianapolis, Indiana,
June 18, 1918

Mr. J. R. Crawley,
Greensburg, Ind.

My dear Mr. Crawley:

I doubt if a single county in the State can point to a more splendid record than that which has been made by the members of the reserve in Decatur county. With only fifteen out of four hundred and forty boys not regularly employed in productive work reflects credit not only on the patriotism of the boys, but also on the good influence of their parents and the educators who have been training them in the local schools.

Very truly yours,
C. B. FRITSCHÉ,
Asst. State Director.

In the autumn of 1918, the Working Reserve Officials issued bronze badges to all boys who had worked at least thirty-six days in productive work during 1918. In addition to the service badge a service bar was issued. The service bar indicated full time employed during the productive season of 1918. A great number of both badges and bars came to the loyal boys of Decatur county in recognition of their fine record of service.

The only item of expense to the county was a bill to Miss Riena Stevens for typewriting work, fifteen dollars and forty cents (\$15.40).

The Indiana Branch of the United States Boys' Working Reserve has been supplanted by the employment commission provided for in the Acts of 1919, page 761.

Prepared and submitted by J. R. Crawley, county superintendent.

FUEL ADMINISTRATION

During the summer of 1917, it was clearly demonstrated that our success in the great World war would depend greatly upon coal. Many corporations in this country were buying the entire output of our mines, and holding it for higher prices. Thus working great hardships on the people and delaying the moving of our transports.

On August 10, 1917, congress passed a bill authorizing the president to appoint a man to have control of the fuel of the entire country. On August 24, 1917, Harry A. Garfield, son of James A. Garfield, former president of the United States and president of Williams College, was selected to act as national fuel administrator.

Of course, this step met with great opposition by the greedy corporations.

The object of the fuel administrator was to secure the largest possible production of fuel at prices just to the producer and reasonable to the consumer; not to discredit the dealers, but to assist them.

A State fuel administrator was appointed in every State. W. W. Woolen, of Indianapolis, was selected for Indiana.

On November 1, 1917, John H. Christian, Sr., of Greensburg, received his certificate of appointment from W. W. Woolen as fuel administrator for Decatur county.

Harry Emmert, Ed Siling, Robert Huber and J. Frank Hamilton were appointed as his advisory committee.

Prices were set, and the distribution was regulated.

Winter began early, and lasted long; from November, 1917, to March, 1918; and was extremely cold with deep snow almost the entire time, thus causing the fuel administrator much anxiety.

Very little coal was handled by the railroad companies on account of the "shortage of cars." In many instances, whole trains of cars were found sidetracked in some out of the way place. Some were reported left until the weeds grew up through the bottoms of the cars.

The coal corporations claimed they could not get cars, and the railroad company claimed there were plenty of cars, but the coal men held them, but whatever the cause, at one time early in 1918, there was less than two tons on hands among the dealers of Greensburg.

It became necessary to restrict the sale to five hundred pounds per customer, and forbid any sales outside the city. The country people were ordered to use wood.

Several times cars of coal were confiscated to supply private customers.

Coal was supplied through the fuel administration office to the State I. O. O. F. home, city schools and Burney and Clarksburg schools.

The Government took over the eastern mines thus necessitating the use of Indiana coal by us.

Anthracite coal was impossible to obtain, and many who had anthracite burners used soft coal in them. Many of the natural gas lines failed and the hardware men had hard work supplying stoves.

Finally, churches and lodges were closed; schools were dismissed for over a month; saloons and places of amusement and entertainment were closed. People discontinued their furnaces and lived in as little space as possible. Heatless Mondays were established at which time places of business were closed. This caused quite a howl of protest, "things would freeze," etc.

Heatless Mondays were from January 18 to March 22, 1918, inclusive. No manufacturer should use coal on these days unless filling war orders. This loophole gave opportunity for many dishonest men to claim their products were for the war, but investigations were made and their claims found groundless.

"Tag your shovel," was another means adopted to save coal. Every one was asked to save one shovelful of coal a day. This was observed from the White House down to the lowliest cottage in the land.

Gasolineness Sundays were instituted August 27, 1918. No one was to use automobiles, except doctors and undertakers. For fear of being called "Yellow Dog," the doctors had a card on their cars saying who they were.

In Greensburg the Liberty Guards, together with citizens made it very unpleasant for anyone using gasoline on Sundays. The object was to assist in supplying gasoline for the army trucks and other motors used at the front.

People were urged to procure their coal in the summer of 1918. The winter following (1918-1919) was the mildest experienced in twenty-five years.

The office of fuel administrator was discontinued February 28, 1919. And all supplies, data and reports were forwarded to Washington.

Much appreciation was due Mr. Christian and his advisors, for the creditable manner in which they handled the fuel situation in Decatur county.

And Mr. Christian wishes hereby to thank the loyal people of the county, who responded so splendidly to his requests.

Outline for this report furnished by J. H. Christian.

REPORT OF WAR WORK OF THE OFFICE OF COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AGENT OF DECATUR COUNTY

Extension work in all counties of Indiana was put on a war basis at the entrance of the United States into the war. The county agent of Decatur county was placed on Government and State salary leaving the entire county appropriation of \$1,500.00 for expenses. This allowed the employment of activities that would have been impossible without the Government aid. It certainly made the work more efficient.

Production Campaign. During the period of the war the following production campaigns were conducted:

Hogs. By community meeting and publicity two hog production campaigns were carried out with the assistance of specialists sent out by the experiment station. Eighteen community meetings were held.

Poultry. Five poultry culling demonstration meetings were held.

Corn. Twelve meetings for adults and twenty-six schools were visited on selection, storage and testing of seed corn. A county survey of available seed corn was made under the direction of this office and the information gathered was distributed by publicity as to the available supply and whereabouts of corn suitable for seed for the 1918 crop. The county agent of Decatur county also had charge of this organization work in Rush, Franklin, Ripley, Dearborn, Switzerland and Ohio counties.

Special emphasis was laid on the production of more food stuffs by this office through newspaper publicity, circular letters, meetings and personal contact with farmers of the county.

A campaign for the erection of more silos to increase live stock production, conducted by a two days silo tour and the publishing of two thousand silo pamphlets paid for by the silo agents of the county. Seventy-eight new silos

were erected by the farmers of the county in 1918. With the assistance of a specialist, fields were inspected in the summer of 1917 and 1918, which were suitable for seed and the information was sent out to the farmers. A local wheat pamphlet urging the production of more wheat and giving the results of local wheat demonstrations work was published and distributed by this office. The cost being paid for by the grain dealers of the county.

Rats and Mice. At the instruction of the County Council of Defense who bore the expense, a publicity campaign was conducted in the fall of 1918, on the eradication of rats and mice, for the purpose of conservation of food stuffs, the county agent's office during the years 1917 and 1918, conducted a labor bureau for the farmers of the county. During 1917, seventy-six men were secured as farm laborers and during 1918, one hundred two were placed on farms. The county agent was also assistant enrolling agent in the United States Public Service Reserve and during the Nation-wide campaign, to enroll men for ship-building work. The office was open day and night for the convenience of the men wanting to enroll for this work. Sixty-five men of Decatur county signified their willingness to enter this work. Numerous bulletins and mimeographed pamphlets were sent out of this office to the farmers and school children on seed corn testing, clover seed testing, the treatment of seeds to prevent diseases and other literature relative to food production.

The county agricultural agent served as a member of the county thrashing committee which saw that machines were inspected over the county as to their ability to do the work properly, saw that all machines were placarded with the rules and regulations of the thrashing division of the United States food administration, gave instructions in the saving of grain and collected the complete report from the thrashermen of the county regarding the number of acres thrashed, the number of bushels thrashed and the number of acres which the farmer contemplated planting in the fall of 1918. This information was used in publicity work and was sent to the United States food administration and the bureau of markets at Washington, D. C.

In co-operation with the county superintendent, the county agent had charge of the collection and shipment of nuts and nutshells for the manufacture of gas masks for the American soldiers. Three thousand one hundred and fifty pounds were shipped to the American Red Cross from Decatur county.

The county agent served on the war savings stamp committee and the county highway committee appointed by the County Council of Defense.

The stenographic aid of this office and the office equipment, particularly the mimeograph for duplicating letters was at the service of all war workers. Circular letters were issued for the County Red Cross, United War Work campaign, Child Welfare work and the Y. M. C. A. Much credit for the success of special war work in the agricultural line in Decatur county is due to the county food production committee, which was composed of a farmer from each township. This committee was elected by the farmers at the county war conference and it was met with great regularity in co-operation with the county agent to assist in carrying out and organizing special campaigns of food production, the labor question and many efficient means of increasing food production and decreasing the cost of this production. This committee was composed of Ralph Donnell as chairman of Fugit township, J. E. Robbins of Washington township, Louis Lines of Adams township, Will Cramer of Salt Creek township, Milt Evans of Jackson township, Ed McConnell of Marion township, John Stout of Sand Creek township, Ed Pumphrey of Clay township and Frank Bird of Clinton township. These men rendered valuable service to this office and to the farmers of Decatur county.

The county agent's office has always been a medium of exchange for the securing of pure bred and better varieties of seed for the farmers especially soy beans, oats, wheat and rye and also for the exchange of pure bred live stock between farmers of the county.

Before the arrival of a home demonstration agent, several canning demonstrations were held over the county especially during the year 1917.

Respectfully submitted,

P. D. BROWN,
County Agricultural Agent.

CHILD WELFARE

Under the superintendency of Mrs. Jethro C. Meek, the work of assisting in the better baby campaign, or child welfare, was a great success.

The mothers were invited to take their children to certain doctors for a physical examination, free, at which time instructions were given as to how to make the children better physically. Many children were examined within a given time and greatly benefited.

The Tri Kappas took over the task of furnishing milk to certain under-nourished children.

A motion picture, "The Man Without a Country," was given at the K. of P. Opera House under the direction of Mrs. Meek, the children in the sixth, seventh and eighth grades, who made the highest grades were permitted to sell tickets.

At this time a movement for the betterment of the coming generation was started which was far reaching and should be carried on down through the years.

UNITED STATES PUBLIC RESERVE

In November, 1917, the Government began to enlarge the navy and calls were sent out through the County Councils of Defense for carpenters to work in the ship yards. Will R. Pleak was appointed to secure them in this county. Quite a number of men were in the employ of the Government in the capacity of ship builders.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC COLLECTIONS

The solicitation Sanction committee's work was to investigate all solicitation of war funds within the county and if found worthy,—such that had the approval of the president, secretary of war and secretary of the navy,—were given a letter of endorsement to be exhibited by the solicitors.

Approval was given to the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., Catholic and K. of C., Jewish Welfare, Salvation Army, Library Fund, Recreation, French and Belgian Orphans, Community Center, Victory Fund.

Committee consisted of: D. W. Weaver, chairman; Sam Bonner, Joe Moss, Will Lanham, Glant Welsh.

Prepared and submitted by,

D. W. WEAVER,
Chairman.

AGENT OF EXPLOSIVES

James Dashiell, with Ira Bird as assistant, was appointed to have charge of all explosives in the county. No one was allowed to use dynamite or explosives of any kind for anything without the sanction of these men. By their constant vigilance we feel sure our mills and elevators were saved from being blown up, as they were in many places.

EXTERMINATION OF GERMAN PROPAGANDA FROM THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

The German propaganda had been so thoroughly planted in this country that the discovery was made that in many places it was installed to an alarming degree in the public libraries, so on November 24, 1917, the County Council of Defense appointed Frank Monfort, the librarian of the Carnegie Library, to be assisted by Mrs. Ida Ewing, to eliminate all such literature from the public library of Greensburg.

Mr. Monfort being so well acquainted with the books and magazines in the library, the task was not so great for him, as it would have been for most librarians, for he considered the books as his friends and knew them a great deal better than most friends are known.

Two books were thrown out, together with several magazines. This is a record of which the people of Decatur county may well be proud, and feel under many obligations to Mr. Monfort for his guardianship of the reading matter placed at the disposal of our citizens.

THRIFT AND WAR SAVINGS STAMPS

The call for the sale of thrift and war savings stamps was made in July, 1918. Harry Hillabold was selected to be chairman of Decatur county. Thrift Stamps were twenty-five cents each. Everyone purchasing was furnished with a thrift stamp book. When the book, which contained sixteen stamps was filled it could be exchanged for a War Savings Stamp. Each War Savings Stamp would be worth \$5.00 on January 1, 1923, the Government paying compound interest. Many people could loan money to the Government by this plan who could not on a larger scale as bonds.

And how loyally the children helped—they saved their pennies denying themselves candy, ice cream and the moving picture shows. Many of them have by this method started a nucleus for a college education.

Most of the Thrift Stamp sales were made by the pupils of our schools. By the following is shown how these small amounts soon made large sums.

With a population in the county of 18,810, the quota was placed at \$398,206 and the amount sold was \$475,000.

DECATUR COUNTY

WAR SAVINGS STAMPS

	Population	Quota	Amount	Chairman
Greensburg	6,381	\$127,620	\$140,000	Henry Christian, Sr.
Washington	2,945	78,900	90,000	Bart McLaughlin
Fugit	1,080	21,600	23,000	Thos. Hamilton
Clinton	736	14,720	33,000	Horace McDonald
Adams	1,265	27,306	30,000	Frank Eubank
Clay	1,187	23,740	40,000	Cale Wright
Jackson	1,126	22,520	24,000	John Christ
Sand Creek	1,945	38,900	48,000	Frank Hamilton
Marion	1,025	20,500	22,000	Ben Feldman
Salt Creek	1,120	22,400	25,000	John Meyer

H. H. HILLABOLD, County Chairman.

THE LIBERTY GUARDS

Several companies of Liberty Guards were organized in the county, but none had uniforms except the company at Greensburg and St. Paul. St. Paul had rifles, but Greensburg never had any. A full account of the St. Paul troop is found in the history of Adams township.

The Greensburg company was in command of Charles McKell. The guards were called out to guard the Hamilton field, just north of town, in which the first four aeroplanes that came, landed. They acted as traffic police when the traffic posts were first placed on the public square. They were on the lookout for any pleasure riders on gasolineless Sundays.

Under the command of Capt. McKell the boys were splendidly drilled in military tactics. Their uniforms were brown like the soldiers.

FOURTEEN MINUTE WOMEN

The "Fourteen Minute Women" of Decatur county was an organization of women appointed by the women's department of the County Council of Defense.

Their duty was to present to the people war measures and instructions pertaining to women's war activities.

Many addresses were made on the registration of women, Child Welfare, Liberty Loans and other war measures.

The members of the organization were: President, Mrs. Anna C. Goddard; secretary, Mrs. I. Carl Mitchell; Miss Hanna Baker, Miss Ethel Shelhorn, Mrs. Carrie Stewart Newlin, Mrs. Lock Bracken, Miss Emma Donnell, Mrs. Robert Donnell, Springhill; Mrs. Clint Emmert, Clarksburg; Mrs. H. S. McKee, New Point; Mrs. Edward O'day, R. R. 9, Greensburg; Miss Ida Willhite, Mrs. Will Porter, Mrs. Charles L. Bray, Miss Freda Levenstein..

Prepared and submitted by Anna Goddard (Mrs. J. F.)

WORK OF MISS CARRIE STEWART—HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENT

One of, if not the most efficient assistants in the conservation of food in Decatur county, was Miss Carrie Stewart, domestic science teacher in the Greensburg high school.

At the close of school in the spring of 1917, Miss Stewart went to Purdue, at her own expense, and took a special course in the cold pack method of canning, and in the drying of fruits and vegetables; then she spent the entire summer going into the township centers and conducting classes—in this way encouraging the women of the county to do their part in the winning of the war.

And when the use of those dreadful substitutes were forced upon us, Miss Stewart devoted hours of her vacation each day to the making and trying out of combinations that were at least eatable. Then when she had succeeded the women were notified to go to the kitchen at the high school with pencils and paper. The young ladies of Miss Stewart's cooking class demonstrated the construction of various articles of food with the substitutes which were passed round for everyone to taste. The recipes were copied in the note books. Many of these recipes appeared in the daily papers for the benefit of those who had not attended the demonstrations. When the order came to the County Council of Defense to appoint such a worker to assist the food administration, Miss Stewart was officially appointed, to continue her work. Before ordering the substitutes the merchants consulted her to know which ones they would need the most of. Some were used more extensively than others.

The women of Decatur county surely found Miss Stewart "an ever present help in time of trouble," and their troubles with the substitutes were something

long to be remembered. The women, and perhaps the men, who had to eat what was prepared, will always oppose war if for no other reason than the dread of the substitutes they were compelled to use in place of flour, lard and sugar.

The wonderful work of Miss Stewart was done as her "*bit*," which proved to be a very big "*bit*."

Upon her marriage and moving to Indianapolis, she resigned in the spring of 1918, and the council of defense appointed Miss Ida B. Wilhite, as her successor.

HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENT

The home demonstration agent, Ida B. Wilhite, came to Decatur county May 6, 1918.

The first two days were spent in assisting the Child Welfare Committee, in making records in the weighing and measuring test for children.

The organization of the United States Food clubs had been very thorough, there being thirty-three United States Food clubs in the county, each club being under the direction of its respective township chairman.

How to spare the great amount of wheat needed by our allies was the question of the hour in food conservation just then. Since we had a great surplus of potatoes logically, the first campaign the home demonstration agent put on was a "Use More Potatoes" drive.

"Be a Potatriot" was the slogan for each demonstration. From one-half to one cup of mashed potatoes was substituted for a part of the flour in all bread, muffin, and dark cake recipes.

A common sorrow draws people closer together and just then there was a common cause for co-operation among housewives, namely, that row of little yellow and brown bags of "substitutes" adorning the pantry shelf, for with every pound of flour an equal amount of substitutes must be purchased. It was not an easy matter to dispense almost entirely with methods of cooking that had become second nature to the housewife. Even though she had become grand past mistress of the art of turning out fat juicy pies, snow white feathery rolls, crisp doughnuts, etc., she had now to learn many more new proportions and combinations of food materials.

Just how loud and how long to "toot the tute in substitute," she was not sure, but it must be done. Like Banquo's Ghost, the little brown bags would not down, and our foods must be conserved. It was found that by mixing two or more of the substitute flours, much better results were obtained.

Demonstrations in bread-making with substitute flours were given in twelve different localities of the county in school buildings, church kitchens, lodge halls, and private homes, reaching four hundred and thirty-nine (439) housekeepers.

The most successful demonstrations were those conducted in Red Cross sewing rooms at all day meetings. Yeast bread was started early in the morning, quick-loaf breads and muffins baked for the noon-day meal of substitute flours, and eaten with other foods when hunger lent zest to the appetite, did more to convince the women that really palatable breads could be made of barley, corn flour, oats, etc., than any other kind of demonstrations.

No demonstration was given in "Breads" at which barley flour was not used. This seemed to give more trouble than all other substitutes combined. Attractively shaped pans were used, fancy glaze for loaf breads, and everything was done to make as favorable impression as possible for the products of the much abused barley flour.

Vegetables, oils and syrups were *always* used at all bread demonstrations.

When no equipment for making could be taken to the place of meeting, the bread was baked in the morning and served as thin sandwiches; the butter was contributed by some woman in the neighborhood.

Charts showing the proper proportion of all flours to substitute for wheat flour, were distributed at every meeting or placed where all could copy, with numbers of recipes. The women were always asked to give tested recipes or relate a problem encountered in the use of any kind of substitutes. A good collection of recipes was obtained in this way and published from time to time over the signatures of the women that had tested the recipes.

Canning Campaign

Preparation for a canning campaign was begun early in the spring. Dealers in hardware ordered labor-saving devices for home canning, as racks, jar lifters, steam cookers, etc. In some of the smaller towns of the county not a rubber could be bought that would stand the test for rubbers used in cold pack canning.

Little wonder that a woman is not enthusiastic over canning corn and peas, if the entire output of a days' hard labor blew up and peppered the cellar walls a

few days later. It is absurd to preach, "A can of fruit, and can of vegetables for every day during the winter season," if there is not equipment at hand to do the work. After one or two such failures the worker is tempted to resort to the embalming fluids and powders as salicyclic acid, canning powders, etc., to insure keeping the vegetables.

The dealers are always willing to carry any article that the housewives want, and the housewife wants the best her money will buy.

Records of food preservatives were received from fifty-two housewives. Owing to the epidemic of influenza many of the township leaders could not collect their records.

The records came in from communities in which demonstrations had been held, showing that the women were willing to co-operate when interest was aroused.

Statistics from Records

Records returned	52
Number quarts of fruits and vegetables canned in fifty-two homes.....	4,827
Number jars lost	25
Kinds of vegetables lost	Peas, corn and beans
Number quarts dried vegetables	191
Number gallons brined	155
Number dozen eggs preserved	162

Causes of failure due to poor rubbers.

The Liberty War Garden Exhibit, held September 19 to 21, showed the high grade of work done by the women of Decatur county in the canning of fruits and vegetables. This fact is vouched for by Miss Geraldine Hadley of Extension Department of Purdue University, who had the difficult task of selecting the best can each of string beans, peas, corn, carrots, soup mixture, beets, pepper, lima beans, tomatoes, apples and plums from the large number of cans on display.

Miss Hadley, Mrs. Carrie Stewart Newlin, and the home demonstration agent gave talks on the different phases of cold pack canning. During the three days 1,675 people visited the exhibit.

CLUB WORK FOR GIRLS

Two canning clubs were organized at Burney, Indiana.

The junior girls met once each week in the domestic science kitchen with the home demonstration agent in charge.

The Senior Club of eight girls put on an entertainment that netted \$11.00. A part of the money was used to buy coal oil for the canning lessons. The balance on hand was used to defray expenses of the coming season. The senior girls gave an excellent demonstration of cold pack canning of corn and string beans at the Burney Chautauqua.

The "talent" viewed the work of the girls with as keen interest as did the girls later view the magician.

Our aims for the club work were far from realized, but a beginning was made and much more can be accomplished along this line the next season.

Brief Summary of Work

Demonstrations	31
Number reached	945
Talks	20
Number reached	1,008
Number reached	1,675
U. S. Government bulletins distributed through	
Garden exhibit	1,160
Bulletins compiled	1
Number letters sent	418
Telephone calls	253
Office calls	109
Articles written	36
Committee meetings, conferences with members of various clubs	24

Prepared and submitted by Miss Ida B. Wilhite.

DECATUR COUNTY

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

When this call came the work was placed in the hands of Miss Mary Rankin, chairman, Miss Cora Self, treasurer. No canvass for funds, but through announcements in the papers and those desiring to help took their contribution to Miss Self, at the Third National Bank.

There were three hundred and thirty-two individuals who contributed, and the following organizations:

Daughters of the American Revolution	\$10.00
Greensburg Department Club	10.00
Kappa, Kappa, Kappa	5.00
Daily Bible Class M. E. Church	10.00
Mrs. Bracken's S. S. Class M. E. Church	1.00
Mrs. Diewert's S. S. Class M. E. Church	1.00
Woman's Relief Corps	5.00
Lois Chapter O. E. S.	10.00
Stimson Bible Class Baptist Church	2.00
Woodward S. S. Class Baptist Church	9.25
G. G. G. Sewing Club	2.00
Women's Temperance Union	15.00
Ladies' Aid Society, Forest Hill	5.00
Philo Rebecca Circle	10.00
 Total	 \$540.60

Respectfully submitted,

MISS CORA C. SELF

THE ARMENIAN DRIVES

When the people were asked to help the poor, downtrodden, persecuted Armenians, 'twas thought the response would not be very liberal, but under the direction of C. L. Bray, the offering for 1917 was \$1,504.50.

The Armenians were promised their freedom from future persecution from the abominable Turks, and permission to return to their homes and live in peace, if they would not take sides with the allies against the Turkish army. But the Armenians had been massacred every ten years for hundreds of years, because

they would not renounce Christ, and become Mohammedans. The Armenians knowing that the promises of the Turks were never kept, refused the offer, and 800,000 men and boys fled, and joined the armies of *our* allies, and hundreds of the women acted as Red Cross nurses in our hospitals.

The debt America owes those brave Armenian men, when they stood as a wall between the Germans and the oil fields which they were so anxious to obtain, can never be estimated.

The second drive for funds for these people was made in 1918, with C. L. Bray county chairman, and Mrs. Dan S. Perry chairman in Greensburg. The subscriptions, which far exceeded the ones of 1917, were placed in the hands of the county chairman, but the total amount was never given and the bank did not receive it, so no report can be made.

Since the close of the war, in two drives which were made, the people of Decatur county have been most liberal in contributing clothing for these people.

The American Red Cross has taken over the Armenian orphanage, in which 100,000 children are being cared for, but there are 100,000 more children unprovided for, who are subsisting on grass and roots, with no clothing and shelter. These children have been separated from their parents, and driven hundreds of miles.

May the Christian Nations of the earth exterminate the Turkish Government very soon, and give the Armenians, the oldest Christian people on the globe, their freedom.

GIRL VOLUNTEERS FOR WAR WORK

On May 16, 1918 at the home of Mrs. J. F. Goddard, a company of "Volunteer Girls for War Work" was organized.

The object was to give personal and co-ordinated service when called upon by an organization, committee or authorized person to help win the war for Democracy.

The girls responded to calls from the Red Cross, distributed literature for the United War Work campaign, sold flowers from near-by villages for the Red Cross, and responded to all calls for war work.

The uniforms were white, blue hat, blue arm band with a small American flag on the front of the hat.

The company was given military drill each week under the direction of Professor J. W. Ray whose ability as a drill master was attested by the prizes he had won for superior work.

A number of girls too young to drill with the senior company desired the work, so a junior company was organized under the direction of Miss Phoebe Bentley and Miss Dorothy Siling.

These girls also did splendid work.

The officers and members of the senior Girl Volunteers for War Work were:

Major	Mrs. J. F. Goddard
Captain	Mrs. Carrie Stewart Newlin
Adjutant	Mrs. Alva Reed

Lieutenants: Mrs. Helen Kennedy Russell, Mrs. Alice Jenkins Reed, Mrs. Gail Boyd Butterfield, Miss Mary Ainsworth, Miss Charlotte Huber, Miss Mable Day, Miss Goldie Howard, Miss Margaret Kessing, Miss Florine Tillson, Miss Rachel Turner, Miss Elizabeth Dashiell.

Right Guide: Mrs. Catherine Sturgis Bruner.

Left Guide: Miss Christena Flint.

Color Sergeant: Miss Nelle Baumgartner.

Drum Sergeant: Miss Mary Helen Stout, Miss Mary Ehrhardt, Miss Marie Sneeden.

Roll—Senior Girl Volunteers for War Work: Dorothy Allen, Mary Ainsworth, Mary Applegate, Gladius Aldrich, Mary L. Bird, Helen Bussell, Gail Boyd Butterfield, Lula Baker, Miriam Buck, Leona Buck, Ruth Burkette, Nelle Baumgartner, Helen Bobrink, Lean Braden, Lida M. Cotten, Carol F. Craig, Mary E. Craig, Florine Craig, Marguerite Craig, Helen C. Clark, Martha Crawford, Mareta Douglas, Elizabeth Dashiell, Mildred Davis, Mable Day, Ellen Erdmann, Mildred Emmert, Mary E. Ehrhardt, Irene Eubank, Louise Ewing, Freda Fuchtman, Reba Ford, Christena Flint, Iva Fisher, Gladys Gookins, Mable Gilbert, Vida Gaunt, Goldie Howard, Stella Handiges, Madaline Hall, Charlotte Huber, Frances Harrison, Freda Hart, Blanche Huff, Velma Holmes, Rose Idlewine Overton, Marjorie Jerman, Caral Nelle Jerman, Dorothy N. Jenkins, Louise Jones, Helen Kutz, Dorothy Kroft, Margaret Kessing, Marie Link, Gladys Long, Margaret Link, Erma Lowe, Edna Lowe, Nelle Browning Lathrop, Lucy Long Maudlin, Mary Ruth Laudig, Dorothea Miller, Mary McWilliams, Maud McMillian, Honora Roberts McCoy, Mary Louise Marsh, Imogene Marsh, Rose Marlow,

Amanda Martin, Versie Mobley, Edythe J. Nordmeyer, Thelma Osting, Myrtle Osting, Mildred Robison, Ella B. Ross, Mildred Rybolt, Alice Jenkins Reed, Marie Robbins, Mable Clair Rodgers, Helen Kennedy Russell, Louise Riley, May L. Renegar, Adalaide Robinson, Lela Rimstead, Hettie Ricketts, Mable Riley, Marie Stewart, Della Showers, Irene Sparks, Thelma Swift, Carrie Smith, Catherine Sturgis Bruner, Mary Helen Stout, Martha Smith, Cecelia Spitzmesser, Marie Sneed, Clara Sparks, Ella Sallee, Florine Tilson, Rachel Turner, Helen Thomson, Hazel Thompson, Nellie VanKirk, Helen Woodfill, Mable Welsh, Victoria Woolverton, Ethel Watson, Katherine Weaver, Gladys Ireland Williams, Rena Wilson, Margaret Wamsley, Vera Sturgis.

Roll Junior Girls Volunteers. Frances Applegate, Opal Allen, Louise Adams, Bernice Brown, Mable Butler, Violet Baldwin, Margaret Ella Dowden, Dorothy Deem, Mary Catherine Emmert, Marjorie Forkner, Rena May Gilchrist, Louise Hill, Eleanor Miller, Norma Martin, Margaret McMunn, May Louise Ross, Catherine Stewart, Kathlene Sanders, Irene Sparks, Mary Louise Thomas, Margaret Turner, Elizabeth Woodfill, Margaret Woodfill, Catherine Woodfill, Mable Zetterberg, Miss Phoeby Bently, Miss Dorothy Siling.

Prepared by Mrs. Anna Goddard (Mrs. J. F.)

WAR CONFERENCE

A great war conference under the direction of the County Council of Defense was held in Greensburg, February 7, 1918. It was thought best to place this conference in the hands of some competent man who would act as chairman with a strong executive committee under him.

Frank L. Donnell was made chairman. Executive committee as follows: Louis Zoller, Harrington Boyd, S. P. Minear, John F. Russell, Charles Zoller, John Huber, Fred L. Thomas, Elmer C. Jerman, Will C. Woodfill, W. W. Bonner, George Menzie, Will Pulse, John E. Osborne, Glant C. Welsh, Charles H. Ewing, Sam A. Bonner, George E. Erdmann, Dan S. Perry, Thomas E. Davidson, C. P. Miller, J. H. Christian, Sr.

This was one of, if not the biggest, patriotic meetings held in Decatur county during the war. Every man, woman and child in the county was urged to be present and if any stayed at home they were so few they were not missed. The object of the meeting was to arouse the people more thoroughly from their lethargy to a realization of the immensity of the task before the American people.



JOHN E. OSBORN
 Chairman County Red Cross
 Membership Committee

**REV. WALTER H.
 REYNOLDS**
 Chairman Civilian Relief

PROF. J. R. CRAWLEY
 Boys' Working Reserve

J. W. BECK
 Official Photographer Ap-
 pointed by President of the
 State Photographers' As-
 sociation

FRANK L. DONNELL
 County Chairman of Many
 Drives and War Gatherings

MRS. JOHN F. GODDARD
 Chairman of the 14 Minute
 Women and Major of the
 Girl Volunteers for War
 Work

FRANK M. MONFORT
 Exterminator of German
 Propaganda in the Public
 Library

PROGRAM

9:15 a. m.

Educational Section K. of P. Theatre
Patriotic music.

Prayer Rev. C. B. Jones

Address Prof. F. S. Bogardus

Patriotic Music.

Organization Plans Chairman, Prof. E. C. Jerman

11:00 a. m.

Women's War Work Meeting K. of P. Theatre
Music.

Prayer Rev. Father Francis

Charles Zoller County Food Administrator

Address Dr. Lincoln

Address Mrs. Grace Julian Clark

Mrs. Will Erdmann Chairman

11:00 a. m.

U. S. Boys' Working Reserve Y. M. C. A. Building
Music.

Prayer Rev. F. Z. Burkette

Address Carl G. Fritsche

From the Boys' Standpoint Chauncey Burke

From the Farmers' Standpoint Cort Hunter

Working Plans Prof. J. R. Crawley

Prof. G. M. Wiley Chairman

12:00 Noon

War Savings Stamp Luncheon Y. M. C. A. Building
Blessing Rev. Father Francis
Luncheon.

A. B. Wright State Council of Defense

Chester Jewett Indianapolis

Dan S. Perry Thrift Stamps for Bankers of County

George Erdmann ... Thrift Stamps for Postmasters of County

Prof. F. C. Fields. Thrift Stamps for Teachers of County

W. W. Bonner Chairman

DECATUR COUNTY

1:30 p. m.

Food Production meeting K. of P. Theatre
Music.

Prayer Rev. J. H. Doddridge

Charles Zoller Food Administrator

Dr. Lincoln State Council of Defense
Music.

P. D. Brown County Agricultural Agent

Address G. M. Frier, superintendent, Short Courses
Organizations Plans.

Bart McLaughlin Chairman

2:00 p. m.

Camp Welfare Meeting Y. M. C. A. Building

Prayer Rev. F. W. Hart

Judge Hugh Wickens Presiding

Address A. M. Bruner, Camp Taylor

H. P. Scott Chairman

4:00 p. m.

Red Cross meeting Y. M. C. A. Building
Music.

Prayer Rev. W. H. Reynolds

Report of Secretary Local Chapter Miss Kate Emmert

The Decatur County Red Cross John E. Osborne

The Junior Red Cross Will C. Ehrhardt

Vocal Solo Mrs. Alonzo Rader

Address, "The Red Cross" Mr. Harrison, Indianapolis

Rollin A. Turner Chairman

7:30 p. m.

Mass Meeting K. of P. Theatre
Music.

America Audience

Conducted by J. L. Turner.

Prayer Rev. W. H. Reynolds

Dr. Lincoln Jamestown, N. Y.

Will R. Hays Chairman, State Council of Defense

Charles H. Ewing Chairman

7:30 p. m.

Overflow meeting Y. M. C. A. Building
 Same speaker as at Opera House.
 Will C. Ehrhardt Chairman

The above program arranged for only one overflow meeting but the court room had to be opened and overflow meetings were held all day.

The speakers were the best to be secured. Hon. Will R. Hays, the principal speaker, was chairman of the State Council of Defense, afterwards he resigned to accept the national chairmanship of the Republican party and Michael E. Foley, who delivered the address at the Red Cross meeting in the court house park, June 17, 1917, was made head of the State Council of Defense.

Dr. Lincoln had just returned from a trip for the Government to learn the needs of our army "over there."

These addresses were above the average and were heard by many hundreds of people. In all, the day was well spent by all who attended this council.

"Keep the Home Fires Burning" was the title of Mrs. Rader's solo and this was the first time the song was sung before a Greensburg audience.

The names of the committee were furnished by Frank L. Donnell, county chairman.

FOURTH OF JULY, 1918

The War Mothers had erected a large Honor Roll Board at the northwest corner of the court house with the names of their boys on it and had planned to dedicate it July 4th.

The County Council of Defense decided to hold a regular Fourth of July celebration in connection with the dedication of the Honor Roll Board and selected the following committee to arrange for and have charge of the day.

Chairman, Frank L. Donnell.

Executive committee: Louis Zoller, Harrington Boyd, John F. Russell, John Huber, Will C. Woodfill, George E. Erdmann, Dan S. Perry, Thomas Davidson, C. P. Miller, Fred L. Thomas, S. P. Minear, Charles Zoller, John E. Osborne, Charles H. Ewing, Sam A. Bonner, W. W. Bonner, George Menzie, Will C. Pulse, J. H. Christian, Sr., Hal T. Kitchen.

The day was indeed all that could be asked for for the Fourth of July. It was clear, but hot. We wondered if the lower regions could be more so.



SURGICAL DRESSING WORKERS,
JULY 4, 1918

SURGICAL DRESSING WORKERS,
JULY 4, 1918

JUNIOR RED CROSS OF ST. MARY'S
SCHOOL, JULY 4, 1918

LILLIAN VAN AUDALL LEADING RED
CROSS DIVISION OF PARADE, JULY 4
GIRL VOLUNTEERS, JULY 4, 1918
SHELBYVILLE AND ST. PAUL LIBERTY
GUARDS, JULY 4, 1918

The parade moved at ten o'clock and was in the following order :

Police.

Greensburg Band.

Liberty Guards from Shelbyville and St. Paul in uniforms and arms.

War Mothers, with banners. Each mother wore a white band on her arm on which were blue stars corresponding to the number of boys she had in the service.

Women's Relief Corps, dressed in white and carrying flags headed by their large Service Flag carried by twelve of the ladies who were also War Mothers, escorted by a Civil war soldier, and a soldier and sailor of the World war. Several dollars were thrown onto the flag.

Girl Volunteers and Junior Girl Volunteers in their white middy suits and blue hats led by their drum corps, and commanded by their drill master, Prof. J. W. Ray.

Red Cross workers in white with white veils, carried red silk parasols and formed a red cross in the white column, commanded by Donald Davidson of West Point.

Y. M. C. A. boys.

K. of P. Lodge.

Shriners.

Knights of St. John.

St. Mary's Junior Red Cross Society.

Eagles' Lodge.

High School Drum Corps.

Odd Fellows.

Red Men.

Greensburg Business Men's Association, represented by "Tree on the Tower" float.

Fugit Township Red Cross workers, in a truck.

Clay township float.

Child Welfare work was represented by a float.

Daughters of Rebekah.

Odd Fellows Home Children with a large flag upon which much money was thrown.

Automobiles.

After the parade, the Liberty Guards from Shelbyville and St. Paul, which were said to be the best drilled in the State, under command of Major D. Wray DePrez and Capt. Frank W. Fagel, went through the drills required of our soldiers and were greatly appreciated by a vast throng of people.

A platform was erected at the alley on the west side of the public square on which were seated the soldiers of the Civil war who were the guests of honor.

At 1:30 p. m. the program for the day was rendered from a large platform of the elevation of the floor of the court house and extending out about thirty feet and across the west end of the building.

The following is the program:

America	By Community Chorus
Invocation	Rev. H. W. Reynolds
Solo "Keep the Home Fires Burning"	Mrs. Ross Reed
Introduction of the speaker	Mrs. Ed Kessing, County War Mother
Address	Mrs. French, State War Mother
Dedication of Honor Roll of Decatur County.	
Solo, "America, Here's My Boy"	Mrs. Winona C. Diewert
Introduction of Speaker	
.....	Rev. Alonzo Murphy, Department Commander of Indiana G. A. R.
Address	Private Schuyler C. Mowrer
La Marseillaise	Marston Quartet
Miss Jeanette Patton	America
Mrs. Jessie Skeen	England
Miss Reine Wilson	France
Mrs. Jeanette Littell	Italy
Reading President's address	Frank Hamilton
Introduction of Speaker	John W. Craig
Address	Honorable Claude Bowers
Star Spangled Banner	Community Chorus
Benediction	Rev. Father Francis
Chorus Accompanist	Miss Florine Tillson
Director Community Chorus	Prof. F. M. Marston

An account of the dedication of the Honor Roll Board is given in the history of the War Mothers.

Mr. Mowrer's address was one of the best delivered in Greensburg by one sent home from France to urge the American people to be one hundred per cent.

Americans. It is impossible to record the address but the fact that he held that immense crowd of hundreds of people spell-bound in that broiling hot sun for one hour shows how interesting and instructive his talk was. He had a gas mask and put it on to illustrate how they protected the boys. Mr. Mowrer's sister was a nurse in the Lilly Base Hospital with which Frank Russell and Ernest Erdmann were stationed.

"La Marseillaise" by the Marston Quartet was a thing of beauty. The ladies of the quartet came down an incline from the county auditor's office window, dressed in the costume and carrying a large silk flag of the country which they represented.

An airplane was to have been sent down from Indianapolis and an exhibition given by Lieut. John Swem, son of Rev. E. H. Swem, of Washington City and a nephew of Mrs. Jeanette Howard. The lieutenant came but the airplane did not.

Altogether the day was one long to be remembered by the people of this community and the committee felt well paid for their efforts to make it one of success.

PERSONNEL OF THE TOWNSHIP COUNCIL OF DEFENSE

Adams Township—Charles McKee, Lewis Lines, Miss Ethel Shelhorn.

Clinton Township—Horace McDonald, later E. G. Amos, Elmer Sefton, Mrs. Ed. Meek.

Clay Township—Caleb Wright, Earl Gartin, Miss Lula Smiley.

Fugit Township—Thomas Hamilton, William Kincaid, Miss Nell Fee, later Miss Marjorie Beal.

Jackson Township—Edward Fraley, Edward Thurston, Mrs. Steuben Pleake.

Marion Township—Benjamin Feldman, Charles Stevenson, Mrs. George Luken.

Salt Creek Township—John A. Meyer, C. P. Kirkpatrick, Mrs. Harley F. McKee.

Sand Creek Township—Mrs. J. A. Welch, Urso McCorkle, Claude Tyner.

Washington Township—Barton McLaughlin, Pleasant L. Doles, Mrs. William McCoy.

These appointments were made by the County Council of Defense in February, 1918, and the selections proved wise ones, as the work of the township councils was efficient at all times.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DECATUR COUNTY, INDIANA

When the United States declared war, the congress, on recommendation of the President, passed the Selective Service Law, by which, under regulations promulgated by the provost marshal general and approved by the President, our soldiers were to be selected for military service.

The volunteer system of raising an army is and always had been a ready and patriotic method of upholding the right and dignity of our Nation, but experience had taught that it was not the ideal way of securing those who best could serve, and best be spared. Those engaged in agricultural production and essential enterprises, if permitted to voluntarily enlist would, out of patriotic duty, join the army and deplete the ranks of civil life to such an extent, that in case of an extended conflict our country would suffer. Then husbands and fathers and others with dependents would have gone, to the injury and loss to those left behind. So the selective service system of providing the army by the actual selection of those who best could go under efficient regulations and investigation, proved the wisdom of the law. And under the direction of the president, a local draft board was chosen and named in Decatur county, whose duty it was to select the boys who were to serve, all under specific regulations, by which the board was governed.

The board, as first organized, consisted of County Clerk W. G. Fraley, County Sheriff Charles W. Beeson, and Dr. Ira M. Sanders. This board conducted the first registration of those between the ages of twenty-one and thirty inclusive, held June 5, 1917.

The personnel of the board was then changed, and John W. Craig, George Menzie and Dr. Paul Tindall were named, on July 7, 1917. This board continued as thus formed until by an order of the provost marshal general, that no one of conscription age should serve on the board, at which time Doctor Tindall, by reason of his age, was relieved and Doctor Sanders was reappointed. The board then remained the same until it was finally discharged, on March 31, 1919.

The duty of registering, classifying and examining physically the persons within the jurisdiction of the board was an arduous task. The unqualified support of the public, the unstinted help and assistance, of all the lawyers, the doctors, the school teachers and others of the county, made the labor as light as possible and easier to bear. A highly efficient chief clerk in the latter period of the war enabled the board to make a high record for dispatch and completeness and

correctness in the records and the making ready for service the quota from this county on every call.

At the June, 1917 registration, there were 1,233 persons on the list; at the June and August registration, 1918, when those of our boys had attained the age of twenty-one years since the previous registration, were required to register, there were one hundred and twenty-seven enrolled; at the September, 1918 registration, when those up to forty-five years of age were called, two thousand, seventeen (2,017) were registered. This made a total of three thousand, three hundred seventy-seven, (3,377) names of men within the jurisdiction of this board. At the close of the war, this county had inducted into the military service under the Selective Service Law, a total of four hundred five (405) of our best manhood, and each did his full part in bringing about the victory for right and democracy.

Prepared and submitted by Mr. John Craig.

THE MEDICAL ADVISORY BOARD OF DECATUR COUNTY

Physicians: Dr. P. C. Bentle, president; Dr. D. W. Weaver, secretary; Dr. O. F. Welch.

Dentists: Dr. Ed D. McLaughlin, Dr. A. C. Gilchrist.

The duties of the board were to examine all appeals from the medical examination of the local conscript board, those referred to medical advisory by the local board, and those who were registered in other counties or states but were in Decatur county when they were to report for medical examination. Examinations made by the advisory board were returned to the conscription board in the county of the registrant.

ON ACTIVE DUTY IN MEDICAL CORPS

Dr. Charles R. Bird, British Army Medical Corps.

Dr. Paul R. Tindall, American E. F. Medical Corps.

Dr. W. R. Turner, United States Navy Medical Corps.

Dr. William Meyer, United States Army Dental Corps.

THE MEDICAL VOLUNTEER SERVICE

Scope. Enlistment of all available physicians for service in army, navy, public health, and civilian practice at home, or in communities in need of physicians.

The county chairman, D. W. Weaver, was appointed through the National Volunteer Medical Service Corps, upon the recommendation of the State chairman of the Medical Volunteer Corps.

Through the efforts of the chairman, every physician in the county volunteered for civilian practice where needed; some for work on medical boards; some for army or naval medical service, and others for public health service.

Through the Volunteer Medical Corps three physicians of the county, Dr. Will Thomas, Dr. Prosser Clark, and Dr. E. T. Riley, were assigned to the United State Public Health Service to do epidemic work in the East, and Dr. Charles Beall, who was retired, again assumed a civilian practice in the Clarksburg community during the absence of the local physician.

Prepared and submitted by,

D. W. WEAVER, Chairman.

LIBERTY BONDS

When the Government issued Liberty Bonds to help meet the expenses of carrying on the war the response of the people of Decatur county was promptly and willingly made.

The quota for the county in the first drive, July, 1917, was fixed at \$262,000, and the amount sold was \$425,000.

The quota for the second loan, October, 1917, was fixed at \$476,000 and the amount sold was \$648,000.

The splendid bankers of the county took the responsibility of these two drives.

The Third Liberty Loan was issued in March, 1918, and this time a county committee comprised of W. W. Bonner, C. W. Woodward, Dan S. Perry and Harrington Boyd was appointed with a committee in each township. The quota was placed at \$370,000 and the sales amounted to \$674,850.

Decatur county was the first county in the State to go over the top, the quota

being reached by 9:00 o'clock a. m. of the first day. Jackson township was over at 6:00 a. m.

	Quota	Percentage	Sales
Adams township	\$38,500	135%	\$52,000
Clay township	46,700	102.6	47,950
Clinton township	23,800	150	35,700
Fugit township	28,200	180	50,800
Jackson township	33,300	130	43,000
Marion township	16,100	170	28,000
Salt Creek township	16,100	205	33,000
Sand Creek township	28,800	187	33,850
Washington township	68,300	125	85,750
Greensburg	70,200	303	231,400
Total	\$370,000	180%	\$641,450

The women, under the leadership of Miss Mary Rankin, assisted in this loan drive and did splendid work selling from 109% to 480% in different townships.

Sales made by the banks:

Third National Bank	\$185,000
Citizens National Bank	122,350
Greensburg National Bank	120,000
Union Trust Company	65,000
First National Bank of Westport	21,600
Letts State Bank	16,100
Burney State Bank	18,350
St. Paul Bank	31,000
First State Bank of New Point	36,000
Alert State Bank	21,850
Clarksburg State Bank	37,600
Total	\$674,850

A mass meeting was held at the opera house, April 9, 1918. The house was packed and many were turned away. Henry Lane Wilson, former ambassador to Mexico was the speaker. A detachment of Sousa's Great Lakes Naval Station Band, together with a drill squad, were on the stage. The music of the band

and the drilling of the drill squad met with much applause of appreciation. This band was here three times during the war campaign.

W. W. Bonner, head of the Liberty Loan campaign in this county, presided.

Misses Adelaide Robison, Mary Ehrhardt and Mildred Emmert took the solo parts in the songs sung by the High School Glee Club.

Robert E. McKay read a poem written by W. A. Kirkpatrick.

FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN

The quota for Decatur county was fixed at \$800,000, based upon the bank resources of the county. The following tables show Decatur county's part:

Township	Quota	Amount
Adams	\$ 78,700	\$ 92,250
Clay	100,300	102,050
Clinton	53,200	54,950
Fugit	66,200	61,400
Jackson	76,300	69,000
Marion	37,900	41,250
Salt Creek	27,200	27,500
Sand Creek	60,800	61,500
Washington and Greensburg	299,400	383,000
Total	\$800,000	\$892,900

Banks	Quota	No. Subscribers	Sales
Alert State Bank	\$ 29,200	152	\$ 25,000
Burney State Bank	26,500	118	26,500
Clarksburg State Bank	38,200	136	58,150
Citizens National Bank	140,200	502	157,750
Third National Bank	194,200	960	295,800
Greensburg National Bank	122,100	330	174,100
Union Trust Company	100,400	204	55,000
First State Bank, New Point	40,400	255	31,450
St. Paul Bank	33,100	101	19,600
First National Bank, Westport	51,000	313	44,950
Letts State Bank	24,700	117	25,450
Total	\$800,000	3188	\$913,750

Bishop William E. Anderson, of Cincinnati, of the Methodist church, spoke to a crowded house at the K. of P. theatre on the night of October 23, 1918. The house was full one-half hour before the time for the address. The people were entertained by the music of an orchestra composed of Harry Robbins, Edgar Ware and Walter Ehrhardt.

W. W. Bonner presided. Prayer was offered by Rev. W. H. Reynolds of the Presbyterian church.

Prof. F. M. Marston sang, "My Own United States."

Bishop Anderson was in Germany in July, 1914, when war was near at hand and told of the trouble he and his wife and five daughters experienced in leaving that country.

The Fifth Loan was called the Victory Loan.

Decatur county's quota was fixed at \$600,000 and the amount raised was \$803,000.

The amount subscribed by the splendid patriotic citizens of Decatur county for the five Liberty loan drives was \$3,514,600, a record of which the county might well be proud. The assistance of the women was invaluable in the selling of bonds.

There were four hundred sixty people in the county who assisted in selling Liberty Bonds as a token of appreciation, the Government presented to each of them a medal made of captured German cannon. On one side is an engraving of the United States treasury, with the spread eagle below. On the other side is the inscription. "Awarded by the United States Treasury Department for patriotic service in behalf of the Liberty Loans. Made from captured German Cannon."

Statistics for this report furnished by W. W. Bonner and Dan S. Perry.

WOMEN'S WORK IN LIBERTY LOAN CAMPAIGNS

In the midst of the Second Liberty Loan campaign Miss Mary Rankin was appointed chairman of the women's committee and a small organization was effected in Greensburg.

For the Third Loan Campaign the county was thoroughly organized with three hundred women instructed in every detail of the work.

Miss Mary Rankin was the county chairman, Mrs. Dan S. Perry was the county secretary.

The following were the township chairmen: Adams, Miss Ethel Shelhorn; Clinton, Mrs. Robert Goddard; Clay, Miss Lulu Smiley; Fugit, Miss Ruby Emmert; Salt Creek, Miss Florence Hoff; Jackson, Mrs. Steuben Pleak; Marion, Mrs. George Lueken; Sand Creek, Mrs. L. A. Eckhart; Washington, Mrs. Pleasant Doles, Miss Willa Pleak.

The ladies in Greensburg who assisted: Mrs. Eliza J. Crisler, Woman's Relief Corps; Mrs. Charles H. Johnston, Daughters of the American Revolution; Mrs. Cal Crews, order of the Eastern Star; Mrs. Ella B. Wright, Women's Christian Temperance Union; Mrs. Roy C. Kanouse, Department Club; Mrs. Fred Thomas, Tri Kappas; Mrs. Will Brazelton, Royal Neighbors; Mrs. Frank Russell, Psi-Iota-Xis.

It should prove a humiliation to those few of our residents who were able to help in this work, but refused to do so, and that their neighbors' boys do the fighting for them, and that their neighbors supply the sinews of war, may share equally in the protection thus provided.

Upon the women's committee of the county was placed the responsibility of selling one-fourth of the quota in the respective townships, and that they were more than equal to the demand made upon them, and, can at all times be depended upon for their full share of the work in any and all war activities of every nature, is fully demonstrated in the following schedule:

Township	Quota	Sales	Per Cent.
Adams	\$ 9,650	\$10,550	109%
Clinton	5,950	7,600	128
Clay	11,700	19,550	166
Fugit	7,050	21,450	304
Salt Creek	4,050	10,000	247
Jackson	8,350	14,450	173
Marion	4,050	6,950	171
Sand Creek	7,200	17,200	240
Washington	17,100	21,950	128
Greensburg	17,550	83,950	480
Totals	\$92,650	\$213,750	230.7

Of the fourteen minute women of the county Mrs. I. Carl Mitchell was the only one who spoke on the subject of the Liberty Loan, and was greatly appreciated wherever she was heard.

The same organization was ready for work in the Fourth and Fifth Loans, but it was thought unnecessary to use it. The women, however, who did excellent service in these two campaigns were: Miss Audrey Denniston, and Mrs. J. T. Alexander, in Jackson township; Miss Elvina Kramer, at St. Maurice, Fugit township, and Miss Ethel Shelhorn, of Adams township.

The task of handling the posters in the Third and Fourth Liberty Loans was largely delegated to the women's committee, and they were ably assisted by Sheldon Morrison, and Dan Alden Edkins.

Material for this report furnished by Miss Mary Rankin and Mrs. Elsie Perry, (Mrs. Dan S.)

THE MILLS

A number of the mills of the county, both planing and flouring, filled Government orders.

Pulse & Porter furnished many thousands of tent stakes.

The Garland Milling Company and the Hornung Milling Company sent great quantities of flour to our boys over seas.

Complaint was made to the State food administrator's office that the mill at Clarksburg was selling flour to its customers without the required amount of substitutes. The penalty for disobeying the food laws was the cessation of business. The county administrator investigated and some arrangements were made for the mill to continue operations. (Found at the State food administrator's office.)

Reports were asked for from all the mills in the county, but these came up like several others requested.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS IN DECATUR COUNTY

Immediately following the declaration of war, Greensburg Council Knights of Columbus No. 1042, unanimously adopted a resolution pledging support to all patriotic movements and calling upon its membership to aid the Government in all war work. A general committee was selected to have charge of all war work as

follows: John C. Huber, chairman; George F. Redelman, Bernard M. Duffy, J. Frank Hamilton and Hugh Wickens. This committee managed all the activities on behalf of the order during the war and had the hearty co-operation of all members.

Under the auspices of the Knights of Columbus and Knights of St. John, services were held at St. Mary's church on Decoration Day, May 30, 1917, appropriate to the day and time and a substantial collection was taken up for the Red Cross. In his sermon on this occasion, Father Francis traced the historical development of Decoration Day from All Souls' Day as observed in the Catholic church.

With the Daughters of Isabella, the Knights of Columbus raised the first service flag in Decatur county, at St. Mary's church in Greensburg, showing sixteen members of that church then in service which number increased to forty-four before the end of the war.

In the first Knights of Columbus war drive, held in July, 1917, while only called upon to raise \$300.00, the sum of \$756.00 was raised and forwarded to the national headquarters. The Knights of Columbus, both as an organization and through its individual members, took an active part in and contributed to all patriotic drives.

In the second Knights of Columbus drive, held in May, 1918, Greensburg Council was called upon to raise \$1,800.00, in Decatur county. This quota was over-subscribed and the sum of \$4,600.00 contributed. In the United War Work Drive in November, 1918, the Knights of Columbus took an active part and very materially assisted in raising the quota for the county, \$35,000.00. The Knights of Columbus were active not only in soliciting and contributing funds, but also did a full share in advocating and arousing public sentiment necessary to win the war. Under its auspices or with its co-operation, a number of patriotic meetings, addressed by prominent speakers, were held at St. Mary's Hall and its members took an active part in all other patriotic meetings in the community.

Forty members of Council No. 1042 were with the colors in the army or the navy during the World war. The activities of the Knights of Columbus in this war work have been fully approved by all and its membership in Decatur county increased 300% since the commencement of the war.

Prepared and presented by

HUGH WICKENS

LIBRARY WAR FUND

Everything was done by the patriotic people at home to make the army life of the boys as pleasant as possible. The following committee was appointed to have charge of raising funds to buy books to send to cantonments and hospitals: Prof. J. R. Crawley, chairman; Judge Hugh Wickens, Mrs. Alex Porter, Prof. Elmer C. Jerman, Mrs. Eliza J. Crisler, secretary; Albert Boling, treasurer. Three hundred nine dollars and sixty cents in money was received and good books by the hundreds.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

Early in the war the great Y. M. C. A. tendered its services to the Government as funds would be needed to carry on the vast work planned, a drive for subscriptions was made from May 20 to May 28, 1917.

Frank C. Donnell was selected chairman for Decatur county. His executive committee was comprised of: Will C. Ehrhardt, Dr. C. C. Morrison, Harry P. Scott.

The county was organized by townships as follows: Washington, Frank L. Donnell; Fugit, George Dobyns; Clinton, Horace McDonald; Adams, Raymond Pleak; Clay, Roy Miers; Jackson, Frank Shaw; Sand Creek, George Schwartz; Marion, Ed Buckley; Salt Creek, George Redelman.

The quota for the county was \$2,500.00 and the amount subscribed was \$3,600.00.

A patriotic mass meeting was held at the opera house, Sunday evening, May 19. The choirs of the city furnished the music, led by J. L. Turner, physical director of the local Y. M. C. A. Harry P. Scott, the Y. secretary, presided. The address was made by Dr. Loren Henry, secretary of the Y. M. C. A. of Egypt. The message he brought from that far away land stirred the hearts of his hearers, for he had rendered actual service to the Australians and other British subjects during their warfare with the Turks.

Mrs. Lock Bracken sang "Indiana" in her own pleasing manner.

Many of the war meetings were held in the Y. M. C. A. building and a large number of committee meetings were also held there. The Red Cross of Decatur county was organized at the Y. M. C. A., and the First Aid Class met there.

In all: 35 Red Cross meetings, 5 Armenian Relief meetings, 12 Boys' meet-



MRS. ROSALIN K. DONNELL
Red Cross Market Committee,
\$1,600.00
WANETTA SEITZ
Chairman of War Mothers' Market,
\$600.00
MRS. JOHN E. OSBORN
Chairman County Red Cross, \$1,600.00

MRS. ED. O. DAY
County Chairman of the K. of C.
Market, \$400.00
MRS. I. CARL MITCHELL
Chairman of the County Y. M. C. A.
Market, Which Was the First County
Market. Also One of the 14 Minute
Women

ings, 8 Council of Defense, 15 Liberty Loan, 8 Soldiers', 10 Thrift and War Savings Stamps, 50 War Mothers', 35 Miscellaneous meetings were held at the local Y. M. C. A. building. Total, 178.

Besides, headquarters were established in the building for various drives.

OTHER WORK OF THE ASSOCIATION

Secretary H. P. Scott took active part in all patriotic campaigns held; also recruited men for Y. M. C. A. war work.

Physical Director John L. Turner served for five months at Camp Lee, Virginia as Y. M. C. A. director.

Five troop trains that were unloaded at Greensburg for rest at various times were given the use of shower baths and swimming pool. Six hundred soldiers from Louisiana being served at one time.

Four mass meetings were held in the gymnasium.

The association co-operated with the Red Cross in the interest of reconstruction work for returned service men.

Eighty-two members of the Greensburg Y. M. C. A. were in the service, and of the blue stars placed upon the service flag for them, the one for Glenn Trestor turned to gold.

Full privileges of the association were extended to all Decatur county service men for a period of three months after their discharge.

While so many of our boys were in training at Fort Harrison in the summer of 1917, Secretary Scott arranged to have the boys of the Junior Department, boys from ten to fourteen years old, taken up for the day in automobiles. The trip was made July 13, 1917, starting at 7:00 a. m., about eighty boys went.

The following people donated their machines: H. P. Scott, secretary; J. W. Beck, Robert Woodfill, Homer Meek, Rev. F. Z. Burkette, Rev. C. B. Jones, Mrs. Nelson Mowrey, Robert Naegel, Hugh Flint, C. E. Lockhart, Ira Starks, John Patterson, Jeremiah Braden.

To say that the boys had a splendid time only expresses it mildly. The day was ideal, and when they returned they knew all about trenches, and everything connected with camp life.

The second drive for funds was made the week of November 12-19, 1917. The following were appointed to superintend it:

Frank L. Donnell, chairman; Homer G. Meek, secretary; Robert C. Woodfill, treasurer; George E. Erdmann, publicity.

DECATUR COUNTY

Executive committee: W. W. Bonner, C. P. Miller, Harrington Boyd, Louis Zoller, T. E. Davidson; Washington township, Henry Bonner; Fugit township, Earl Hamilton; Adams township, A. F. Eubanks; Clay township, Roy Miers; Jackson township, Steuben Pleak; Sand Creek township, George Schwartz; Marion township, Ed McConnell; Salt Creek township, Dr. Harley S. McKee; Clinton township, Horace McDonald.

Mrs. I. Carl Mitchell was appointed chairman of the women. She asked the assistance of Mrs. John E. Osborn, Mrs. John Craig, Mrs. Dr. Russell. They arranged and conducted a Decatur county market in the Warthin block on the north side of the square on Friday and Saturday, November 18-19, and turned over to the county chairman \$605.00. On the evening of the last day, A. F. Eubanks, of Adams, auctioned off the remaining articles.

This was the first county market held.

The quota for Decatur county was	\$7,000.00
The amount subscribed was	\$8,367.00

On Sunday night, November 11, Dr. F. E. Berry, of Adrian, Mich., delivered an address to a crowded house at the K. of P. Theatre. Dr. Berry was just returned from active service in French and British trenches. W. C. Pulse presided. Rev. J. H. Doddridge, of the First M. E. church offered the invocation. Music was furnished by the K. of P. orchestra and the Choral Society of the Department Club.

The object of the Y. M. C. A. was to take as many home comforts as possible to the boys in the camps and in the trenches, and the good they accomplished can never be estimated. There were, we are sorry to admit a few "black sheep" who succeeded in creeping into the ranks of Y. M. C. A. workers and sold things to the boys that had been donated and for that reason a great many people have nothing good to say of the association and its magnificent work among our boys.

(The statistics for this report were furnished by Frank L. Donnell, county chairman, and R. C. Higby, secretary of the Y. M. C. A.)

CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE HIGH SCHOOL BOYS AND GIRLS FOR THE Y. M. C. A.

Reverend F. Z. Burkette was appointed chairman of the Y. M. C. A. drive in the high schools of Decatur county, as well as the entire district.

The response was liberal, the boys subscribing \$10.00 and the girls \$5.00 each, most of them earned the money to pay their subscriptions and so the good work went on.

The amount contributed by the boys and girls of this county could not be learned for it was placed in the district fund as fast as received, but we can rest assured that Decatur county did her part in this, as well as all the other activities.

UNITED WAR WORK CAMPAIGN

The last great drive for funds was in November, from the 11th to 18th. The funds this time were to be divided among the following organizations for war work: Red Cross, Salvation Army, Y. M. C. A., Knights of Columbus, Jewish Relief Commission.

The following committees were appointed to have charge of the campaign: County chairman, John E. Osborne; treasurer, Charles H. Ewing; publicity, George E. Erdmann.

Executive committee: Louis Zoller, J. H. Christian, Sr., W. W. Bonner, Dan S. Perry, Harrington Boyd, John Huber, Will H. Robbins, S. A. Bonner, George Menzie, C. P. Miller, S. P. Minear, Charles Woodward, John F. Russell, Frank Robbins, Elmer C. Jerman, Will C. Pulse, Charles Zoller.

Township chairmen: Washington, Charles L. Ryan; Fugit, Erle Hamilton; Clinton, Horace McDonald; Adams, A. E. Eubanks; Clay, Morgan L. Miers; Jackson, Steuben Pleak; Sand Creek, Kenn L. Adams; Marion, Ed McConnell; Salt Creek, George Redelman.

The quota for the county was fixed at \$35,000.00, and the amount subscribed was \$35,340.00.

It was decided by the committees to make it a one-day drive, Monday, November 11, 1918.

Sand Creek township was so afraid some other township would get their report in first that they phoned Sunday afternoon at 3:25 o'clock. Their quota was \$2,475, and the amount raised by those splendid people was \$2,810.75.

Two hundred solicitors assembled at the Eagles' Hall at noon, where a luncheon was served by a committee of ladies of whom Mrs. Will Ehrhardt was chairman.

Greensburg and Decatur county "proved up" in this case just as they always do when called upon. The district chairman for the United War Work campaign was Frank L. Donnell and the State chairman was Thomas E. Davidson.

SALVATION ARMY

There was no organization which did more real practical work for the boys at the front than the Salvation Army, and no organization is spoken of quite so highly by the boys as is the Salvation Army. "They did not preach religion to us, they lived it. When going into the trenches, and the doughnuts and hot coffee were given us, we felt it was done for His sake, and we were stronger spiritually for what was before us." This is the story told over and over again by the boys.

No real Salvation Army drive was made in Decatur county until the United War Work drive, which included them. Some will wonder "Why?" The funds used by this most wonderful organization were furnished by the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of America.

THE SIGNING OF THE ARMISTICE

America waited anxiously for news of Germany's calling a halt—things were going very much against the German forces. With the American boys following a Flag that always goes forward, and the Armenians standing as a stone wall in front of the oil fields in the Caucasus mountains, the end was drawing near.

When the midnight train from Cincinnati came through, November 8, 1918, with plenty of steam, and the whistle tied down, great excitement prevailed, but in the morning it was learned it was a false alarm, but on the next Monday, November 11th, German representatives did surrender to the terms of the allies. These representatives were met a number of miles from the meeting place, blindfolded, and their automobiles taken over by allied chauffeurs. After signing the Armistice they were blindfolded again, and taken back to their own chauffeurs.

The firing ceased at 11:00 a. m., but just an instant after—one solitary shot rang out, it was fired by Eddie Rickenbacker, of Indiana.

It was several days before the German navy was lined up and met the allied fleet to surrender.

Three Decatur county boys, Franklin Wilson, on the "Texas"; Forrest Turner, and Herbert Boling, on the "Arkansas" were present.

When the German admiral went aboard the Flag Ship, "New York," and surrendered to Admiral Rodman, he asked where the rest of the American ships were, and was told they were all there, the "New York," "Texas," "Arkansas," "Wyoming," and "Florida." He remarked that if they had known the United



HERBERT BOLING
Present at the Surrender of the German Fleet
Battleship Arkansas

FRANKLIN WILSON
Present at the Surrender of the German Fleet
Battleship Texas

FORREST TURNER
Who Was Present at the Surrender of the German Navy,
Stationed on the Battleship Arkansas

States had only five ships over there, they would never have surrendered, and we can understand his chagrin when we know that the parade of German ships, submarines, etc., was 200 miles long, keeping about 300 feet apart.

On the night of November 11th, an impromptu jollification was held in Greensburg, with bon-fires, and everything to make a noise. The Kaiser was hanged in effigy in the Court House Park, amid appropriate ceremonies. Sometime later in the night he was cut down and dragged through the streets tied to the back of an automobile. The police worked sometime on the case as it was the only Kaiser this county had, and should have been lowered with proper dignity.

The tree upon which the hanging took place died the coming spring.

WAR TAX AND RAISE OF POSTAL RATES. INCOME TAX AND EXCESS PROFIT TAX.

A war tax was levied by the Government on all pleasures and luxuries, drugs, etc., of 10%. This tax levy was made in 1914, or 1915, and is still in existence at the time of the publication of this history.

The American people soon became used to having the salesman count in 10% extra on their purchase for war tax.

All entertainments given where an admission was charged had to pay 10% of the receipts to the Government.

The postal rates were raised from 2c for a letter to 3c, postal cards from 1c to 2c, and a 2c stamp had to be placed on a post card.

A single man had to pay tax on his income if it amounted to more than \$1,000 a year, and a married man if it was over \$2,000, with \$500 allowed for each dependent child. The lawyers reaped a bountiful harvest in making out the income tax blanks. One man paid his lawyer \$25.00 to make out his papers and after much figuring it was learned he did not owe any income tax.

The name "Excess Profit Tax" explains itself. The people with much money objected, as did the large corporations, to these two tax levies, and it was the people in ordinary circumstances who paid what the Government asked without objections.

TOWNSHIP WAR HISTORIANS

The reports of the war work of the people of the various townships were prepared by the following people:



GERTRUDE WILLIAMS
CLEMONS (Mrs. Chas.)
Historian of Clinton
Township

MISS NELLIE McKEE
Adams Township Historian

J. F. HAMILTON
Historian of Sand Creek
Township

JESSIE EUBANK
Historian Adams Precinct,
Adams Township

MISS FLORENCE HOFF
Historian of Salt Creek
Township

MRS. FRANK WERTZ
Adams Township Historian

GEORGE REDELMAN
Historian Salt Creek
Township

Adams: Mrs. Frank Wertz, Downeyville Precinct; Miss Jessie Eubank, Adams Precinct; Miss Nellie McKee, St. Paul Precinct.

Clinton: Mrs. Charles Clemons.

Clay: Mrs. Ray Miers.

Fugit: Mrs. W. K. Stewart.

Jackson: Mrs. Steuben Pleake.

Marion: Sister Leonissa, from statistics collected by Lawrence G. Scheidler.

Sand Creek: J. F. Hamilton.

Salt Creek: George Reddeman, Miss Florence Hoff.

Washington: County Historian.

WAR ACTIVITIES OF ADAMS TOWNSHIP

The following report of the war work of the citizens of Adams township was prepared by Miss Jessie Eubanks, of Adams; Mrs. Frank Wertz, of Downeyville, and Miss Nellie McKee, of St. Paul.

The war work of Adams community:

The Adams High School girls conducted a Flag-raising on Sunday, April 22, 1917. The Flag was made by the girls, assisted by their teachers. The pole which was seventy-five feet high, was raised the afternoon before, on the vacant lot of D. W. Hazelrig in the center of the town.

The address was delivered by Will C. Ehrhardt, of Greensburg, and the Flag was hoisted by the following Civil war veterans of the community: George Shupperd, Robert Anderson, David Waite, James Wilson, John Bright.

Appropriate music was rendered. The Service Flag of the Methodist church contained twelve stars; one a gold star for William Baxter, who was killed in France.

The Flag of the Baptist church contained thirteen stars.

Red Cross Unit: The Adams Red Cross Unit was organized Friday, April 5, 1918, in the I. O. O. F. Hall. This hall was donated by the lodge for all public meetings in the interest of war work.

The organization was in charge of Mrs. Ada Webb and Miss Ethel Shelhorn. Forty-three were present. Mrs. Grace Higgins was elected president and Miss Jessie Eubank secretary.

A silver offering was taken which amounted to \$4.85.

The membership increased to eighty-four.

Meetings were held each Friday afternoon until quarantine on account of influenza epidemic prevented further public gatherings. Following the organization two meetings were held in the I. O. O. F. hall when a work room was established in the domestic science room in the school building. Use of sewing machines were donated by G. W. Lanham, of Greensburg; Mrs. Renna Miers, Miss Sarah Wright, domestic science class of Adams public school; and one sewing machine was purchased by several men of the community and presented to the unit.

The following methods were used for raising money for a yarn fund.

Serving meals for the election board	\$39.23
Served lunch for two public sales	89.92
Sale of Sunday eggs	5.12
Production of home talent play entitled "Topsy Turvy"	145.95
Voluntary contributions	20.23
M. E. Sunday School Children's Day	5.55

The following work was accomplished:

Garments were brought out from Greensburg Chapter by the president who distributed them to members to be made. Boxes of home-prepared dainties were sent to every young man from Adams community who was in training camps in the United States.

Eighteen suits, each consisting of a sweater, helmet, wristlets and two pairs of socks were made by members of the unit from yarn purchased from the local fund and distributed among the local men in the service. Thirty-seven pairs of socks were knitted from yarn procured from the Greensburg chapter and returned to them. One comfort kit was provided by the unit for a soldier. Several sweaters and pairs of socks were given service men who did not care for complete suits.

Work Completed for Greensburg Chapter: Seventy pajama suits, 108 hospital shirts, forty-five refugee garments, twenty-five water-proof cases, twenty-five comfort kits made by the Daughters of Rebekah, and thirty-seven pairs of socks.

Prepared by Jessie Eubank, secretary.

WAR WORK OF THE DOWNEYVILLE COMMUNITY

Early in the summer of 1917 a Red Cross membership meeting was held in the new Little Flat Rock Baptist church at Downeyville. John E. Osborn, of

Greensburg, was the speaker. Miss Ethel Shelhorn, accompanied on the piano by James Caskey, sang several patriotic songs. The following ladies aided in the organization of this unit, which reached a membership of 100: Mrs. S. P. Minear, Mrs. Sam Bonner, Mrs. Chas. Woodfill, Miss Kate Emmert, Miss Rebecca Lugenbell.

On the same evening the ladies gave an ice cream festival clearing \$22.25.

The following Thursday a meeting was held and the Red Cross Sewing Society was organized, at which time Mrs. Frank Wertz was elected president and treasurer.

Mrs. Wertz's report is as follows:

On October 13, 1917, these ladies again served a supper clearing fourteen dollars, (\$14.00).

During the month of November, 1917, they husked and collected one hundred seventeen dollars' (\$117.00) worth of corn. This money was used to buy yarn, out of which were knit twenty-one sweaters, fifteen helmets, fourteen pairs of wristlets, and twenty-seven pairs of socks. These were given to the boys of the community who were called into the army, with the exception of a few articles which were sent to other soldier boys from Decatur county. In some of these cases the parents or friends donated to the society eighteen dollars and sixty-five cents (\$18.65).

On June 30, 1918, the children's exercise collection was donated to the Red Cross, which was fourteen dollars and six cents, (\$14.06).

Forty-four dollars and six cents (\$44.06) of the money made by the society was donated to the local Red Cross Chapter at Greensburg.

One Sunday afternoon in the summer of 1918, the service Flag for the community was dedicated at the church and stars were pinned on for the following boys: Park Foster, Ralph Boicourt, Emmert Maple, Roy Harbert, Claude Garrett, Denzel Doggett, John Barnard, Alfred Schantz, Joseph Little, Walter Redington, Clarence Gosnell.

Rollin A. Turner, of Greensburg, was the principal speaker. Mrs. Robert Donnell and Mrs. Clint Emmert, fourteen minute women, gave short talks on food conservation and child welfare registration. Also an appropriate program was given by the children of the community.

Later the names of the following boys were added: Walter Theabold, David Clinkenbeard, Joshua Lemmons, Everett Barnard, Jesse Harbert, Harold Risk, Edgar Schantz, Elmer Cummlay.

Also a silver star was pinned on for Miss Iva Cummley, who had gone as a nurse. Later a gold star was added for Harold Risk, who died at Camp Taylor, Kentucky, of Spanish Influenza.

In all, the ladies raised the sum of one hundred eighty-five dollars and ninety-one cents (\$185.91) which was all used in behalf of the Red Cross.

Forty-eight wash cloths and twenty-five wipes were knit and donated to the local chapter. The ladies made one hundred rubberized pocket books, thirty pairs of drawers, fifty-four pajamas, one hundred four hospital shirts, besides donating liberally to the markets at Greensburg, that the local chapter gave.

Also garments were donated to send to the suffering French and Belgians. The society members gave liberally to the Armenian, Santa Claus and Furlough House funds.

These things were accomplished by the ladies of the Star Red Cross Society, between the date of organization and the signing of the armistice.

(Signed) MRS. FRANK WERTZ, President.

WAR WORK OF ST. PAUL COMMUNITY AND WAR DRIVES OF TOWNSHIP

The first Red Cross membership meeting was held in the St. Paul Opera House about the middle of April, 1917. Quite a number from Greensburg were present. Mr. John E. Osborn and Rev. F. Z. Burkette were the principal speakers. Mrs. George Deiwert with James Caskey, as accompanist, furnished the patriotic songs. A large number joined the Red Cross at this meeting. From this time until the close of the war, the people of St. Paul were active in all branches of war work.

A large Flag was raised in the school yard soon after the beginning of war activities.

George Boling was elected president of the Red Cross unit. The sewing turned in at the Greensburg shop was: Fifty-nine pajamas, 166 hospital shirts, six refugee drawers.

Uncle Sam's Willian Workers were organized in November, 1917, at St. Paul. The officers elected were: Mrs. Grace McCain, president; Mrs. Nellie Hungerford, secretary and treasurer; Miss Mamie Martz, inspector.

Every woman and child was recognized as a member of this organization. They solicited money, gave musicals, gave a moving picture show, sold water-

melons and did numerous other things to raise money. The amount raised by them was \$268.05. The amount spent for yarn was \$238.05. The garments knitted were as follows: Fifty-two helmets, seventy-five pairs of wristlets, 116 pairs of socks.

Each boy received two and one-half hanks of knitted yarn, as long as they could send them to the soldiers. After the armistice was signed, they ceased knitting and divided the remainder of the yarn and money between the Red Cross stations in Decatur and Shelby counties.

Under the supervision of the domestic science teacher, Mrs. Edith Latham, the girls of the St. Paul High School made the following garments for the Senior Red Cross Society: Nine hospital shirts, four suits of pajamas, four surgeon's robes.

Assisted by the seventh and eighth grade girls, they made: Two infant layettes, twenty-five housewives and fourteen pounds of comfort pillow clippings.

Every member of the entire school had a paid membership in the Junior Red Cross.

Eleven girls in school volunteered for war garden work.

The Adams Township Council of Defense was organized in 1918. It consisted of the following persons: Charles O. McKee, president; Lewis Lines, secretary, and Ethel Shelhorn. There was a local board of defense organized at St. Paul, Indiana, with Elmer Palmerton as secretary. There were one hundred twenty-five members of this board. They were quite a help to the township board in the way of keeping them informed as to what was transpiring in the western part of Adams township.

The first drive that took place in 1918, was the seed corn drive supervised by C. O. McKee and his helpers, who were as follows: Ernest Allison, Frank Wertz, Lewis Lines, Frank Brown, Roscoe Bright, Newton Bennett, C. P. Miller, P. D. Brown, county agent.

They succeeded in locating enough good seed corn to supply the farmers of Adams township.

The following men gave their services in the draft enrollment in Adams township: Adams precinct, Newton Bennett and George Platt; St. Paul precinct, Jacob Johannes and Edgar Barnes; Downeyville precinct, Joseph Stotsenburg and William Kelso.

The St. Paul Liberty Guard was organized in the town of St. Paul, in April, 1918. It was organized for the express purpose of home protection during the

World war, the men to be discharged at the expiration of the war. The men who organized the company were: Walter Hungerford, of the St. Paul Bank; Wray Deprez, of the Shelbyville State Guard; Clyde Yater, a civil engineer of St. Paul, and William R. Crisler, a veterinarian of St. Paul.

The commissioned officers of the company were: Captain Milligan Owen, who had previously served three years in the regular army; First Lieutenant Clyde Yater, a civil engineer, who had taken a course in a military school; Second Lieutenant Dr. William R. Crisler, who had served three years in the Fifth United States Regular Infantry in the Philippine Islands. There were eighty enlisted men in the company. It was said at one time the St. Paul company was one of the best drilled companies in the State. The St. Paul guards were the only uniformed armed guards in the county. They were called to St. John church, two and one-half miles north of St. Paul, to quell a mob of German sympathizers and also one mile west of St. Paul on account of trouble with German sympathizers.

They were discharged from service in January, 1919.

Food Club: St. Paul's Food Club was organized in May, 1918. Viola Palmerton was elected president. The lieutenants were: Mrs. Nellie Mueller, Mrs. Edna Wolfe, Mrs. Nellie Hungerford, Mrs. Edith Latham, Mrs. Bessie Hungerford, Mrs. Maude Templeton, Mrs. Emma Palmerton, Mrs. Charles McCain.

A food parade with the ladies in uniforms was made on the streets, followed by a program at the opera house.

At the monthly meetings demonstrations were given with different food substitutes, at the first was the use of flour substitutes, at the second sugar substitutes, at the third instructions were given in the art of canning and drying, the fourth demonstrated sugarless desserts and the fifth taught pickling and brining.

The following were Thrift and War Stamp solicitors, also bond salesmen: Charles C. McKee, chairman; L. A. Jewett, George Boling, John Cuskaden, directors; Raymond L. Pleak, Chester Davis, John L. Jackson, Carl G. Wolfe, John Garrett, R. D. Templeton, B. F. Mason, R. E. Greely, J. B. McKee, Jacob Johannes, C. R. Yater, George Meals, William Larrigan.

The St. Paul postoffice sold 9,825 War Stamps of the 1918 series.

The pupils of the St. Paul school purchased to the amount of \$3,153.75 in stamps and \$750.00 worth of bonds. The faculty of the school also purchased \$625.00 worth of stamps and \$850.00 worth of bonds.

The quota in War Stamps for the township was \$27,306.00 and under the able direction of Frank Eubank the township chairman the amount sold was \$30,000.

The first and second bond drives were made by the banks of the county, and the townships were not kept separate, but the sum of Adams township's quotas for the third, fourth and fifth loans was \$177,200 and the amount sold was \$191,250.

At a meeting of the citizens of St. Paul in July, 1918, for the purpose of deciding on something in honor of our boys who were serving their country. It was decided to erect an honor roll and service flag combined for our St. Paul and vicinity soldier and sailor boys. L. A. Jewett and R. D. Templeton were selected as a committee of two to procure and have same built. Edgar Avery constructed and completed the work. The honor roll and flag is ten by fourteen feet, both sides being covered with metal, nicely painted letters and lighted. It contains a service flag on both sides three feet by fourteen feet at the top, with a service star for each name on the honor roll below. The work was completed at a cost of nearly two hundred dollars, contributed by citizens of St. Paul and surrounding country.

The honor roll was dedicated on Sunday, August 4, 1918. The dedication service was conducted by E. C. Toner, of Anderson, Ind. Music was furnished by the Burney band and Goodwin Glee Club. Civil war veterans, Sunday school children, and war mothers and wives formed in a parade and marched to the school house lawn where the services were held. Some four thousand were present to enjoy Dr. Toner's address and to show their patriotism.

The honor roll contains 112 names of which eighty of them are for the boys of Adams township, the others are on the Shelby county side of the line.

The five gold stars for those of Decatur county were placed for: John H. Barnes, William Baxter, Harrison Wiley, Pleasant Dennison, Harold Risk.

The following are the blue star boys: Lowe Bush, Allie Baxter, Cumberland Bush, John Barnard, Orla Howard, Loyd Bailey, Everett Barnard, Ralph Boicourt, Charles Brown, Ruthen Courad, Ralph Collins, Earl Craig, David Clinkenbeard, Denzil Doggett, Harold Davis, Edward Darby, Franklin Miers, Ray Edwards, Emmett Favors, Donald Hungerford, Francis Hester, Oscar B. Howard, George Hurst, Kenneth Jewett, Edward Kurr, Basil Kanouse, Dale Kelso, William Lindner, Paul Lindner, Joseph Luttle, Joshua Lemmons, Earl Leffler, Walter Leffler, Bryan Leffler, Wallace Davis, Clay Manship, Carl Martin, W. R. Turner, Frank Favors, Dan Favors, Jarrett Ficklin, Clarence Gosnell, Charles Green,

Claude Garrett, Willard Pereira, Elmer Rutherford, Herbert Sumpter, Edward Schantz, Glenn Sumpter, Ebert Townsend, Miles Templeton, Herschel Towler, Russell Wooley, Guy Grant, George Hungerford, Al Davis, William Alfred Hurst, Emmert Maple, Ralph Platt, Bert Platt, George Platt, Paul Palmerton, Elmer Pope, Frank Petty, Jacob Reiger, Oscar Scoun, Alfred Schantz, Harry Sumpter, Dale Templeton, Walter Theobald, Chester Wiley, Clarence Worland, Elton Leffler, Shirley Wasson, Darrell Neidigh.

Several boys too young to go to the army were enrolled in the Boys' Working Reserve and aided wherever they could be of help. They were as follows: Harry McKee, Russell Thornburg, Franklin Miers, James Smith, Ira Eiler, Ira Towler, Russell Towler, Howard Garrett, Herschel Darby, Walter Hurst, Charles Apple, Cecil Champ, Norman Davis, Charles Lindner, Norman Wolverton, Miles Templeton (Entered service as soon as old enough), Elton Leffler (Entered service as soon as old enough), Robert Dexter.

The following men were solicitors for the Victory Loan drive: B. F. Mason, C. F. Kappes, R. D. Templeton, Jacob Johannes, Carl Wolfe, John Garrett, John Cuskaden, R. L. Pleak, Frank Eubank, Miss Ethel Shelhorn, Daniel Apple, George Boling, Charles O. McKee, Earl Jones.

Adams township had its slackers the same as other communities, but for the most part, its citizens stood together and helped in every way possible to win the great world struggle.

Furnished by Miss Nellie McKee.

CLINTON TOWNSHIP WAR HISTORY

When congress declared war in the spring of 1917, our country was awakened as from a sound sleep with a suddenness that was keenly felt. The people realized that the time had come for quick response to the demands put upon them.

Decatur county was ready to do its part so a call was sent out to its various townships for volunteers. Clinton township was one among the first to respond and was always successful in its Red Cross work, in the many drives for money in the pledges to the Food Club and the splendid loyalty of its young men was shown by their ready response to the country's call for service.

No one made a greater sacrifice or showed a greater amount of patriotism than the young men who went at the country's call to the battle fields of France

or to the various cantonments in this country. They did the greatest work and gave their all to the service of their country. Although several of our boys were wounded in battle, Clinton township did not lose a young man by death, by wounds or by sickness.

Clinton township is situated in the north central part of Decatur county, it being the smallest of the nine townships covering an area of twenty-two and one-half square miles with a population of 736.

Horace McDonald who was appointed chairman of the township war work was always ready and willing and competent in every undertaking. In not a single instance did anyone refuse when asked to serve on a committee.

A meeting was called, in June, for the purpose of organizing the township for its Red Cross work. The following officers were appointed: President, Mrs. Edwin L. Meek; secretary, Mrs. Horace McDonald; treasurer, Henry Goddard.

A membership drive followed the organization and the township went over the top. After many members were obtained the chairman and his committee began their work in finding something for everyone to do.

The township was divided into four sections and a leader was appointed for each section. Each leader was responsible for having the material for sewing at the meetings which were held one afternoon of every week and returning the finished garments to the Red Cross headquarters at Greensburg. Once a month the four sections united in an all-day meeting at some home, or at the Sandusky school building. At these meetings the ladies would bring a box lunch or have a pitch-in dinner. Many of the ladies brought their own sewing machines so that more work could be accomplished. From April, 1917, until January, 1919, 980 pajama suits, 599 hospital shirts, seventy-eight refugee garments, twenty-six operating gowns, twenty-five water-proof bags, 114 handkerchiefs and five napkins were completed. While many ladies furnished their own thread some who were unable to sew donated \$2.75 for the purpose of buying yarn and thirty-seven spools of thread.

Members of Clinton Township Red Cross Unit: Mrs. Lizzie Miller, Mrs. Thos. Hardie, Mrs. James Patterson, Mrs. Frank Sefton, Mrs. Ora Meek, Mrs. R. T. Anderson, Mrs. Affie Marlow, Mrs. John Carr, Miss Hazel Marlow, Miss Janie Martin, Mrs. Chas. Clemons, Mrs. J. W. Turner, Miss Gertie Clark, Mrs. Jess Anderson, Mrs. Clarence Sefton, Mrs. Wm. Seright, Miss Gladys Fleetwood, Mrs. Grace Mozingo, Mrs. I. S. Sefton, Miss Elma Spillman, Mrs. Frank Martin, Mrs. Hershel Martin, Mrs. James Taylor, Mrs. Margaret Nation, Mrs. Wm. O.

Roszell, Mrs. Samuel Scott, Mrs. Edward Cowan, Mrs. Milliford, Mrs. Mary F. Martin, Miss Gladys Kennett, Mrs. Frank Bird, Mrs. David Alverson, Mrs. Geo Gookins, Mrs. Edward Sefton, Miss Margaret Willeford, Miss Lynn Newman, Mrs. Edward Rickets, Mrs. Myra Seright, Mrs. Joseph Pope, Mrs. Orville Garrett, Mrs. Dalla Burrows, Mrs. Lee Wilson, Mrs. Elmer Sefton, Mrs. Frank Marlow, Mrs. Dale Hull, Mrs. Julie Williams, Mrs. Horace McDonald, Mrs. Emmer Clark, Mrs. Mary Harrell, Miss Mary Nation, Mrs. A. C. Thorpe, Mrs. Llewellyn Fleetwood, Mrs. Henry Mozingo, Mrs. Wm. Harrell, Mrs. Emery Richards, Mrs. Edwin L. Meek, Mrs. John Smith, Mrs. Walter E. Hite, Miss Mildred Hite, Mrs. David Ramer, Miss Gladys Check, Miss Bertha Gookins, Miss Fanny Coy, Miss Marie Edmondson, Mrs. Jethro Meek, Mrs. Ethelbert Waybright, Mrs. Walter B. Sefton, Mrs. C. O. Kennett, Mrs. John Martin, Miss Irene Amos, Mrs. Ernest Smith, Mrs. Henry Goddard, Mrs. Clarence Linville, Miss Mary Linville, Miss Mildred Gookins, Miss Nellie Spillman, Mrs. Robert Goddard, Mrs. Lora Willeford, Miss Ruth Willeford, Mrs. Chas. Latimer, Mrs. R. O. Buell, Mrs. William Palmer, Mrs. T. C. Robinson, Mrs. Jos. Metzler, Mrs. Ollie Goddard, Jr., Mrs. J. D. Knox, Miss Lucile Meek, Miss Hattie Smith, Mrs. Nathan Martin, Mrs. Gus Sefton, Mrs. San Tonyses, Mrs. E. G. Amos, Miss Ethel Woods, Miss Mable Bird, Miss Stella King, Miss Elnor King, Miss Vera Fort, Mrs. Guy Root, Miss Alice Wilson, Mrs. Hugh Coy, Mrs. Wm. Kelly, Mrs. Henry Sefton.

A social was held and the sum of \$12.50 was turned over to the Red Cross.

An Easter market was held March 29 and 30, at Greensburg in which every township was asked to respond. Clinton was there with all kinds of eats, canned goods, fancy work, new feather pillows, seed corn and a real live pig. From this market near \$158.00 was turned in.

R. O. Buell, of Clinton township, donated a pig to be sold at a Red Cross auction at Greensburg, which brought \$16.00.

At the Joe Bruner sale Mrs. Bruner donated two chickens to be sold for the benefit of the Red Cross and a free will offering was taken, from this the sum of \$36.00 was realized.

The Township Council of Defense consisted of four members as follows: Mrs. Edwin L. Meek, Horace McDonald, R. O. Buell and Elmer Sefton. The work of this organization was to report to the County Council of Defense anything that was said or done against any kind of war work.

At a meeting of the Sandusky M. E. Aid Society, the ladies adopted a plan

for obtaining money to buy yarn, which should be used in supplying the boys from this township with their knitted articles. Each lady agreed to donate a hen, or the value of one to the fund which soon amounted to \$105.00. Other sums were added, bringing the total of \$129.64. The number of articles knitted by the ladies in Clinton township were as follows: Thirty sweaters, twenty-one helmets, five scarfs, twenty-six pairs of wristlets and 114 pairs of socks.

Miss Kate Emmert, of Greensburg, called a meeting of the lady members of the Council of Defense, March 9, 1918, to organize the county into Food Clubs. She appointed a president in each township. Mrs. Edwin L. Meek was appointed president in Clinton township, she, in turn, dividing the township into five sections, or food clubs. Each club had a leader or president. Mrs. L. M. Miller, Mrs. J. D. Knox, Mrs. T. C. Robison, Mrs. R. O. Buell and Miss Mable Bird filled these positions.

The club presidents made a house to house canvass for food club members and with very few exceptions every lady in the township belonged to the food club. Literature was sent out and distributed and the president arranged to hand it to every member. A joint meeting and canning demonstration was held at the school building, in August, with Miss Ida Wilhite, home demonstration agent, in charge.

When the Government issued the first and second Liberty Loan to meet the expenses of the war, the people of Clinton township made quick response. The request of the county committee for subscriptions was prompt and cheerful. No township organization of any kind being necessary to meet their apportionment.

The third Liberty Loan was issued in March, 1918. The township's quota was placed by the county committee at \$23,800.00. The township committees met but found little to do in the way of organization, especially so, because of the fine spirit of co-operation shown by every member. The fact that fully fifty per cent. of land in Clinton township was owned by non-residents, throwing an additional responsibility upon those leasing this land, was recognized as being a decided handicap. Nevertheless it was decided that the township be covered in one day. The meeting adjourned with every one full of confidence as to the manner in which Clinton was to meet the issue, nor was the committee's confidence misplaced. They were able to cover their districts quickly and when the final returns were completed a total of \$35,700, or one hundred fifty per cent. sales had been rolled up.

Third Liberty Loan Committee: Frank Martin, L. M. Miller, T. C. Robison, T. R. Anderson, Frank Bird, Henry Sefton, Mrs. Lizzie Logan, Mrs. L. M. Miller, Mrs. T. C. Robison, Mrs. Edwin L. Meek, Mrs. Frank Bird, Miss Bertha Gookins, R. O. Buell, Walter B. Sefton, Chas. Clemons, Frank Sefton, Horace McDonald, E. G. Amos, O. L. Newman, Mrs. Frank Sefton, Mrs. Ora Meek.

Clinton has kept her record clean.

The Fourth Liberty Loan was offered in October, 1918, Clinton's quota being \$53,200.00. This seemed to be a tremendous amount to raise, taking into consideration the large amounts which were already placed to Clinton's credit through the various war activities. But the people of the township were fully aroused. Their sons and their neighbor's sons were offering their very lives and undergoing all the hardships of war on a foreign soil. Their wives and daughters were backing up these boys, furnishing them necessities and comforts. No one thought of shirking their plain duty; which was to see this thing through and that quickly. The only way to do this was to furnish the Government the money to keep the Hun on the run, for that was what he was doing all this time.

With enthusiasm the people of Clinton came forward. Their subscription to the Fourth Liberty Loan was 100 per cent. of the amount asked. Practically every person in the township was represented and several non-resident land owners realizing their duty to the township placed their subscriptions to her credit.

Too much credit cannot be given to the man of small means who counted not the sacrifice but saw only his duty to his Government and subscribed cheerfully and liberally—also to the farmers and this included practically all the people in Clinton township who subscribed so liberally although on every hand were opportunities to realize much more income from the same investment. Taken from all sides the sales of Liberty Loan bonds in Clinton township demonstrated beyond all doubt what can be accomplished by a community possessing the spirit of co-operation and above all having that true love of country which knows no bounds.

Fourth Liberty Loan Committee: Frank Martin, Frank Sefton, Henry Sefton, Robert Goddard, Edward Sefton, J. H. Vanasdal, Frank Marlow, Chas. Ray, Chas. Clemons, O. L. Newman, T. C. Robison, T. R. Anderson, Walter Sefton, Frank Bird, L. M. Miller, Mrs. Frank Martin, Mrs. Frank Sefton, Mrs. Henry Sefton, Mrs. Robert Goddard, Mrs. Edward Sefton, Mrs. J. H. Vanasdal, Mrs. Frank Marlow, Mrs. Chas. Ray, Mrs. Chas. Clemons, Mrs. O. L. Newman,

Emory Richards, R. O. Buell, E. G. Amos, Paul Logan, Thos. Hartig, Horace McDonald.

War Stamp Drive. In July, 1918, the Government issued a call for the sale of Thrift Stamps and War Savings Stamps. Thrift Stamps could be purchased for 25c each. Every person investing in stamps were furnished a Thrift Stamp book which when filled would contain sixteen stamps and could be exchanged for a War Savings Stamp and at the end of five years would be worth \$5.00, the Government paying compound interest on the money invested. In this plan many in the township were able to do their bit, especially the children who were anxious to help their country and aid the boys in the trenches. From this drive \$31,000.00 was totaled. The following committee worked on this drive: Frank Sefton, Frank Martin, Chas. Clemons, T. C. Robison, T. R. Anderson, Henry Sefton, Walter Sefton, L. M. Miller, R. O. Buell, J. D. Knox, Mrs. Frank Sefton, Mrs. Leander Logan, O. L. Newman, Mrs. T. C. Robison, Mrs. Edwin L. Meek, J. H. Vanasdall, E. G. Amos, Thos. Harding, Horace McDonald, Ollie Goddard.

The campaign for the United War Work was made November 11, 1918. This included seven different organizations as follows: Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., Salvation Army, Jewish Welfare, Library Association, War Camp Community Service and Knights of Columbus. Realizing the great need of our boys in the foreign lands our drive was completed in one pledge. Committee on this drive: Emory Richards, Walter Sefton, L. M. Miller, Frank Martin, Henry Sefton, Edward Sefton, Clarence Sefton, Frank Marlow, C. O. Kennett, Joe Burrows, Frank Sefton, Robert Goddard, J. H. Vanasdal, Chas. Clemons, R. O. Buell, Horace McDonald, J. D. Knox, Thos. Hartig, Joseph Bruner.

In July, 1917, the first Red Cross drive was made and as in all other drives the township was divided into sections and solicitors were appointed for each of the sections. Our quota for the township was placed at \$400.00. The drive was completed in one day with a total of \$1,016.00 to Clinton's credit. Soliciting committee as follows: J. H. Anderson, Henry Mozingo, Frank Bird, George Gookins, R. O. Buell, Horace McDonald, O. L. Newman, John Greet, Sam Shirk, Henry Goddard, Thos. Hardig, Edwin L. Meek, L. M. Miller.

The second Red Cross drive was made on Monday, May 20, 1918. On that evening the sum of \$860.30 which exceeded our township quota was turned in. The committee was as follows: Frank Sefton, Orville Garrett, J. D. Knox, T. R. Anderson, R. O. Buell, Henry Goddard, Frank Bird, Sam Shirk, Frank

Martin, O. L. Newman, Ollie Goddard, T. C. Robison, Thos. Hardig, George Gookins, L. M. Miller.

In the spring of 1917, the first Red Cross membership drive was made. A patriotic meeting was held at the Sandusky school building for the purpose of securing members. Quite a number of people responded. It was decided by the township chairman to make a house to house canvass. At the close of the drive, not being able to total the exact number of members as some had joined at other places we would be safe in saying that ninety per cent. of our township were Red Cross members. The committee for this drive was as follows: Frank Martin, Walter Sefton, Henry Goddard, Roy Smith, Frank Sefton, Walter Hite, J. H. Vanasdal, Chas. Clemons, Ernest Smith, Henry Sefton, Dallas Burrows, Ora Meek, Rev. Jos. Pope, Wm. Maple, Joe Bruner.

The second Red Cross membership drive was made in December, 1918. Near the same per cent. of the township remained members as in 1917.

Committee on drive: Frank Sefton, R. O. Buell, Emory Richards, Walter Sefton, Henry Goddard, J. H. Vanasdal, Frank Martin, Horace McDonald, Frank Marlow, E. G. Amos, Henry Sefton, Edward Sefton, Clarence Sefton.

Y. M. C. A. The first *Y. M. C. A.* drive was made November 19, 1917. The township responded to this with a donation of \$465.35. The following committee served: R. O. Buell, Edwin L. Meek, Sam Shirk, L. M. Miller, Horace McDonald, J. D. Knox, Frank Bird, Frank Martin, Ollie Goddard, Jr.

The second *Y. M. C. A.* drive was made in May, 1918. Clinton liberally and cheerfully donated the sum of \$800.00. Committee as follows: R. O. Buell, Sam Shirk, L. M. Miller, Horace McDonald, Edwin L. Meek, Frank Bird, Walter Sefton, E. G. Amos.

In the spring of 1918 the Armenian relief fund was raised. An amount near \$50.00 was turned in from this drive. Rev. Joseph Pope was chairman and the following committee served: Mrs. Orville Garrett, Miss Bertha Gookins, Ora Meek, Chas. Clemons, Miss Gladys Fleetwood, Miss Mable Bird, Mrs. Ora Meek, Mrs. Chas. Clemons.

In the fall of 1917, a fund was raised for the purpose of buying books for the use of the boys who were in the service. Walter Hite solicited Clinton township and the sum of \$25.00 was turned in. Rev. and Mrs. J. W. Turner donated seventy-five books for a library for these soldiers.

The Knights of Columbus drive was made May 15, 1918. Our quota was placed at \$100.00 and \$120.00 was collected by Henry Mozingo and Albert Hahn.

Quite a number of Clinton township ladies contributed \$1.00, the usual amount asked for the Furlough Home Fund, collected at Greensburg.

War Activities of Clinton Township Schools. The various war activities of the nation used the public schools of the country as a medium for accomplishing many purposes. Our schools were, therefore, frequently called upon for such purposes. During the first year of our country in the war, the following teachers were in charge of the schools: O. L. Newman, principal, assisted by Miss Fifine Funk, in the high school, and by Mrs. Mary Newman, Miss Janie Martin, Miss Rose Marlowe and Miss Margaretta Hester, in the grades.

During the next year the same teachers were in charge, except that Mrs. Frances Anderson and Miss Edith Hester were assistants in the high school, instead of Miss Fifine Funk.

Teachers and pupils were a unit in meeting the obligations required of them, subscribing to the various war activities and purchasing bonds and War Savings Stamps to the limits of their abilities.

During 1918, hundreds of dollars' worth of stamps were purchased by pupils and teachers; and every teacher as well as many pupils purchased bonds.

United States Boys' Working Reserve. Early in the school year of 1917-1918, came the request from the county superintendent of schools for the enrollment of all young men in the United States Boys' Working Reserve. Through the efforts of trustee, Henry Mozingo, and the school principal, every boy in Clinton township between the ages of 16 and 21, except those who had volunteered for service in the army, signed pledges to work on farms during the season of 1918; and every boy faithfully redeemed the pledge made, and proudly wore the badge of service presented by the Government.

The First Hundred Thousand. Scarcely had the enrollment for the Working Reserve been completed when the campaign was launched for the membership in the First Hundred Thousand, by boys under twenty-one. To become a member, a boy was required to pledge himself to earn ten dollars and contribute the same to the use of the Y. M. C. A. work in France.

Ten boys from our high school signed such pledges and every boy redeemed his pledge in full before the expiration of the time given. The following are the ten boys on the Y. M. C. A. honor roll: Gordon Amos, Edgar Clark, Luke Gookins, Kenneth Hite, Bernie Linville, Loren Marlow, Arthur Mozingo, Willard Sefton, Web-Wirt Turner and Rollie Wilkison.

It may be worthy to note that six of the boys had brothers in the service and

that Gordon Amos, himself, entered the service immediately after the close of school, and saw active service in France and Germany. He being on the Argonne Sector front six weeks and the march to the Rhine, November 14 to December 16, 1918.

Junior Red Cross. In February came the call to the school to establish a Junior Auxiliary of the Red Cross. Mrs. Henry Mozingo and Miss Margaretta Hester were appointed by the county chapter to organize the school as an auxiliary. The committee turned the work over to the school and all the teachers enlisted in the movement.

In order to be recognized as an auxiliary it was necessary that every pupil enrolled be a member, at a subscription of twenty-five cents. Most of the pupils subscribed their own fees; the remainder of the total was raised by a collection taken at a public gathering of patrons and by prorata donations by the teachers. About thirty-nine dollars was raised in this manner and turned over to the county committee, and Sandusky school received its certificate of membership as a Junior Auxiliary of the Red Cross.

A part of the money was expended for material with which to make a layette for refugee babies. The sewing was done by the close of the school year, by the domestic science classes of the seventh and eighth grades and the high school under the supervision of Mrs. Newman and Miss Fifine Funk, domestic science teachers.

In connection with the Red Cross work may be mentioned the fact that the school donated \$22.75 to the County Red Cross Chapter, this amount being the profit from the lecture course maintained by the school during the winter of 1917-1918.

Victory Boys and Girls. The only work called for by the school in the autumn of 1918, was that in connection with the United War Work campaign. O. L. Newman and Miss Janie Martin were appointed as a committee to canvass for the Victory Boys and Girls. Ably assisted by the other teachers pledges were obtained from forty-four boys and girls who agreed to earn and give to the United War Work Fund an amount totaling \$144.50.

Fourteen five-dollar pledges were made by boys and eleven five-dollar pledges by girls. The other nineteen children pledged amounts of two dollars or less.

The schools of Clinton township have every reason to be proud of the service they rendered for the cause of humanity and freedom.

William Woodfil Turner. Two weeks before the declaration of war when the navy issued orders for mobilization, Lieutenant-Commander William Woodfil Turner was ordered from shore duty at Annapolis to the battleship "New Jersey."

In July, 1917, when the ex-German liners were taken over by the navy, he was ordered to the former Hamburg-American liner "Amerika" now known as the United States Ship "America," as chief engineer. The "America" is next in size to the "Leviathan," formerly the "Vaterland."

Lieutenant-Commander Turner had charge of repairing the extensive damages to the engines made by the Germans, and the "America" made the first trip in the first convoy of large ex-German liners to carry troops to France. He made five round trips on this troop ship to France and went through a number of submarine attacks successfully.

In June, 1918, he was ordered to the U. S. S. "Harrisburg" as executive officer and carried troops to England throughout the summer. The trips were much more exciting, as the submarines were operating actively on the entire Atlantic ocean and repeated submarine attacks were reported both on the Atlantic coast and the coast of Ireland.

In September, 1918, he left the transport service having carried between 30,000 and 40,000 troops to Europe successfully and was ordered to the U. S. S. "Connecticut" as navigator. In December, he was ordered to the super-dreadnaught U. S. S. "Oklahoma," where he is serving now as navigator.

The Clinton township service flag was unfurled at the Sandusky M. E. Church, Sunday afternoon, May 26, 1918, with the following program:

Song	America
Prayer	Rev. Pope
Song, "Keep The Home Fires Burning" ...	Mrs. Florine Meek
Fourteen minute talk	Miss Ethel Shelhorn
Solo	Miss Shelhorn
Address	Rollin Turner
Dedication of Service Flag	Mrs. Elma Knox

"O, Beautiful Flag, midst us here.
 Twenty-nine boys have we yielded thee.
 Child of Old Glory born with a star,
 O, what a wonderful Flag you are.
 Blue is your star in its field of white,
 Dipped in the red that was born of fight,
 Born of the blood our forefathers shed,
 To raise to your mother the Flag overhead.
 And now you've come in this trying day
 To speak for us and our boys far away.
 I am the voice of a soldier son
 Gone to be gone till victory's won.
 I am the Flag of the service, sir,
 The Flag of his mother, I speak for her
 Who stands at the window and waits and fears,
 But hides from the others her unwept tears.
 O, Beautiful Flag, midst us here,
 Twenty-nine boys have we yielded thee.
 Child of Old Glory born with a star,
 O, what a wonderful Flag you are."

HONOR ROLL

Fred M. Marlow—Gy. Sergeant, Seventy-fourth Company, Sixth Regiment, United States marines. Enlisted April 26, 1917, at Indianapolis.

Claude Linville—Private, R. M. G. Company, Sixth Regiment, United States marines. Enlisted April 26, 1917, at Indianapolis.

Wm. H. Gookins—Private, Seventy-third Company, Sixth regiment, United States marines. Enlisted April 26, 1917, at Indianapolis.

Paul Fleetwood—Commissioned officer, coast artillery. Enlisted May 3, 1917, at Indianapolis.

Claude Conner—Private, coast artillery. Enlisted 1917, at Greensburg.

Anthony Amherine—Private, M. P., Company B, One Hundred Thirty-ninth Field Artillery. Enlisted June, 1917, at Rushville.

Eric A. Scott—Private, Company E, Sixth Eng. Enlisted October 5, 1917, in Indianapolis.

Elize J. Ryan—Mortgane Detachment, Cement Section. Enlisted January, 1916, at Greensburg.

Charles Wesley Jackson—Enlisted March, 1917.

Carl S. Hall—Veterinary, Twenty-fourth Base Hospital unit, September 4, 1918, at Greensburg.

Donald S. Harrell—Private, Twenty-seventh Field Artillery, July 22, 1918, Greensburg.

Lon Spillman—Cook, Company M, Twenty-seventh Infantry. March 29, 1918.

Russell Bird—Wagner, Battery E, Seventieth regiment. April 3, 1918, Greensburg.

Gilbert Nation—Sergeant, Three Hundred Sixteenth Battery, French Artillery. Enlisted June 16, 1917, Indianapolis.

Raymond C. Gill—Private, Battery D, Sixty-seventh Field Artillery. September 4, 1918, Greensburg.

William Joseph Patterson—Instructor Naval Rifle Range. Enlisted June, 1918, at Greensburg.

William E. Nation—Private, Base Hospital No. 99, August, 1918, Greensburg.

James W. Turner—Second class firemen, navy. Enlisted July 10, 1918, at Greensburg.

Wm. W. Turner—Lieutenant-Commander, navy, graduated Annapolis, 1908.

Everett Fishback—Corporal, Headquarters Company, May, 1918, Greensburg.

Layman W. Amos—M. D. Department, Three Hundred Thirty-fifth Infantry, Eighty-four division. September, 1917, Greensburg.

Gordon M. Amos—Private, Battery D., Three Hundred Twenty-fourth H. F. A., Thirty-second division. Enlisted April 19, 1918, Greensburg.

John W. Green—Carrell Master, Sixty-third Field Artillery Brigade. Enlisted June, 1917, Rushville.

Clifford Cameron—C. A. C. United States army.

Wilber Troutman—Private, Company A, First B. M. U. S. G., April 6, 1918, Greensburg.

Ralph R. Hite—S. A. T. C., Company D, Barracks No. 17, Bloomington, Indiana.

James Buchanan—Company B. Enlisted at Rushville.

Harry Bird—Navy.

Dora Harcourt.

Being able to obtain some early information concerning the Fifth and Sixth regiments United States marines in which Clinton township is much interested as three of our boys enlisted in April, 1917, and went into early training and were sent across October 18, 1917.

They participated in the great battles as given below:

Verdun Sector, March 15 to May 15, 1918.

Chateau-Thierry, June 1 to July 16, 1918.

Soissons, July 17 to July 23, 1918.

St. Mihiel, September 11 to September 25, 1918.

Champagne, October 1 to October 10, 1918.

Noe-vre, November 1 to November 11, 1918.

March to the Rhine November 17 to December 11, 1918.

Fred Marlow being the first of the boys disabled was gassed while near Verdun, April 13, 1918, was in hospital until August 13, 1918, when he was sent to a training camp and then sent to his company September 1. He being in all the battles but Chateau-Thierry and Soissons.

Decorated for Bravery. "Sergt. Fred M. Marlowe, Seventy-fourth Company, Sixth Marines, (A. S. No. 120330). For extraordinary heroism in action at Mim St. George, France, November 1, 1918. Sergt. Marlowe had just taken command of his platoon, owing to the senior platoon sergeant having been wounded, when the advancing line was held up by a concentration of enemy machine gun fire. Taking two other soldiers with him, he rushed a German machine gun nest and put it out of action. The capture of this nest compelled the surrender of the remaining machine gunners in the vicinity and the line was again able to advance. Eighty prisoners and nine machine guns were captured through this bold exploit. Home address, Mrs. Carrie R. Marlowe, Greensburg, Indiana.

William H. Gookins was wounded by a machine gun bullet, in the elbow, July 19, 1918, just east of Rheimes, October 3, 1918, he was again wounded by a high explosive in the foot. He was in the hospital and casual camps from October 3, 1918, until he joined his company on January 5, 1919, at Honnigen, Germany. He was in all battles but Noe-vre and the March to the Rhine.

Claude Linville went in the same company, was in all the battles, never being wounded or disabled in any way.

Respectfully submitted by Gertrude Williams Clemons (Mrs. Charles).



MRS. WALLACE McCAIN
 St. Paul, Ind.
 President of Uncle Sam's Willing
 Workers

L. A. ECKHART
 Chairman, Third, Fourth and Fifth
 Liberty Loan Drive Workers in
 Adams Township

CALEB WRIGHT
 President Clay Township Council of
 Defense

MRS. J. H. ALEXANDER
 One of the Most Faithful War Drive
 Workers in Jackson Township

CHARLES McKEE
 President Adams Township Council
 of Defense

MRS. J. A. WELCH
 Sand Creek Township Council of
 Defense

WAR HISTORY OF CLAY TOWNSHIP

Clay township lies just west of Washington, with a population of 11,187. It is divided into three precincts.

It is made up of fertile farms, most of which are tilled by their progressive and patriotic owners who gave their sons, brothers and husbands to fight in the World war.

They also contributed liberally to the numerous war drives, the first being for Liberty Bonds, by which the Government desired to borrow money of its people at a certain per cent. for a stated length of time.

Clay township oversubscribed her quota for every loan drive except the fifth, owing to the county having oversubscribed its quota, there was no concerted effort made to reach the township's quota, but the number of unsolicited subscriptions equalled nearly two-thirds of its full quota.

Following are the quotas and amounts collected in the drives :

	Quota	Collections
First Loan	\$262,000	\$425,000
Second Loan	476,000	648,000
Third Loan	46,700	47,950
Fourth Loan	100,300	102,050
Fifth Loan	75,200	43,500

The workers and solicitors for Clay township were as follows: Ernest Clark, C. S. Wright, John A. Miers, Mr. and Mrs. Will Gentry, Albert Link, Everett Hunter, George Logan, Clem Logan, Harry Boese, Louis Ewing, Gorden Templeton, Oliver Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Brockelmier, Ernest McGee, Mr. and Mrs. Ira Moore, Calvin Thornburg, Estil Gibson, Will McGee, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Storms, Forest Myers, Will Davis, Frank Brunton, Clifford Thompson, William H. Wilson, Clay Alexander, Jont L. Alley, Herrod Carr, Frank Alexander, John Shoaf, Clyde Elliott, John Calender, Ezra Jewell, Harry E. Pavy, Ed Pumphrey, Ewing Arnold, M. L. Miers, Roy Miers, Ira Carmen, Clarence Tomson, W. F. McCullough, John Burney, Emmett Johnson, Will White, John Young, Charles Braden, Link Vandiver, James Pumphrey, John Corya, Robert Miers, Robert Gallentine, William Christian, Charles Goff, Art Trimble, E. E. Lewis, Miss Mary Galloway, Miss Muriel Gregory, Mrs. Louis Ewing, Chas. Worland, Mrs. Will White, Mr. and Mrs. Ray W. Miers, C. G. Harrod, G. M.

Minor, Earl Martin, Sam Burney, J. C. Hays, Wm. McClintic, Earl Elliott, Wm. Mobley, Wm. G. Smiley, Elza Williams, H. H. Wilson, A. E. Howe.

The War Stamp was originated so that people of smaller capital could make loans, as small as five dollars or in the Thrift Stamps of twenty-five cents.

Many children eagerly loaned their earnings that they might help Uncle Sam.

This township's quota was \$23,740, and the sum of \$40,000 was raised.

The Y. M. C. A. did great work at this time.

One beautiful Sunday afternoon about the middle of June, a patriotic meeting was held in the M. E. church at Milford. Mrs. Diewert sang an appropriate solo and also led the patriotic songs which the audience sang with music by the Bray orchestra, after hearing an eloquent address by Rollin A. Turner, of Greensburg.

Previous to that, a Flag raising was held, when an enthusiastic crowd that filled the streets of Milford heard Rollin A. Turner, assisted by Elmer Bassett, of Shelbyville.

The music was furnished by the Greensburg band.

The latter part of July, another patriotic meeting was held with Thomas Davidson as principal speaker.

Music was by a Greensburg orchestra and Mrs. Ross Reed soloist, also the Burney band.

The women of the different localities, through the Red Cross, put forth a great effort to win the great war.

They made garments for our soldier boys and contributed money which they earned from various sources, to be used in providing comforts for them.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Liberty church bought a \$1,000.00 bond in the third Liberty Loan.

In August, 1918, the Liberty Baptist Church gave a carnival for the benefit of the Red Cross. It consisted of a six o'clock chicken dinner, fruit and lunch stands, home talent minstrels and shows. They cleared \$374.41 which was paid to the Decatur County Chapter.

The society also contributed \$108.14, taken in at sale dinners and collections.

During the monthly meetings they made thirty pairs of bed sox and 492 shot bags. It also superintended the community sewing, making about 120 garments.

The Missionary Society donated thirty pairs of bed sox and made twenty suits of pajamas.

The Young Married People's Sunday School class met October 31, 1917, at the home of one of the members with a pitch-in dinner at which time twenty-four suits of pajamas were made.

In April, 1918, the ladies of Milford and vicinity met and, assisted by Mrs. Alex Porter and Mrs. Robert Naegel, of Greensburg, organized a Red Cross unit, making Miss Muriel Gregory chairman, with about twenty members. Meeting one afternoon of every week at the M. E. church to sew, where they had sewing machines kindly loaned for the summer and those who wished, made garments at their homes.

In this way, they made 252 garments and knitted fifty-seven pairs of sox and five sweaters, furnishing part of the yarn which they donated to the chapter at Greensburg.

This unit contributed \$115.31 in money which was made from sales and contributed voluntarily.

An all-day meeting was held in August. Each member bringing a well-filled basket. The contents were spread on a long table in the dining room of the church and enjoyed by everyone.

Miss Wilhite, the county demonstration agent, was present and demonstrated flour substitutes which were eaten with the dinner.

In the Burney precinct with Miss Lulu Smiley, the woman member of the Clay Township Council of Defense, as chairman, who kept in touch with the war work of the township and especially the women's work, brought about an organization of the women of Burney with Mrs. Joe Minor as president. About sixty-five members were enrolled.

One afternoon of each week was devoted to the making of Red Cross garments at the home of Mrs. Minor. About two hundred garments were completed.

Three hundred dollars were raised in various ways for the Red Cross.

From this sum, twenty comfort kits averaging three dollars and a half each, were filled and donated to the Decatur County Chapter. The remainder of the money was used in relieving the influenza situation.

A special nurse was employed who went from house to house daily and attended to the needs of influenza victims. Bed linen, gowns and undergarments were provided and houses cleaned that were in insanitary conditions. The

doctors' bills and medicines were provided for in cases where patients were not able to meet them.

Miss Wilhite demonstrated canning to a large class of girls every week at the school house in Burney, the pupils furnishing the materials. They later exhibited their skill at the Burney Chautauqua, where the parents were interested spectators or "strict judges" of the art which they had studied during their summer vacation.

In the spring of 1918, the Liberty church unfurled and dedicated a service Flag with seventeen stars, with a beautiful and impressive service. Milford also had her service Flag of eight stars.

The Junior Red Cross work was carried on through the schools. Mrs. H. H. Wilson was appointed chairman of the Burney schools. All students in the high school and of the primary room became members. One set of garments was made with Miss Alice Arnold, domestic science teacher, as supervisor.

The school service Flag included twenty-three stars, three of which are gold. Those making the supreme sacrifice were: Fred Luther, Harry Carmen and Walter Gartin.

Almost every pupil in the Milford school became a member of the Junior Red Cross.

The domestic science class of young ladies made garments for the French war babies under their instructor, Miss Edna Seal, using the money taken in as membership fees to purchase the materials.

The drive for the Victory Girls and Boys was conducted in the schools by the teachers. Each one who contributed five dollars was presented with a certificate of membership.

The United War Work campaign was carried on with the same enthusiasm that characterized each of the other drives with the result that Clay township came up to the top notch in everything.

Respectfully submitted by Mrs. Ray Miers.

FUGIT TOWNSHIP

As a matter of course, when the call came for service, Fugit township responded and fully did her part in every branch of war activity.

The township is naturally divided into four communities: Spring Hill, Clarksburg, Kingston and St. Maurice.

These each worked separately, or all worked collectively, as occasion demanded; and perfect harmony prevailed.

The Spring Hill community was better organized, with Mrs. Elbert Meek as chairman of women's work, and it is the only one that kept accurate account of work done.

The Red Cross Sewing Club, Mrs. Meek chairman, at her home completed more than eighteen dozen hospital garments. In addition Mrs. W. J. Kincaid made thirty-nine garments. Mrs. Kincaid also purchased \$210.00 worth of yarn which was made into: Fifteen helmets, sixteen sweaters, thirty-three pairs of socks, sixteen pairs of wristlets.

Other knitting: Fourteen sweaters, forty-one pairs of socks, five helmets.

The Woman's Missionary Society made: One hundred ninety-five pajamas, fourteen hospital shirts, thirty refugee shirts, four operating gowns, twelve handkerchiefs, five pairs of bed socks, thirty-five water-proof cases.

The Clarksburg women worked through the churches and two separate sewing clubs were working in the town. All did their full quota of Red Cross sewing and knitting.

The Kingston clubs—Progress and Independent—did Red Cross sewing at every meeting, and knit everywhere.

The Woman's Missionary Society made bandages at every monthly meeting and a quantity of individual work was done besides. The women took turns in going one day each week to work in the Red Cross cutting room, or surgical dressing room in Greensburg.

A neighborhood club near Mt. Carmel church met once a week for sewing.

The women of St. Maurice kept up the record of the township; but no detailed report of their work has been obtained. Fugit township is sure she did as much work as any other.

In other war activities Fugit was at the front.

THE DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF WORK FOR COUNCIL OF DEFENSE

The Food Club. Miss Nelle Fee, of Clarksburg, chairman. Every housewife and grocer was a loyal observer of the regulations regarding sugar, flour and meat. Each community had workers, and held meetings visited by Miss Wilhite, county demonstrator.

Registration of Women for Service. The township was thoroughly canvassed. Every woman in Spring Hill and Kingston group registered and nearly every one else.

Service Flag. Each church and school had its service Flag, which necessarily caused a duplication of names, so the county roll is the only authentic one. Spring Hill made a ceremony of dedicating theirs. Two of their blue stars turned to gold. One at Kingston, two at Clarksburg and one at St. Maurice.

Liberty Loan Drives. A. T. Brock, Clarksburg, chairman.

First Liberty Loan	\$10,000.00
Second Liberty Loan	25,000.00
Third Liberty Loan	38,000.00
Fourth Liberty Loan	58,150.00
Victory Loan	34,550.00
War Savings Stamps	26,901.35
	<hr/>
Total	\$192,600.35

The woman's drive for bond sales outdid the men. The quota was \$7,050.00. The amount raised was \$21,450.00. Miss Ruby Emmert, Clarksburg, was chairman.

Y. M. C. A. drives all exceeded their quota, one by Erle Hamilton, chairman, made 180 per cent. gain.

Knights of Columbus also made a successful drive.

The final drive for United War Work, conducted by T. M. Hamilton; quota \$21,600.00, amount raised \$23,000.00.

Special Features of Work. An enthusiastic Flag raising, north of Clarksburg, at the home of Jeff C. Davis, with speeches and band.

Red Cross Market. Fugit's contribution, \$123.55.

July 4th, 1918, in the demonstration in Greensburg, Fugit furnished one of the most noticeable floats; and all the War Mothers, and Red Cross workers marched in the parade.

The Spring Hill church granted their pastor, Rev. Frederick Elliott, a leave of absence for one month in the fall of 1917, that he might visit the army camps of the southwest division of the national army, as a visiting evangelist under the

direction of the Y. M. C. A. During this time he visited eleven different camps and delivered twenty-eight addresses to thousands of soldier boys.

Rev. Homer Campbell, pastor of the Kingston church, resigned in April, 1918, to be a Y. M. C. A. war secretary. He went immediately to England and served in London for six months, being one of the most efficient workers.

He was then sent to Paris where he was second to President King, head of the Paris Y. M. C. A. He remained in Paris till July, 1919.

Francis J. Baronowsky, principal of the St. Maurice school, gave up his work to help the Government in clerical work during the entire period of the war. His health not permitting him to do more active service.

Walter Moore had the opportunity to render distinguished service in the Argonne. He captured thirty-five Germans and brought them in single handed. He was decorated for bravery by the French Government.

Whether at home, in camp, or over seas, Fugit is justly proud of her sons, and fully appreciates every sacrifice and labor of love of her daughters.

FUGIT TOWNSHIP BOYS WHO MADE THE SUPREME SACRIFICE

Spring Hill: Walter Roy Morgan, sent to Camp Taylor August 30, 1918. Died of influenza October 14, 1918, at Camp Sherman. Company 29, Eighth Training Battery.

Clarksburg: Joseph C. Osborne. Camp Taylor, May 13, 1917.

St. Maurice: William Thiesing. Camp Taylor, September 4, 1918, died of influenza October 2, 1918. Thirteenth Company, Fourth I. B. M., One Hundred Fifty-ninth Depot Brigade.

Kingston: William Harrison Ray. Sent to Ft. Thomas, Ky., August 6, 1918, then to Camp Sheridan. Died of measles November 12, 1918. Company C, Sixty-seventh Infantry.

Prepared by Mrs. W. K. Stewart.

HISTORY OF JACKSON TOWNSHIP

The people of Jackson township may well cherish with pride their record in all the activities during the World war. They were prompt and thorough in response to each patriotic call bearing their share of the burden of the momentous struggle.

There being no incorporated town within its border, all meetings, all drives were from rural centers. Nevertheless it was among the first to get in line of work.

The first meeting was held at Alert for Red Cross membership. Here a fine program was rendered and a Flag raised. Patriotism ran high. The call for (\$1.00) one dollar membership fee was met with prompt response.

Roy Campbell was chairman of the Red Cross of Jackson township, and Mrs. Steuben Pleak, chairman of the membership committee. George M. Claypole, of Sardinia, did most effectual work in organizing the first money drive for Red Cross in July, 1917, and he, with his solicitors, worked unceasingly until the quota for the township was raised.

John H. Deniston, chairman of south precinct, with his daughter, Miss Audrey, was an ever ready and efficient worker. Roy Campbell took charge of the working of Alert and vicinity.

Red Cross sewing was the main feature of women's work. Mrs. Ovid Houze, president of the Ladies' Aid Society, of Waynesburg Christian Church, organized the ladies of the vicinity into a circle, sewing regularly each week from August, 1917, until the call for hospital garments ceased.

Mrs. Frank Sater, of Alert, distributed sewing from her home. Mrs. Addie Kelley, president of Alert Food Club, also distributed sewing. Mrs. Bertha Deniston and Miss Audrey Deniston had charge of the work in Sardinia. The ladies of Forest Hill Presbyterian Church made garments in their Aid Society. Mrs. Frank Sater, of Alert, gave a number of musical programs. Benefits all for Red Cross.

The County Council of Defense organized the township council, appointing three in the township as leaders; two men and one woman: Ed Thurston, E. T. Fraley, and Mrs. S. D. Pleak.

They organized the township in four districts, appointing a committee of seven for each; five men and two women.

Committee of each district are as follows:

Forest Hill: M. E. Evans, John Sanders, John W. Crise, Harold B. Ogden, Frank Evans, Mrs. Elda Pavy, Mrs. Frank Evans.

Waynesburg: John W. Cooper, J. W. Smith, Wilbur Thurston, Tom Benton, Ovid Houze, Mrs. Ovid Houze, Mrs. Claudia Alexander.

Sardinia: John H. Deniston, Charles Deniston, Carl Gaston, Charles Johnson, John Tremain, Miss Rose Meredith, Mrs. John Smith.

Alert: John Thomas, S. B. Lynch, Ralph Anderson, Lafe Dixon, C. L. Hill, Mrs. Addie Kelley, Mrs. Lena Dixon.

Child Welfare Week came as an urgent call upon the busy women. All children six years of age and under were asked to be given the physical examination, also weighed and measured. In this work, the women of the Township Council of Defense and the Food Club president gave most valuable aid. Jackson township at this date had no resident medical doctor. The parents were asked to take the children to Westport in the south precinct, and the north precinct were taken to Letts. Through the courtesy of Sand Creek township, the tests were made. In this there was very near a hundred per cent. response to the call. One child was ill; one too young to be taken from home.

The committee appointed for the first Armenian drive: Wilber Thurston, Ovid Houze.

Frank Shaw was the solicitor for the first call for funds for the Y. M. C. A., 1917.

In the drive for funds of November, 1917, S. D. Pleak organized the township. Cliff Fulton, chairman of south section.

The second week in April, 1918, Mrs. Marie Van Pleak was appointed organizer of United States Food clubs for township by the county president.

The State charter was granted to Jackson township April 15, 1918.

Four Food clubs were at once created: Alert, Mrs. Addie Kelley, president; Sardinia, Mrs. Charles Deniston, president; Waynesburg, Mrs. Harry Carr, president; Forest Hill, Mrs. E. T. Fraley, president.

Through these clubs the extreme necessity of sacrifice was pointed out where each was defined; every decision was an act of war policy. Everything to eat was measured from one single point of view: will it contribute to the end of the war, or contribute to its prolongation? It was through the Food clubs that all literature, cards, posters, and anything pertaining to food conservation were distributed.

The task of registration of all women and girls over eighteen years of age was accomplished through members of the clubs, who made the house to house canvass. Not one home was omitted. Those who so efficiently worked in this were: Mrs. Addie Kelley, Miss Cordia Rodgers, Mrs. Lena Dixon Hern, Mrs. Audrey Deniston, Mrs. Dale Deniston Wright, Mrs. Charles Deniston, Mrs. Frank Evans, Mrs. Ray Deniston, Miss Marie Shera, Mrs. J. T. Alexander, Mrs. Harry Carr, Miss Jessie Mitchell, Mrs. Ovid Houze, Mrs. E. T. Fraley.

For the first Red Cross market held in Greensburg, Mrs. Ovid Houze, Mrs. N. A. Lawrence, and Mrs. H. N. Oldham solicited. For the second Red Cross market, the whole township donated largely of all that goes to make a great market.

The solicitors were: Mrs. Frank Sanders, Mrs. H. N. Oldham, Mrs. N. A. Lawrence, Mrs. Ray Deniston, Mrs. Elda Pavy, Mrs. Ovid Houze, Mrs. Chas. Deniston, Mrs. Addie Kelley, Miss Marie Shera.

The United War Work drive for funds was under the chairmanship of S. D. Pleak, and John H. Deniston. Their committees consisted of fourteen solicitors from north section, and seventeen from the south section.

The teachers of the public schools of the township had in charge, the Victory Boys and Girls, also the Junior Red Cross work. The teachers were as follows: Miss Maude Ogden, Mrs. Lenna D. Hern, Elsie Braden, Glen Galbraith, Corda Rodgers, Marion Banister, Jessie Mitchell, Emmert Pool (Mr. Pool died while teaching the Waynesburg school).

We aim at accuracy in details of the activities of war work done here, but he who expects to find the statements entirely free from error or defects has little knowledge of difficulties in preparation of a task of this sort.

Respectfully,
MARIE VAN PLEAK (Mrs. S. D.)

MARION TOWNSHIP WAR HISTORY

Though Marion is not one of the most populous nor one of the wealthiest of the townships of Decatur county, it stands second to none in loyalty and in duty well performed, in the great crisis through which we have just passed.

A complete and detailed sketch of the various war activities of the township would show that the same love of country, the same devotion to her interests that animated the inhabitants of other townships of the county, were present in no less a degree in Marion township which is merely another way of stating that when the interests of our fair country are at stake, our people will rise as a man. The one object was to defeat the enemy, to win the war and whenever and wherever effort was needed to reach this goal, it was given without stint. No better evidence of this fact can be submitted than the honor roll of Marion township. One hundred and thirteen of our boys were called to the colors. One hundred and thirteen stood ready to make the supreme sacrifice, while at home hearts bled

and ached in silent sacrifice and sought relief only in prayer and in work for the loved ones braving the danger at the front.

The following is a list of men from Marion township in the service: William Clyde Farris, Fred E. Fisher, Henry Wolford, Albert Norwald, Leonard Hahn, Edward Wheeldon, Omer Surface, Raymond Wolford, Frank Hargitt, Lewis Alexander, Lawrence Hahn, Grover Wheeldon, Ora Wheeldon, Paschal Worland, Oliver Sutton, Elmer Taylor, Frank Oldham, Clifford Rohlfing, Willard Dunn, Forest Tumilty, Ernest Trittip, Carter Crawford, William Burkman, Herschel Weaver, Anderson Ketchem, James H. Engle, Floyd Harrold, Everett Ferris, Elmer Wallace, Raymond Stith, Dyar Wood, Harry Parkinson, Alfred Bruns, John Duerstock, Benno Harpring, George Nadermann, John Veerkamp, Henry Brancamp, Joseph Wanner, John Wanner, Maurice Redelman, John Meyer, Henry Zurline, Iran Sutton, Clifford Lehman, William Carson, Sidney Dunn, Clemens Scheidler, Harry Barnes, Riley Crawford, Harry Burkman, Eldo Burkman, Burney Weaver, Edward Zetterberg, Harry Robbins, John Harrold, Troy Hamilton, Otto Borden, Erbie Lee, Jesse Clark, Edward Bruns, Bernard Harpring, Mathias Johannigmann, Louis Schoettner, Henry Schwering, Joseph Hoeing, John Knoll, Bernard Knoll, George Knoll, Alex Knoll, Clemons Brown, William Brown, George Phlum, Walter Pfeifer, Joseph Wilmer, Frank Wilmer, Harry Wilmer, Lawrence Blankman, Louis Blankman, John Blankman, Anthony Heger, Lawrence Redelman, Louis Redelman, Henry Stuehrenberg, John Vaske, William Mauer, Birney Wilhoit, Allen Hart, John Deweese, Samuel Green, Clarence E. Ferris, Edward Feldmann, Louis Feldmann, Alvin Feldmann, Ferdinand Scheidler, Edward Scheidler, Mathias Scheidler, Clemens Lueken, John Witkemper, Louis Moenkedick, Albert Zapfe, Elmer Hardebeck, Clemens Herbert, Walter Goodwin, Frank Levell, William Martin, John W. Green, Frank Green, Godfrey Fowl.

The Gold Star Boys of Marion township are as follows:

Otis C. Jackson, killed at Chateau Thierry July 20, 1918.

Mathias Ruhl, died at Columbus Barracks March 19, 1917.

Dana C. Harrold, died at Elwood, Indiana May 25, 1917.

Clarence E. Riley, died at Camp Shelby December 9, 1917.

A careful study of the foregoing honor roll shows that it was not uncommon to find two members from the same family in the service. Even three members from one family are more than once recorded and in one instance four boys, all they had, the sons of Mr. and Mrs. Conrad Knoll, were loyally serving their

country at the front, while their parents with equal loyalty—though both were born in Germany—were giving in full measure of all they had to give.

In each of the Liberty Loan drives, Marion township exceeded her quota. The Victory Boys and Girls pledged and paid over two hundred dollars. All the schools of the township sold Thrift Stamps and War Savings Stamps, sixteen hundred dollars being realized from this source in the Millhousen community alone.

Work for the Red Cross was never allowed to lag. Every community in the township did its share of sewing and knitting. Some sent the garments and knitted wear to their relatives in the camps, others disposed of them through the Red Cross shops at Greensburg. The Union Baptist Missionary Society met bi-weekly and spent the day sewing for the Red Cross. Four hundred and twenty garments are listed to their credit. The Mt. Pleasant Ladies' Aid Society as a unit made about thirty garments. Many individual members took out work for the Red Cross to be done in their own homes. The same holds true all over the township. Not only in sewing and knitting were the people active, but in varied fields of endeavor. For example the seventh and eighth grade pupils of the Millhousen school had a war garden which netted twenty-five dollars for the Red Cross.

But why multiply instances? To record every activity in detail would require a volume. The people of the township did their utmost, not that it might be recorded and they be praised therefor but that the country's cause might triumph. Just as the boys at the zero hour went over the top, not because they were receiving the applause of thousands for their bravery, but simply because it was duty, so our people at home gave of their best, not to receive the plaudits of their fellows but that they might equally, with the boys at the front, do their full duty. Praise other than this they do not desire. See personnel of township Historians.

WAR HISTORY OF SAND CREEK TOWNSHIP

The first Red Cross membership meeting in the county was held in the Christian church at Westport April 15, 1917, with Rev. George W. Swartz, of the Methodist church, presiding. Miss Kate Emmert, vice-president of the County Red Cross organization, Rev. F. Z. Burkette, John E. Osborn, James Caskey, and Mrs. George Deiwert, all of Greensburg, attended this meeting.

Reverend Swartz and Dr. O. F. Welch delivered addresses on the Armenian relief, and quite a large collection was taken in their behalf.

Those from Greensburg were there in the interest of securing members for the Red Cross Society. Quite a number of members were secured. By the time the membership campaign closed practically everyone in the township belonged.

The people of Sand Creek township met every call made upon them by the Government to help win the war.

Y. M. C. A. The first call for funds for the Y. M. C. A. came the week of May 20 to 28, 1917. The following committee served: G. W. Swartz, chairman; Claude Tyner, J. C. Hill, A. S. Boicourt, T. W. Robinson, R. T. Stott, J. F. Hamilton.

The quota was \$800.00 and the amount received was \$1,165.00.

First Liberty Loan. When the Government asked the people to assist by loaning it their money in June, 1917, the two banks of the township took over the quota, selling the bonds, the public was not solicited.

Second Liberty Loan. The second call for loans to the Government came September 25 to October 12, 1917. The following committee had charge: J. F. Hamilton, chairman; F. D. Armstrong, George C. Nicholson, J. C. Stott, Londa Wright.

The quota was \$54,600.00 and the subscriptions amounted to \$58,700.00.

Third Liberty Loan. The Third Liberty Loan call came in February, 1918. The following served on the committee: J. F. Hamilton, chairman; J. C. Stott, T. W. Robinson, Curtis Gobel, Earl Shera, James C. Hill, A. S. Boicourt, Londa Wright, Herbert Black.

The quota was placed at \$28,800.00 and the subscriptions amounted to \$33,850.00.

Fourth Liberty Loan. The Fourth Loan drive was held September 23 to 30, 1918. The committee was: J. F. Hamilton, chairman; Earl Shera, Claude Tyner, J. C. Hill, J. C. Stott, Curtis B. Gobel, Clyde Davis, Londa Wright, T. W. Robinson.

The quota this time was placed at \$60,800.00 and the amount sold was \$61,500.00.

Fifth Liberty Loan. The Fifth Loan was called the Victory Loan and the campaign was made the latter part of April and the first of May, 1919. The committee for this, the last, was: T. W. Robinson, chairman; Ezra Roberts,

James Hill, George C. Nicholson, Londa Wright, Clyde Davis, Glant Armstrong, A. S. Boicourt.

The quota was \$59,000.00 and the amount sold was \$59,900.00.

Red Cross. The Red Cross in Sand Creek township began at once upon the declaration of war, and practically every member of every family in the township belonged either to the Red Cross or to the Junior Red Cross.

The first Red Cross drive for funds was held June 18 to 25, 1917.

Red Cross committee: Rev. George E. Swartz, chairman; R. T. Stott, J. F. Hamilton, Levi Burns, Dr. Chas. Woods, George C. Nicholson, Wilson M. Shafer.

The township quota was \$800.00 and the amount received was \$1,395.00.

Second Red Cross Campaign. This campaign assigned for the week of May 20 to 27, 1918, but it was decided to make it on the first day which was done under the management of: K. L. Adams, township chairman; J. F. Hamilton, vice-chairman; Lucerne Thompson, Rev. G. E. Swartz, A. S. Boicourt, J. C. Hill, Rev. J. W. Gilley, Earl Shera, Parker Greene, T. N. Shaw, Clyde Davis.

Red Cross units were formed at Westport, and at Letts.

Red Cross Unit of Westport, Indiana. The Red Cross Unit of Westport, Indiana was organized May 29, 1918, meeting called to order by J. F. Hamilton, as temporary chairman.

Organization perfected, resulted in the selection of Mrs. Anna Ross, president; Mrs. J. L. Houston, vice-president; Mrs. Carrie Ketchum, secretary; Mrs. E. R. Boicourt, assistant secretary; Mrs. J. C. Hill, treasurer.

R. T. Stott was called upon and gave a very interesting talk, as to conditions existing at this time and the manner in which they were forced to contend with conditions at the time of the great Civil war.

A collection was taken with which to purchase thread for use, the amount received was \$1.05. The Westport High School ball team playing a game, proceeds for benefit of Red Cross amounting to \$15.00. Rev. J. W. Gilley presented the unit with a contribution from one of his charges, amount, \$7.44.

The community play given on the Fourth of July, held at the Baptist church at Westport netted \$82.38. Ladies sold fans to the amount of \$7.02—money received for eggs that were contributed, \$3.27. This money being for purchase of thread. Amount on hand at this date, December 29, 1918, \$295.37.

The work done by unit was as follows: Hospital shirts, 108; refugee gowns,

thirty; refugee shirts, sixty-seven; refugee drawers, forty-one; pajamas, twenty-four; water-proof cases, 100; sweaters, five; socks, fourteen pairs.

The following work was done before unit was organized: Mrs. Ed Whalen, six pajamas, twenty-four shirts; Ladies' Aid of Baptist church, eighty-four hospital shirts; Barthena Burk, six hospital shirts.

The ladies of Fred Small Woman's Relief Corps did splendid work not only for the Red Cross, but in all lines of war work. This corps was organized April 4, 1900, and has twenty members.

Through the kindness of George W. Lanham, of Greensburg, who went to Westport and placed in good running order five sewing machines, for which the ladies of the corps were under many obligations, they made 122 garments for the Red Cross. They knitted eighteen garments.

Amount of bonds bought by members	\$4,250.00
Amount of War Savings Stamps bought	350.00
Amount donated to Red Cross	80.00
Amount donated to relief work	50.00

Mary E. Stewart was president.

Y. M. C. A. Campaign. The first call from the Y. M. C. A. for help was May 20 to 28, 1917.

The quota was \$800.00 and the amount received was \$1,165.00.

Committee: Rev. George E. Swartz, chairman; John W. Holcomb, Harmon Cox, A. S. Boicourt, J. F. Hamilton, Earl Shera, Dr. F. M. Davis, Levi Burns.

Knights of Columbus. This was the only campaign held for funds for the K. of C. and was from May 10 to 20, 1918.

Committee: J. F. Hamilton, chairman; Mrs. J. L. Houston, Mrs. Chas. Wood, K. L. Adams, Urso McCorkle.

The quota was \$150.00 and the amount received was \$200.00.

War Savings Stamps. This campaign was in May, 1918, the quota was \$38,900.00 and the amount sold was \$48,000.00. This was under the direction of: J. F. Hamilton, chairman; Claude Tyner, James C. Hill, Clyde Davis, W. M. Shafer, Earl Shera, Harmon Cox, M. D. Harding, John W. Holcomb, Rev. G. E. Swartz, A. S. Boicourt.

United War Work Campaign. This campaign was held in November, 1918,

and Sand Creek went over the top the day before the campaign began. The quota was \$2,475.00 and the amount received was \$2,810.75.

Committee: K. L. Adams, chairman; J. F. Hamilton, A. S. Boicourt, J. C. Hill, J. W. Holcomb, M. D. Harding, Clyde Davis, T. N. Shaw, Earl Shera.

The loyalty and patriotism of the citizens of Sand Creek township can best be estimated by the number of her men to join the ranks.

Submitted by

J. F. HAMILTON.

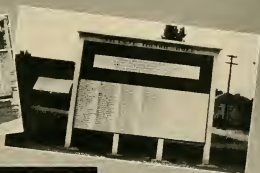
REPORT OF THE VARIOUS WAR ACTIVITIES IN SALT CREEK TOWNSHIP, DECATUR COUNTY, INDIANA DURING THE YEAR OF 1917 AND 1918

The First Liberty Bond Issue. The allotment for the township was \$10,000.00 of the bonds. There was no general canvass among the people for the sale of the bonds. The First State Bank pledged the amount of the bonds to be sold and depended on the good will of the people of the township to come and offer their subscriptions to take all the bonds. The bonds were all sold to about thirty subscribers before the campaign was over.

The Second Liberty Bond Issue. The allotment for the township for this issue was \$15,000.00. As in the first issue there was no general canvass for the sale of the bonds and the First State Bank guaranteed the sale of the bonds. The bonds were all sold to about thirty-five of the citizens of the township.

The Third Liberty Bond Issue. The allotment for the township was placed at \$16,100.00. George F. Redelman was appointed chairman and a general organization of workers was completed. The plans were made for a three days' campaign to sell the bonds and at the end of that time the solicitors reported the sale of \$33,000.00 bonds to about two hundred customers. The township had the distinction of being the only township in the county of selling over two hundred per cent. of their original quota, and received the only quota flag having two stars. given to any township in the county.

Fourth Liberty Bond Issue. The quota for the township was placed at \$27,200.00. George F. Redelman was appointed township chairman and Fred C. Baas and Cliff Kirkpatrick, precinct chairman. A complete organization of solicitors was effected. Sales amounting to about \$32,000.00 were reported to 261 customers.



DECATUR COUNTY'S HONOR ROLL
BOARD AT GREENSBURG

HONOR ROLL BOARD AT
ST. PAUL

THE LARGEST SERVICE FLAG IN THE COUNTRY
Contained 344 Stars and 4 Red Crosses

SALT CREEK TOWNSHIP'S HONOR
ROLL BOARD AT NEW POINT

SALT CREEK TOWNSHIP'S HONOR
ROLL BOARD AT WESTPORT

The following is a list of all parties assisting in the sale of the four issues of the Liberty Bonds: John A. Meyer, Mike Hoff, Edward O'Day, Tony Harlow, Lewis Bare, Ward Williams, H. M. Loyd, John Schilling, Robert F. Carr, Loren Doles, William Krone, Adam E. Huber, Edward Neimeyer, H. S. McKee, John M. Greene, R. B. Gwinn, Adam T. Shazer, Charles Lange, Fred Tresler, Albert Geis, Edward Hoff, Walter Hadler, Walter Thackery, Fred C. Baas, John Hoff, John Koehne, Edgar Meyer, Albert Weimer, Edward Miller, Robert Hermesch, George Neimeyer, Frank Volk, Chas. Risinger, Fred Beck, Fred Neimeyer, William Colson, Cliff Kirkpatrick, George F. Redelman.

Women's Committee: Florence Hoff, chairman, Loretta Meyer, Mrs. William Thomas, Mrs. H. S. McKee, Mrs. Edward O'Day.

Sale of War Savings Stamps for Year 1918. Salt Creek township's quota was placed at \$2,000.00 per month. No sale organization was completed until the drive held in June. Up to that time the sales amounted to about \$12,000.00. The result of the drive was sales and pledges amounting to about \$13,000.00. The total sales for the township for the year were over \$26,000.00. The teachers and pupils of the New Point school sold about \$3,000.00 of this amount through their efforts during the spring of 1918.

Library Fund for Books for the Soldiers. The township was asked to raise \$15.00 for this purpose. The required amount was raised by general subscription in October, 1917.

Knights of Columbus War Camp Fund. The first amount asked of the township was \$30.00 in July, 1917. This amount was raised without any organization for soliciting.

The second drive for funds was made in May, 1918. George F. Redelman was appointed chairman for the township. A committee was appointed. The quota was \$200.00 and \$211.50 was raised by the committee.

Y. M. C. A. War Camp Fund. The township was asked to raise \$100.00 for this purpose in May, 1917. No general organization for soliciting was made but a committee was appointed by the county organization consisting of George F. Redelman, H. S. McKee and Fred C. Baas. The required amount was raised in a few days' time by this committee.

The second drive for funds was made in November, 1917. The township's quota was placed at \$200.00. H. S. McKee was appointed chairman of this drive and he perfected an organization of solicitors who collected \$212.75 during the drive.

Honor Roll Board. A committee of the citizens of New Point had erected a board of honor for all the boys who gave their services to their country in this war. In all, there were about sixty-five boys from the township in the various branches of service. The township was fortunate in not having lost any of her boys in action, but three were lost by disease while in camps in this country and in France. Charles Forkert and Leslie Shazer died of influenza in camps in this country and Joseph Kinker died while in camp in France. The funds for the erection of the honor roll were raised by solicitation of the citizens by the committee.

Red Cross Activities. The first call for funds from the township was made in June, 1917. At that time the township was asked to raise \$300.00. George F. Redelman was appointed township chairman and a thorough organization of solicitors was effected and the plans were made so as to cover the whole township in a few hours' time. When the solicitors had all their reports in on the first day of the drive the surprising sum of \$709.80 had been raised. The township probably has the honor of getting the largest per cent. oversubscription of any township in this part of the State.

The first Red Cross membership drive was made in December, 1917. Fred C. Baas was appointed chairman of this drive and he called in a number of solicitors who were assigned parts of the township to canvass. The allotment for membership was placed at three hundred, but the result of the drive was 340 members for Salt Creek township.

The second call for funds for the Red Cross was made in May, 1918. The quota for the township was placed at \$400.00. George F. Redelman was township chairman and Fred C. Baas and Cliff Kirkpatrick, chairman of the two precincts. Various other solicitors were appointed and plans were made for a three days' canvass. The township raised \$600.00 on this drive for funds, being an oversubscription of fifty per cent. of their allotment.

The second membership drive was made in December, 1918. At that time about 350 members were secured. A committee was appointed to solicit in their respective neighborhoods in the county and the woman's committee did the soliciting in the town of New Point. Florence Hoff was chairman of this committee and her committee of solicitors consisted of Mrs. John Parmer, Martha Huber, Ethel Brown, Loretta Meyer and Virgil Minning.

United War Workers' Fund. The drive for funds was made in November 1918, from the 11th to the 18th. The quota for the township was \$1,088.00

George F. Redelman was chairman and a thorough organization of the solicitors was effected. Fred C. Baas being chairman of the south precinct and Cliff Kirkpatrick chairman of the north precinct. The result of the drive being \$1,185.10. The Victory Boys and Girls of the township raised over \$40.00 of this amount.

The solicitors, who so ably and willingly assisted in all of these drives deserve personal mention, but they were so numerous that it would be nearly impossible to give them personal mention without missing some of them, which would be an injustice to the one not mentioned, for without the generous assistance of all of them, the funds could not have been collected on all of these good causes.

The people of the township should also be thanked and praised for the noble and generous manner in which they responded to all the many drives for funds which were made throughout the township. As in most other townships, it was a regrettable fact that there were a few individuals who were able financially, but did little to take care of our brave boys who were in the service during this war. Fortunately the number who did not do what they were able to do are few, but they will be long remembered as slackers by the good people who did their full duty in making the township one of the first to go "over the top" in every drive that was made in the county.

GEORGE F. REDELMAN

NEW POINT SCHOOL

During the period of the war the school of New Point was very enthusiastic to do any work that could be done.

During the term of 1917-1918 many children pledged five dollars (\$5.00) to the Y. M. C. A. fund. This money was earned by the children.

The school as a whole joined the Junior Red Cross, the total amount of membership fees amounted to \$42.01.

Red Cross sewing was done by the Domestic Art Class. They turned out complete, three hospital shirts, two complete layettes and one dozen "housewives" for comfort bags.

The boys of the high school joined the Boys' Working Reserve and did any work that they could possibly do to "help along." In the spring of 1918, the

school carried on an extensive drive to push the sale of War Savings and Thrift Stamps. The total amount of sales amounted to \$3,000.00.

In the Autumn of 1918, twenty-eight boys and girls joined the "Victory Club."

CHRISTINE M. PARMER

P.

Through the efforts of the following teachers of the New Point school, the work was accomplished: Merrill C. Wilson, Mrs. Mollie Snyder, Mrs. John F. Parmer, Mrs. Ralph Linville and Mrs. Adolph Siebert.

The New Point Chapter of the American Red Cross was organized June 28, 1917, with Florence E. Hoff as chairman and Mrs. John Hoff as supervisor of sewing. During the period of their existence, 253 hospital shirts, fifteen refugee gowns, fifteen pairs of drawers, fifty water-proof comfort kits and seventy-five pairs of pajamas were made. The ladies who so kindly contributed their time and work are as follows: Mrs. Minnie Dowden, Mrs. Eleazer Layton, Mrs. D. C. Price, Mrs. Leal Freeland, Mrs. Jud Branham, Mrs. Howard Starks, Mrs. R. B. Gwin, Mrs. Thomas King, Mrs. Henry Wolfe, Mrs. Curtis Wolker, Mrs. Clell Wolfe, Mrs. William Thomas, Mrs. John Hoff, Mrs. V. H. Minning, Mrs. U. G. Brown, Mrs. Lillie Williams, Mrs. Amanda Mason, Mrs. John A. Meyer, Miss Loretta Meyer, Mrs. George Redelman, Mrs. E. F. Starks, Mrs. Fred Wolfe, Mrs. H. S. McKee, Mrs. George W. Metz, Mrs. H. M. Loyd, Mrs. Robert McKee, Mrs. James Starks, Mrs. Wm. Freeland, Mrs. Sub Demaree, Miss Leonella Meyer, Miss Beatrice Meyer, Miss Flo. Freeland, Mrs. Ed Harding, Mrs. George Neimeyer, Mrs. Rudolph Kramer, Mrs. John F. Parmer, Mrs. Henry Greene, Mrs. I. A. Parmer, Mrs. A. I. Shazer, Mrs. Frank Thackery, Miss Leona Puttman, Mrs. F. C. Baas, Mrs. Wm. Chapple, Miss Cora Starks, Mrs. Web Freeland, Mrs. Robert Carr, Miss Luella Meyer, Miss Edna McDermott, Mrs. Ruth Hilliard, Mrs. Walter Kling.

Mrs. Henry Greene, of New Point, will certainly be remembered for her generous donation to the Red Cross. A quilt specially designed and quilted by herself in Red Cross blocks. The quilt when sold with another quilt netted the sum of \$73.00.

Mrs. Greene also had charge of the knitting at New Point. The ladies who

contributed to this work were: Mrs. Minnie Dowden, Mrs. Elizabeth Kuert, Mrs. George W. Metz, Mrs. Richard King and Mrs. Henry Greene.

(Signed)

FLORENCE E. HOFF.

WAR MEETINGS HELD DURING 1918, AT NEW POINT, INDIANA

During the summer of the year 1918, a series of three meetings, connected with war work, was held in the Christian church at New Point, Indiana. The meetings were well attended by relatives and friends of the "Boys."

The first meeting was held in connection with the First Liberty Loan drive. Dan Perry, of Greensburg, explained the loan and its functions to an attentive audience. Rollin A. Turner, Jacob Collicot and a representative of the Friends of German Democracy, were the chief speakers. Miss Shellhorn, of Greensburg, explained the part women played to win the war. "Indiana" was sung by Miss Lavon Marlin, Mrs. Leal Freeland and F. C. Baas.

The second meeting was held after services on a Tuesday night. This meeting brought forth an earnest plea for patriotism. Messrs. W. C. Ehrhardt, D. S. Perry, J. C. Barbe and J. R. Crawley, county superintendent, made short inspiring talks, touching the different phases of the Second Liberty Loan and the war. The whole assemblage assisted the choir in closing the meeting by singing "The Star Spangled Banner."

The third meeting was called to order by John A. Meyer, chairman. After prayer by Frank Thackery, Lee Tremain, in a masterly way, summarized fully the efforts of our great republic in the different branches of service and told of the marvelous progress that had been made in assisting the allies. The audience joined the choir in singing patriotic hymns. The benediction was pronounced by Mr. Thackery.

F. C. BAAS

FOOD CLUB

One of the most interesting meetings held in New Point during the war was the big Township Food Club meeting which was held in the high school building June 6, 1918. The following programme was rendered:

Reading of minutes and roll call.

Reading of message from federal food administrator for Indiana by the leader
 Mrs. Leal Freeland

Reading of speech by Mr. Hoover Mrs. George Metz

Recitation, "To Herbert Hoover" Miss Louise Williams

Talks on the following subjects:

 "Preserving Eggs" Miss Naomi Price

 "Sugar Substitutes" Mrs. Virgil Minning

 "Value of greens and how to prepare them" Miss Flora Marlin

 "Drying Products" Mrs. H. S. McKee

Report of chairman of recipe exchange committee Mrs. William Koenigkramer

Solo, "So Long Mother" Miss Lavon Marlin

Readings by members of the club:

 "Knitting and Food Conservation" Miss Ernie Loyd

 "A problem in Division" Miss Chrissie Meyer

 "The Challenge" Miss Ethel Brown

 "A Conservation Sentiment" Miss Ercil Freeland

The program was interspersed with music by the High School Orchestra.

County Home Demonstration Agent Miss Ida Wilhite was present and gave valuable information to the club.

GEORGE REDDLEMAN, MISS FLORENCE HOFF, Historians.

The county historian must thank the historians, George F. Reddleman and Miss Florence Hoff, of Salt Creek township, for their promptness in preparing and delivering the account of the war activities of Salt Creek township. They were selected for this task the middle of December, 1918, and had it completed the first week in January, 1919, it being the first report in.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP AND GREENSBURG

The war work of the people of Washington township and Greensburg, to help bring victory to our boys at the front, was tremendous. The work of the Red Cross was the first activity engaged in and how splendidly it was carried on, not only in Washington township, but throughout the county, can best be seen by referring to the reports of the membership drives, sewing and surgical dressing reports. And how the purse strings were loosened!

The Township Council of Defense consisted of: Barton McLaughlin, Pleasant L. Doles, Mrs. William McCoy. It was the duty of this council to report any disloyalty to the County Council of Defense for their investigation.

The people sprang to the call "for service" just as eagerly as our boys answered the call "to arms," and the ladies worked at the surgical dressing shop, sewed and knitted by neighborhood groups, Sunday school classes, clubs and lodges, many of them purchasing yarn and donating the completed garments.

It is impossible to give the amount of money subscribed, or the personnel of the various committees, as no record was kept of so many of them, but the amount lumped as a whole by the county's chairman and the city and township records destroyed, but the people of Washington township and Greensburg were loyal and did their full share; with the exception of a few who had to be forced by governmental pressure to do their duty. We would like to record that there were no



JAMES E. MENDENHALL
Mayor of Greensburg at the Beginning of the War

CASCIUS McCOY
Mayor of Greensburg at the Close of the War

such cases, but history forbids. Patriotic meetings were held in the K. of P. Opera House in connection with the different war drives, and the very best talent was sent to present the need of assistance to the people. Many unique plans were worked out for raising money to help win the war. Mrs. Nelle Floyd Mueller, of St. Paul, donated roses from the Dripping Springs garden, to be sold in Greensburg for the Red Cross. Mrs. E. T. Riley, Mrs. D. A. Myers, and Mrs. Fred Erdmann drove to St. Paul and brought them to Greensburg. The following ladies sold them: Mrs. Hubert Thomas, Misses Margaret Kessing, Nelle Browning Lathrop, Adelaide Robison, and Ellen Erdmann. Sixteen dollars and twenty cents was realized, 135 dozen being sold at 60c per dozen.

Mrs. Max Dalmbert's flower garden was known far and near as one of the most beautiful in this locality, and to be able to attend one of her annual garden parties was greatly appreciated. These parties were always held when the roses were in bloom. At the one held in 1918, a silver offering was received from each guest which was given to the Red Cross.

Miss Showers, Cecilia Spitzmesser, Irene Eubank, Helen Bobrink, and Eloise Yager husked corn, raked leaves and washed windows, both in residences and business houses to earn their \$5.00 pledges to the United War Workers' fund.

Many picture benefits were given by various organizations. The graduating class of 1918, gave "The Unbeliever," raising \$96.00 for the Red Cross. Among the boys shown at the front in this picture, Clarke Linville and Harold Gookins, of Sandusky, were recognized. Mrs. E. T. Riley and Mrs. Charles J. Dowden were the record cutters, when they cut out 119 hospital coats in one evening, using six bolts of material. Miss Margaret Dowden did her bit by cutting the 119 pockets. Many, many people assisted in various ways, but the historian not having learned of them, no note was made, but all may feel sure their efforts were just as greatly appreciated. The following acted as chairmen of the various drives:

Red Cross membership, December, 1917, Henry Bonner; 1918, Charles Ryan. Chairman Washington Township Red Cross Auxiliary, Mrs. Charles Short. Committee for Junior Red Cross work in township, Gertrude Walker and Lillie O'Day; in Greensburg, Margaret Rankin, Carrie Stewart and Nellie Doles. Through their efforts every school child in the city and township was a member of the Junior Red Cross, and was set to working for the soldiers in various ways.

When the women so far excelled all imagination in the Third Liberty Loan drive with a per cent. of 480, Mrs. Pleasant L. Doles and Miss Willa Pleak were in charge, assisted by: Mrs. Eliza J. Crisler, Woman's Relief Corps; Mrs. C. H. Johnston, Daughters of the American Revolution; Mrs. Cal Crews, order of Eastern Star; Mrs. Ella B. Wright, Woman's Christian Temperance Union; Mrs. Roy C. Kanouse, Department Club; Mrs. Fred L. Thomas, Tri Kappas; Mrs. Will Brazelton, Royal Neighbors; Mrs. Frank Russell, Psi Iota Xis.

The War Savings Stamp campaign in Greensburg was in charge of Henry Christian, Sr., the quota was \$127,620.00 and the amount was \$140,000.00. Under the splendid management of Bart McLaughlin, the township went from \$78,900.00, the quota, to \$90,000.00.



MRS. DALMBERT'S FLOWER GARDEN.
RED CROSS GARDEN PARTY
WEST SIDE OF COURT HOUSE,
JULY 4, 1918
FLOAT FROM KINGSTON, JULY 4, 1918

MRS. DALMBERT'S FLOWER GARDEN.
RED CROSS GARDEN PARTY
TRAIN LOAD OF SOLDIERS LET OFF TO
REST
SHRINERS HOME-COMING DAY

(These pictures were presented by Walter Ehrhardt and Miss Myrtle Osting)

But, oh, the heartaches can never be measured when the boys marched away, how brave they were and how they did strive to cheer the loved ones left behind—nine of them answered “here” to their Great Commander and are waiting upon the other side to greet the loved ones who told them good-bye, when they went away.

Joseph William Welch, May 6, 1918—France.

John Martin Nesbit, November 10, 1918—Nevers, France.

Benjamin T. Strain, June 6, 1918—Chateau Thierry.

Sherman Patton, August 6, 1918—Belgium.

Charles W. Stewart, October 3, 1918—Camp Humphreys, Virginia.

Herman Vogel, October 12, 1918—Camp Taylor, Kentucky.

Walter R. Morgan, October 14, 1918—Camp Sherman, Ohio.

Vernie S. Wamsley, January 18, 1918—Vancouver, Washington.

Glenn R. Trester, September 27, 1918—Great Lakes, Illinois.

May the citizens fully appreciate the great sacrifice made by these heroic men for their country, and may honor always be paid them.

WORK OF THE BAPTIST CHURCH

The members of the Baptist church did splendid work to help win the war, a great deal was done that Mrs. Laudig, the one appointed to make this report, was unable to secure.

Report of Stimson Class. Members of the Stimson Class gave thirteen sons and eleven grandsons, and one great-grandson to the service of their country. Most of them belong to the Red Cross. At the beginning of the war, the class was divided into four sections, each of which took turns in working at the Red Cross surgical dressing shop. Many members did Red Cross work through other organizations; and many did sewing and knitting at home. Since most of those who worked as individuals failed to keep a record of what they did, it is impossible to give an estimate of the total number made by the class: but special mention should be made of Mrs. Fred Albrecht, who made 175 garments; and of Mrs. Mary McKay, who knitted eighty-one pairs of socks and six sweaters, and 100 wash cloths.

The class made two dozen muslin bandages for the Red Cross; also gave \$2.50 to the same organization, \$2.00 to the Y. W. C. A. and owns one War Savings Stamp. Members of the class also assisted in various drives for war work of other kinds.

The C. W. Woodward Sunday School Class contributed the following amounts: Red Cross, \$8.00; Y. W. C. A., \$9.25; War Savings Stamps, \$12.39. The ladies worked every Wednesday at the Red Cross surgical dressing shop. The service flag contained stars for forty-five of its boys, who were in the service.

The stars of Charles Warren Stewart and Glenn R. Trester turned to gold. Warren's death occurred October 3, 1918, at Camp Humphreys, Virginia, and Glenn's at Great Lakes, Illinois, September 27, 1918.

Honor Roll. Earl Robbins, Carter Crawford, Warren Stewart, Ralph Howard, Walter Duncan, Frank Sevell, Robert Huffman, Claude F. Wyant, Glenn Trester, Clyde Woodward, Rily Crawford, Walter Parker, Harold Ford, Will Bayless, George H. Gibson, Elmer Mar-

tin, John D. McIntire, Merrill Kroft, Floyd Fey, Lewis McHenry, Newton Tichenor, Ernest Robbins, Virgil R. McIntire, Everett Grinstead, Charles Seward, Ray Stith, Henry Brown, Donald Scearce, Frank Jackson, John Harrold, Roland Goins, Joseph Crawford, Raymond Minor, Francis G. Simmonds, Guy S. Simmonds, Robert Sevell, Hartford Sallee, John Robbins, Raymond Eubank, L. Dow Brazelton, Guy Riley, Harry Jordan, Roy Rutherford, Earl Robertson, Dale Eubank.

At the close of the war this flag was taken down with fitting ceremonies.

Furnished by Mrs. LAUDIG.

METHODIST CHURCH OF GREENSBURG

In preparing an account of the war activities of the Methodist church it must be kept in mind that there were the First M. E. and the Centenary M. E. churches until the war work was practically over. But since the consolidation of the two churches the honor rolls have been combined and the service flag of the First church hung upstairs and the one of the Centenary in the Sunday school room, down-stairs, with the same number of stars, 102 on each:

Rollin Reed, Ira Miller, Lawrence Fisher, William Stevens, Ross Reed, Giles Gray, Albert Miller, William W. Fisher, Chester Kautz, Raymond L. Kautz, H. Ray Hindman, John Crooks, Harry H. Finley, Arthur Cooper, Leland Davis, Clyde Blackard, John Barclay, William Robbins, J. Arthur McKim, Clark Turner, Loren Meek, Cecil Brown, Roland B. Davis, Robert Haas, Ivan Glidewell, Roy Williams, John Lynn, George Reed, Paul Tindall, Ralph Brown, Forest S. Rybolt, Thomas J. Chapman, Edmund C. Gray, Anderson Ketchum, William D. Carson, Donald Schoffner, William Snider, Claire Brown, John Collicott, Raymond McKim, Shirley Meek, Rollin Meek, Ollie Harwood, Thomas Morrison, James F. Caskey, Locke Bracken, W. E. Thomas, Wayne Clark, Sherman Patton (x), Louis D. Willey, Alfred Davis, Curtis S. Trindal, John W. Birdzell, Elmer A. Seward, Charles E. Seward, Ivan Wayne Gilbert, H. L. Barnes, Clarence Ferris, William R. Maudlin, Albert E. Maudlin, James A. Maudlin, Charles E. Maudlin, L. J. Foster, Robert P. Hunter, Robin M. Dashiell, Thomas M. Dashiell, Eric D. Austin, Ray Allen, Roy C. Osting, Franklin Wilson, Vernie Wamsley (x), Walter Dunn, Edward Roszell, Howard Alyca, Omer Clark, Stanley Knarr, Lucian H. Brown, George W. Douglass, Edward Zetterberg, Charles Denny, Vincent Whitsett, Daily Powell, Newt Tichenor, Earl Jerard, Frank Buckley, Howard Stevens, Chauncy Burke, Paul Gregory, Donald Davidson, Claude Cohee, Charles Finley, Ray Kendall (x), Clarence Kendall, Arthur Strickland, Earle McAllister, Marion Duncan, Marine Kercheval.

Red Cross nurses: Hester Davidson, Stella Turner, Lillian Vanausdall, Pearl Smith.

Of the three gold star boys on this roll Sherman Patton and Ray Kendall were killed in action, and Vernie Wamsley died in camp in this country. The four Red Cross nurses did splendid work in the army camps and hospitals in this country. The service flag dedications were held in the two churches with appropriate exercises. The various organizations of these churches contributed money and labor to all of the war activities.

The Daily Bible Class worked at the surgical dressing shop one day each week, they also contributed to the different drives for money and bought bonds, besides sewing and knitting for the Red Cross.

The Grace and Grit Class, later known as the Victory Class, taught by J. W. Beck, was composed of thirty-two young men, twenty-seven of whom entered the service. Though some were for ninety days in the front line trenches without relief or rest in some of the hardest fought battles, they all came home.



DR. I. N. SANDERS
Selective Draft Board
ELIZABETH MENZIE
Clerk of Selective Draft Board

JOHN W. CRAIG
Selective Draft Board
GEORGE MENZIE
Selective Draft Board

While these boys were away they were known as the Absent Class with: Rev. E. I. LaRue, pastor; J. W. Beck, teacher; Chas. L. Ryan, Robert Pierce, superintendents.

The following were selected as corresponding teachers whose duty it was to write to certain ones of the boys every week: Mrs. Alva Reed, Miss Cora Self, Mrs. Lucy Ross, Mrs. Louisa Cory, Mrs. Ed Gaunt, Miss Bessie Rogers, Miss Sue Kemble, Mrs. Martha Crooks, John W. Owens, Mrs. Anna Austin, Miss Rebecca Daily, Mrs. H. H. Mount, Mrs. H. R. Anderson, Mrs. Mary Bracken, Miss Elsie J. Littell, Mr. and Mrs. Ira Clark, Mrs. Chas. Huddleston, Miss Angie Willey, Roy Hillman, Mrs. Rose Kercheval, Miss Myrtle Osting.

Five Armenian orphans were adopted by the church. The Willing Workers, under the leadership of Mrs. R. H. Watson, sewed in the basement of the Centenary church, working one day a week, using five sewing machines.

The children of the King's Herald's the children's society of the Foreign Missionary Society, under the supervision of Mrs. Addie Wiles, raised \$17.00 for an orphans' home for French children, at Grenoble, France.

The Standard Bearers, the young people of the Foreign Missionary Society, with Mrs. J. W. Beck superintendent, sewed for the two-year-old children of the Grenoble home, sending fifty-three garments. At this time there were fourteen members: Evelyn Eward, Mareta Douglass, Albert Russell, Adene Beck, Grace Douglass, Hazel Harker, Sallie Croker, Mildred Davis, Ella Ross, Thomas Day, Philip Deiwert, Leah Braden, Daisy Lucus, Anna May Bird.

The Twentieth Century Circle, which is a social society, donated money to the Red Cross. The ladies also hemmed and made towels, sewed at high school building for the Red Cross, hemmed a large number of handkerchiefs, made abdominal bandages, clippings for fracture pillows, and quite a number of bed socks. The service flag was lowered April 30, 1920, with suitable exercises at which time the church flag was hung in its place.

PROGRAM FOR THE LOWERING OF THE SERVICE FLAG (See page 154)

Bugle call, "Reveille"	Harry Robbins
"America"	Congregation
Prayer	Rev. W. H. Reynolds
Reading, "Our Flag"	Mrs. I. Carl Mitchell
Solo, "The Old Flag Never Touched the Ground, Boys,"	Prof. Harry Maxwell
Address	Rev. I. C. Overman
Reading, "The Service Flag"	Mrs. Minnie Porter

Solo, "When the Blue Star Turns to Gold," and the Biography of Ray Kendall, Sherman Patton and Vernie S. Wamsley, the three gold star boys.....Mrs. George Deiwert
Lowering of the service flag by Sergeant E. J. Harbison, assisted by George McMullen Reed, Franklin Wilson, Lawrence Fisher and Anderson Ketchum.

Bugle call, "Taps"

Harry Robbins
Presentation of the church flag by Mrs. E. J. Heeb, assisted by Misses Mildred Owens, Ruth Pitkin, Evelyn Eward and Iva Wonn.

Raising of the flag by Rev. J. B. Lathrop, assisted by James Shannon and Albert Russell.
Hymn No. 143, "In the Cross of Christ I Glory"

Congregation
Benediction

Dr. Alfred H. Pitkin
"Pap" Thomas Post, G. A. R. and Joe Welch Post of the American Legion were invited and attended in a body. Seats were reserved for them. (See page 155).

PRESBYTERIAN AND CHRISTIAN CHURCHES

Reports of the war work done by the members of the Presbyterian and Christian churches were asked for, but for some reason were never furnished.

Each congregation did splendid service, all of the church organizations working. Each church raised a service flag with appropriate services.

The historian regrets very much her inability to secure these reports.

Rev. Walter H. Reynolds was pastor of the Presbyterian church and Rev. F. Z. Burkette of the Christian church.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH OF GREENSBURG

In keeping with the appeals of each Cardinal and Bishop of the church in America for loyal support of all war work, the Catholics of St. Mary's Parish, at Greensburg, did their part in all war activities.

The first general Red Cross meeting in the Court House Park was presided over by Father Francis, pastor of St. Mary's church, as chairman, and the principal address was made by Hon. M. E. Foley, of Indianapolis, a member of, and afterwards chairman of the Indiana State Council of Defense.

On Decoration Day, May 30, 1917, a patriotic service in keeping with the day and the time, was held in St. Mary's church. A sermon was delivered by Father Francis sketching the development of the Red Cross, and a collection for the benefit of that society was taken up.

In the first Knights of Columbus War Fund drive, no general canvass was made, and the only personal solicitation was of members of the Catholic church. However, a number of others added voluntary and generous contributions, and a fund of \$770.00 was raised in Decatur county, although the quota asked had been but \$300.00.

On the second Knights of Columbus drive an appeal was made to all, and a generous response came in the shape of contributions to the amount of \$4,700.00, although the county's quota had been set at \$3,000.00.

A number of well attended and enthusiastic war meetings were held at St. Mary's hall among which the following deserve special mention:

On July 15, 1917, under the auspices of the Daughters of Isabella, a very successful patriotic meeting was held participated in by a number of local speakers, including Rev. W. H. Reynolds, pastor of the Presbyterian church, and Father Francis of St. Mary's church. This meeting was attended by the war mothers of St. Mary's Parish, and at that time it was announced that three families of the parish, viz, Edward Kessing, Michael Darmody, and William Nesbitt, had each three sons, all volunteers, in the service of their country. At this time there were but five families in all the county entitled to the three star service flag.

The second Knights of Columbus War Fund drive was opened with a very successful meeting at St. Mary's hall, where Hon. P. J. Lynch delivered a stirring patriotic address.

On Christmas night, 1917, the children of St. Mary's Parish, aided by that accomplished entertainer, James Francis O'Donnell, of Cincinnati, gave a patriotic

entertainment. The funds of the church and its societies were also generously invested in patriotic securities. St. Mary's church subscribed for \$500.00 in Liberty Loan Bonds, the Knights of St. John \$2,000.00 and the Knights of Columbus, \$600.00 of the same bonds. The parish and school were organized effectively for War Stamp sales. St. Mary's school had eighty Victory Boys and Girls pledging the full amount of \$5.00 each.

The ladies of the parish maintained a Red Cross sewing circle in their own membership besides taking an active part in the local Red Cross. In aid of all war work campaigns and drives, appropriate appeals were made by Father Francis, the popular pastor of St. Mary's church. In December, 1917, St. Mary's church raised its service flag showing sixteen members of the church in their country's service. This was the first service flag placed by any organization in Decatur county. Neither last, nor least but first, and greatest of all, from St. Mary's church, forty-two (42) young men, all members of this congregation, went forth in the World war, giving their services, and ready if need be, to give their lives in the service of their country.

The names of these young men are as follows: Arnold Galloway, Lieut. Wm. Meyer, John AmRhein, Harry Harlow, John Roberts, Herman Vogel, Edward Schnider, Leo Wahman, James Darmody, John Darmody, Patrick Darmody, James Nesbitt, Gregory Schroeder, Charles Wenning, John H. Joerger, Lawrence Vogel, Leo Vogel, Anthony AmRhein, Alfred Duffey, Harry Ploeger, Arthur Fuchtnan, George Wheeler, Carl Scheidler, O. T. Davis, Covert Moody, Moffett Kessing, John Nesbitt, Charles Nesbitt, Barth Lawson, Teddy Fuchs, Urban Geis, Frank Schroeder, Lieut. Oliver O. Kessing, Robert Kessing, Carl AmRhein, Arthur AmRhein, Bernard Menzie, Maurice Reddeman, Joseph Suttles, Daniel Tumilty.

Of these, the following gave up their lives: John Nesbitt, who was killed in battle the day before the armistice was signed, and Herman Vogel, who died in camp. The following were wounded, in France: John Joerger and Carl AmRhein. Of the above Lieutenant Oliver O. Kessing, of the United States navy, served on the U. S. S. "Huntington" after being transferred from Mexican waters. He did hydroplane flying and served as a balloon observer with the convoys to discover and avoid the submarines. He flew the first balloon in this service, and on one occasion the balloon was lost in the submarine zone, the operator and his assistant narrowly escaping death. This service was so dangerous that it was shortly discontinued by the navy department.

Prepared and submitted by Judge Hugh Wickens.

MIDDLE BRANCH SCHOOL—WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP

Pupils took an active part in all war activities. All pupils were members of the Junior Red Cross. The girls knitted wash cloths for soldiers, did sewing for French orphans, boys brought hickory nut shells, etc. Many boys were Victory Boys, and the girls Victory Girls,—the most of them working for the fund. All pupils contributed their pennies to all funds asked for, and cheerfully aided in food conservation. Boys of the community who were old enough, became members of the Boys' Working Reserve. The teachers were Mrs. Edward O'Day, Helen Knowles, and Edward Zetterberg.

GREENSBURG PUBLIC SCHOOLS

When, on April 6, 1917, President Wilson declared war against Germany, the Greensburg city schools were ready to accept every call for service in defense of the Nation and of Civilization. The entire school organization was thoroughly awake to the seriousness of the situation, to the wanton cruelty of the enemy, to the threatened destruction of free governments, and to the urgent demand for every ounce of loyalty and energy in support of our ideals and institutions. Every call for service was answered in full measure, and, during the course of the war, there was never a shadow of doubt as to the true spirit of co-operation and loyalty on the part of any teacher or pupil. Not only was every call answered, but, in many cases, the schools, anticipating the needs of the country, were organized and at work when the call came.

The schools did their part in helping to arouse the spirit of patriotism within themselves and in the community. Many meetings were held in which the causes of the war, the ideals of the nation, the demands for preparation, and the dangers of vicious propaganda were fully discussed. The pupils carried the messages of the hour into every home and played no small part in stimulating a local service that challenged the admiration of the entire state. During the year 1917-1918 the pupils of the high school put on eight patriotic programs.

Before the actual declaration of war, it was apparent that the maximum production and conservation of food would become one of the most important factors in determining the contest. Governor Goodrich issued a call urging that every able bodied person interest himself in the growing of crops. This message was presented to the pupils of the high school by W. W. Bonner on March 30. Immediately following Mr. Bonner's talk, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction was informed by telephone that the pupils of the Greensburg schools had previously organized for the purpose and that, at that time, 103 boys and 92 girls had signed for gardening, poultry raising and the like. In all, forty-three city lots were taken over by school pupils. Practically every foot of available ground within the city limits was put under cultivation. Pupils of the schools cared for 39 acres during the summer, and the girls joined enthusiastically in conserving the food supply. Girls clubs in canning, and developing the use of substitutes for flour, sugar and lard conducted an active campaign under the direction of the supervisor of home economics. During the summer of 1918, the supervisor of vocational agriculture served as city gardener and the pupil's activities continued with increasing zeal. Several teachers assisted in supervising all the activities. A complete plot of the city was made. This plot displayed every city lot and every foot of available ground. During this summer all available ground was under cultivation.

When on April the sixth war was declared, two or three graduates of the Greensburg High School hold the honor of being among the first to enter the service from Decatur county. On the day of his enlistment one of the boys stated in substance, that he had decided that the world was in distress, that it was his duty to enter the service, and that he intended joining the Marines because he

thought they would be the first ones sent across. This boy did credit to himself and county and won a medal for bravery and distinguished service.

By resolution, the board of school trustees offered the use of the buildings and equipment, and assistance of teachers and pupils in any activities that might further the interests of the country. The local Red Cross organization used the sewing rooms during the summer of 1917, and accepted two rooms in the high school building which were used as permanent work rooms and headquarters for one of their departments.

The superintendent of the city schools and many teachers participated in conferences, financial drives and in efforts at community organizations. Every teacher and school official accepted each call for service.

The class of 1916 donated the proceeds of their class play to the erection of a flag pole in the yard of the high school building, and the girls of the high school purchased the flag which is displayed on all special occasions or days.

The first call for relief funds was issued by the Young Mens' Christian Association in May, 1917. The graduating class of 1917 donated the proceeds of the annual class play to this fund and hold receipt No. 1 in acknowledgement of the first contribution in the county to funds for the comfort of the soldier boys. A bronze tablet in recognition of this service occupies a prominent place in the corridors of the high school building.

One member of the class of 1917 enlisted in the navy five weeks before the close of school. The board of school trustees by resolution, May 1, 1917, authorized the issuance of his diploma in recognition of his school record and of his patriotism. On the night of commencement, his diploma was deposited in a vacant chair decorated with the American Flag.

During the summer the teachers and pupils devoted their time to organized and supervised efforts at the production and conservation of food.

In the fall of 1917, under the supervision of the high school Principal, every eligible boy in the city schools joined the United States Boys' Working Reserve and fulfilled his obligation. Twenty-two boys, by extra work at the holiday season, on Saturdays and after school hours during the year, completed the year's work six weeks before the close of schools in May, 1918, and returned to work on the farms. Forty high school boys subscribed ten dollars each to the second Y. M. C. A. drive in November, 1917, and worked to earn the money. Every subscription was paid in full.

A permanent committee of forty-five girls was organized for the purpose of assisting in community work. The city was so divided that each girl had charge of a certain street or section. When any call for service came, the city was easily covered in less than a half day. In the campaign for the conservation of food supplies these girls made a final canvass of the city, after all others were through, and succeeded in placing food cards in the windows of 120 additional homes.

During the year 1917-1918, the schools did their part in financing the war through the sale of thrift stamps, war stamps and bonds. The girls committee solicited the city and on special days worked in the banks and stores in selling stamps. Not only did they help in the selling of these securities, but they were

liberal purchasers. Every pupil and school official purchased stamps and the school registered one hundred per cent. perfect. On May 24, 1918, the total value of bonds and stamps purchased directly by the membership of the Greensburg city schools was \$20,686.00.

The schools also registered one hundred per cent. perfect in Red Cross membership, in that every one connected with the schools was a member of that organization.

During summer vacations, practically all the women teachers devoted one or two days a week to Red Cross work, in knitting, sewing and making surgical dressings. One of the teachers had charge of the comfort bag department of the Red Cross work. One hundred-fifty bags, worth from three to ten dollars each, were donated.

The pupils also contributed sewing to the Belgian Relief work and for the comfort of the soldiers. Most of the teachers spent their evenings and Saturdays assisting the County Board of Registration in filling out questionnaires in the registration of men for the service. After this work was done, they assisted in making card catalogues of the registered men.

During the evenings of the school year 1917-1918, and during the summers of 1917 and 1918 the supervisor of manual training conducted shop classes for all persons interested in preparing themselves to meet the calls for special service. This work, for the most part, was approved by the State Board for Vocational Education, and received state financial aid. Several of the younger men of the city took advantage of the opportunities thus offered.

On January 28, 1918, the State Council of Defense ordered all libraries searched for books and pamphlets containing propaganda inimical to the interests of America and the Allies. The extensive library of the city schools contained no material of the kind and no reading matter had to be removed.

On Thursday, February 7, 1918, a County War Conference was held for the purpose of developing a greater spirit of service. The superintendent of the city schools, the county superintendent of schools, and the vocational director had charge of the educational section of this meeting. The following were presented as the "Aims of the Educational Section of the Decatur County War Conference":

A. To stimulate patriotism and patriotic service on the part of the schools and school population of Decatur county.

B. To suggest plans whereby the educational forces may do their best in concerted action towards the successful issue of the war.

C. In co-operation with all agencies, to center educational activities upon doing the things demanded by our country of all patriotic citizens.

The schools of the county possess the best opportunities for propagating National Ideals, and stimulating a deep sense of patriotism. The legal basis, as well as the traditional ideals, upon which the school is founded, is the necessity for trained citizenship.

The school organizations come in daily contact with a larger number of homes in the country than does any other organization.

We, as teachers, recognizing these facts, and in harmony with the purpose of the institution, beg leave to offer to all the national and local organizations these

institutions and our services, in advancing the supreme interests of our country during the present emergency.

To the Teachers:

We, the committee, believing that the best service to our country originates in high ideals and definite plans, offer the following suggestions as a basis for work in the various school rooms:

The support of our country and its officials is a matter of first importance. All governmental plans for adding to our strength and increasing our resources must have our fullest support. Some part of the daily program can be given over to the service of the Nation in any of the following endeavors:

1. Teaching national aims and ideals.
2. Teaching the progress of the war and other matters of current interest.
3. Stimulating patriotism.
4. Serving any recognized organization, as a voice in advertising and encouraging its enterprises.
5. Urging the purchase of thrift stamps.
6. Enlisting the service of all youthful labor.
7. Encouraging all boys to grow food.
8. Instructing girls in the importance of growing gardens and poultry, and of conserving food.
9. Protecting our institutions against the dangers of hostile propaganda.

These aims represent the present calls to civilian service, and, while the co-operation of the individual is purely voluntary, we believe that the inspiration of the hour and impulse of patriotism will lead us to increased activity. In full recognition of services heretofore rendered, and with conviction that no more loyal organization than the schools of Decatur county exists, we, the committee, believe that with definiteness of purpose and concentrated effort our institutions shall meet the call of the hour with unselfish devotion.

The following resolutions then were presented and unanimously adopted:

Be it Resolved that we, the school officials and teachers of Decatur County, in War Conference assembled, do here pledge anew our loyalty to the ideals of our Nation and to the leaders who direct us, and that we welcome all opportunities to co-operate with all authorities toward the successful prosecution of the war.

We recognize the urgent demands of our country to be:

An awakening of our entire people to the significance of the war. The stimulation of a deeper sense of patriotism. Financial support of the government on the part of every citizen. For the boy at the front, a further encouragement of the Red Cross and Y. M. C. A. The increased production and conservation of food. A complete marshalling of all the forces of labor.

We further recognize the primary purpose of the school organization to be the support of our Nation and its ideals.

Therefore, be it further resolved that in every way, by daily effort, and with persevering zeal, we shall, as an organization and as individuals, render the full measure of service demanded of every patriotic citizen; and that the service, loyalty and patriotism of the present organization shall become an inspiration to future generations.

During the school year 1917-1918 three high school boys enlisted in the navy. The class of 1918 donated the proceeds of the annual class play to the Red Cross war fund in May. A bronze tablet in the high school building also commemorates their spirit of loyalty and patriotism. The United War Work campaign was conducted in November, 1918. The boys and girls of the Greensburg schools responded enthusiastically to the call. Each boy or girl subscribing five dollars was known as a Victory Boy or Victory Girl. Most of the pupils subscribed to the fund and approximately one thousand dollars was raised by their personal subscriptions. They earned the money in various ways, among the more common of which were mowing lawns, washing windows, clerking, selling mincemeat, cakes, etc., and running errands. All subscriptions were paid in full.

Under the direction of the vocational supervisors, an exhibit of garden products and canned goods was offered on September 11-14, 1918. This exhibit demonstrated the efficiency of the pupils and the extent of their work in food production and conservation. There was no one place down town large enough to hold the exhibit, so available vacant business rooms around the public square were used. The pupils of the high school adopted three French war orphans in September, 1918. Two of these cost thirty-six dollars each, and one, seventy-five dollars. Liberal contributions were offered by the pupils on March 26, 1920, for the French Statue fund.

Many of the enlisted men from Decatur County had been pupils in the Greensburg schools. Probably eighty-eight graduates of the Greensburg High School were in the service, and from the best information available about twenty-five of these were commissioned officers. The names of persons have been purposely omitted in this brief sketch. All the teachers and the entire roll of pupils would need be listed, for all engaged actively in every form of service. Most names, however, and details of record, are not lost, for they are kept in the archives of the school. What is true of the spirit of the Greensburg schools is likewise true of the schools of Decatur county. If the younger people of the entire nation are as loyal and patriotic no one can doubt the future of our country. The memory of their loyalty and patriotism will prove a valuable heritage to succeeding generations.

THE GREENSBURG DEPARTMENT CLUB

The Greensburg Department Club was organized in March, 1913. The club has been active in all lines of work pertaining to civic improvement and public welfare. A war circle was organized that more efficient service might be given in work for the Red Cross and other war activities. Thirty-nine comfort kits were made, filled and presented to the Decatur county boys. Contributions were made to the National Red Cross, to the local Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., the Armenian Relief, United War Work, American Relief Fund, Library War Council, First and Third Liberty Loan Bonds and many hours of personal service rendered the Red Cross and in knitting for the soldiers. A French orphan was supported by the Art Department of the club.

WAR VICTORY COMMISSION

The War Department through the Commission of Training Camp Activities, designated a special work for the General Federation of Women's Clubs, namely the maintenance of one or more of the furlough areas in France, which would require \$2,000,000. Indiana's share of this fund was \$27,000. Each club member was asked to contribute \$1.00. Many women of Decatur county, not members of any club, gladly contributed to this fund. Six hundred dollars was raised in Decatur county for the War Victory Commission through the Greensburg Department Club. Mrs. (J. F.) Anna C. Goddard, chairman; Miss Anna Link, treasurer.

PHILO REBEKAH LODGE

Philo Rebekah Lodge, No. 75, I. O. O. F., was instituted January 26, 1872,

with twenty-eight charter members. She has always done her share in helping the distressed, caring for the sick, and has never "passed by on the other side" when relief of any kind was needed. She now has a membership of over 300 and each and every member did all they could to help win the great World war. Five of her members enlisted: Henry Brown, Clarence Riley, Harry Anderson, Clarence Ferris and Harry Robbins. Brother Henry Brown was the only one who was sent over seas. Brother Clarence Riley made the one sacrifice. He was called to the Great Beyond from Camp Shelby. Philo Lodge also bought a \$100.00 Liberty Bond, donated \$20.00 to the Red Cross, \$10.00 to the Y. W. C. A. and made sixty-seven hospital shirts.

Submitted under the seal of the lodge by Mrs. Ed Gaunt, secretary.

WAR WORK OF EAST MAIN STREET RED CROSS UNIT

This unit was organized February 1, 1918, with Miss Cora Donnell and Mrs. H. E. Bonner leaders. Their first work was cutting bed socks, cutting 271 pairs. They made several pairs. They also made: Eighty-six suits of pajamas, forty hospital shirts, thirty refugee gowns, twenty-two refugee drawers, seventy-four pillow cases, five pajamas, twenty-five comfort kits, forty-eight baby shirts, twenty-nine operating gowns. Closed February 1, 1919. The following ladies were members:

Mrs. Hamlin Anderson, Mrs. Orlando Burns, Mrs. Henry Bonner, Mrs. John W. Craig, Mrs. Cornelia Donnell, Miss Cora Donnell, Mrs. T. E. Davidson, Mrs. George Erdmann, Mrs. Elizabeth Edkins, Mrs. Oscar Elder, Mrs. A. D. Galbraith, Mrs. Jeanette Howard, Mrs. John Hornung, Mrs. Oliver Hunter, Mrs. Joe Hatfield, Miss Alice Hatfield, Mrs. Pearl Jackson, Mrs. Rose Kercheval, Mrs. C. J. Loyd, Miss Anna Mowrer, Miss Gussie McCoy, Mrs. Mary McCune, Mrs. I. Carl Mitchell, Miss Edith Patton, Miss Myrta Patton, Mrs. Robert Shoffner, Mrs. Adam Sample, Miss Addie Snivley, Mrs. Harriet Thornburg.

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. HENRY E. BONNER.

PEQUANNOCK TRIBE, No. 185, IMPROVED ORDER OF RED MEN

The Improved Order of Red Men is the oldest, purely American origin, of fraternal orders of the United States. Its fundamental teaching is true Americanism, therefore, when our beloved country called for men to serve in the great World war, our young men were among the first to respond. Out of a membership of two hundred and nineteen, Pequannock Tribe contributed sixteen of its members to the service and seven of these saw active service at the front and were in many battles, only one was wounded and that slightly. All returned home, proud of their record as Red Men and above all a true citizen of their country.

Pequannock Tribe contributed of its wampum (money) to the Red Cross and Y. M. C. A., and urged its members as individuals to contribute to these worthy causes and to aid in every way possible in our country's cause.

(Signed) WILLIAM M. SNELL, Chief of Records.

THE PEQUANNOCK COUNCIL, NO. 111, D. OF P., I. O. R. M.

On the sleep of the 12th Sun, Corn Moon, G. S. D. 407

Pequannock Council No. 111 was instituted in the hunting grounds of Greensburg with fifty charter members, by Great Pocahontas, Mrs. Hicks, assisted by Hattie M. Hopkins, the great keeper of records. The degree staff of Mahoning Council No. 36, of Rushville, conferred the degree.

The service flag was raised with an appropriate program, in honor of the following members who were in the service: James Towler, Frank Murdock, Charley Seward, Clarence Wright, Arthur Murdock, Elmer Seward, James Rigby, Harry Barnes, Alpha Barnes.

Red Cross work of different kinds was done by the ladies. Thirty-five dollars was donated for war work from the treasury.

Respectfully,

MRS. HENRIETTA LACY, Pocahontas

K. OF P. NO. 148, GREENSBURG, INDIANA

The fundamental principles of the Knights of Pythias order are truly American and consequently intensely patriotic.

During the great World war, Greensburg Lodge No. 148, K. of P., adhered to these patriotic principles and practiced them in an admirable manner. Out of the 600 members of this lodge, more than ten per cent. of the membership joined the colors for the purpose of fighting for human liberty.

At numbers of times large amounts were given out of the treasury of this lodge for the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A. and other kindred organizations doing benevolent and relief work in France.

The lodge also bought \$6,000.00 in Liberty bonds, and was ready to go to the limit if more was needed.

A large contingent of the membership also organized a company of Home Guards.

While the membership is truly patriotic, still be it remembered they love peace and do not forget the cardinal principles of the order, Friendship, Charity and Benevolence toward all people.

CHARLES HOWE, Secretary.

LODGE NO. 475—BENEVOLENT AND PROTECTIVE ORDER OF ELKS

The members of the Elks' lodge of Greensburg were 100 per cent Americans. The lodge contributed to every call made for assistance to carry on the great World war.

Many of the members entered the service early in the conflict, and a fare-well dinner-dance was given by the lodge in honor of these, at which time patriotism ran high.

Those in the service were: Jo C. Johnston, Locke Bracken, D. A. Batterton, Oliver O. Kessing, Arthur E. Lemmon, Raymond J. Magee, Wm. S. Robbins, Norman Schlemmer, Dr. P. R. Tindall, Dr. Curtis Bland, Harry H. Fenley, Kenneth L. Jewett, James H. Lanham, Charles Ira Miller, Roy H. Miers, Philip Stapp, Frank Shaw, Robert C. Wright, Karl H. Zoller.

When the epidemic of influenza was at its height the Elks moved into the Lathrop Block on the east side of the square and turned their entire building over to the Red Cross for an emergency hospital, thus rendering to Greensburg and Decatur county invaluable service.

The great need of a county hospital was at this time impressed on the citizens of the county, causing them to hold an election for a memorial hospital which was found to have been successful when the votes were counted.

The Elks' Lodges of American institution furnished the Salvation Army with the money for their famous doughnuts which they served in the trenches, and to our boys over seas.

Furnished by the secretary,

HAL T. KITCHIN

LODGE NO. 36, F. & A. M., GREENSBURG, INDIANA

This lodge is the oldest secret order in the community and during the World war stood as it always has for the highest and best things for its citizens.

The honor roll in the lodge hall was one of which any order might well be proud.

Ira G. Rigby placed a flag rack on the wall and the ladies of the Eastern Star placed a beautiful silk flag in the rack for each man in the service who was a Mason.

Liberal contributions were made to all the war drives and Liberty and Victory Bonds were bought to the limit of its resources.

The Royal Arch Masons No. 8, and Greensburg Council No. 74, Royal and Select Masons, also performed their full duty to the Government as true Americans should always do in time of trouble.

Furnished by

IRA G. RIGBY,

THOMAS B. HAVENS,

Secretary Royal Arch Masons.



LADIES OF THE EASTERN STAR PEELING FIFTEEN BUSHEL OF
POTATOES FOR THE BERGU (Upper)

EASTERN STAR SEWING CLUB (Lower)

WORK OF LOIS CHAPTER ORDER OF THE EASTERN STAR

Lois Chapter Order of the Eastern Star was organized in February, 1894, and has always stood for loyalty and patriotism. During the World war no more faithful set of ladies sewed for the Red Cross than those of the Eastern Star. They made many sample garments and if any garment was not made according to directions and measurements, they very graciously ripped out and corrected mistakes.

They began sewing for the Red Cross in May, 1917, after war was declared in April, and continued until the middle of March, 1919, sewing one whole day of each week for about two years, helping to finish the last of the quota for Decatur county.

The ladies made many sacrifices in home duties, preparing meals for those of family left at home on sewing days. They also were most regular on these days no matter how hot, or how cold, or how rainy.

But one week of the year was skipped and that was Chautauqua week.

While the ladies put in a hard and long day's work—eight hours—yet they enjoyed the social time as well.

They made pajamas, hospital shirts, refugee garments, underwear, children's dresses, and other children's garments, operating gowns, and also rubber cases. They also did quite a little knitting of socks and sweaters, etc.

When the Emergency Hospital, in winter of 1918-1919, was to be supplied with furnishings, the ladies willingly gave a second whole day of that week—(and on Saturday, too)—for making hospital shirts, making about thirteen that day. Two ladies outside of the O. E. S. helped all that day.

Many members of the O. E. S. who could not sew, donated thread or money for thread, then later the Masons furnished thread for the rest of the time. Pajamas, 613; other garments, 378; sweaters, ten; socks, thirty-one pairs.

Cash donations were made to the different war drives. Several Liberty Loan Bonds were purchased.

The ladies prepared fifteen bushels of potatoes for the burgue, at the home-coming.

This report was furnished by

MISS CLARA HAMILTON,
General Inspector of Garments.
ELIZA J. CRISLER,
Secretary of the Chapter.

"PAP" THOMAS WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS

The Woman's Relief Corps, Auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic, is composed of the mothers, wives, widows, daughters and sisters of Union soldiers, sailors, and marines, and other loyal women, who would aid and assist the Grand Army of the Republic in caring for the Union veterans and their dependent ones, and perpetuate the memory of their heroic dead; to cherish and emulate the deeds of our army nurses and all loyal women who rendered loving service to our country in its hour of peril; to maintain true allegiance to the United States of America, to inculcate lessons of patriotism and love of country among our children and the communities in which we live.

"Pap" Thomas Woman's Relief Corps No. 113, Greensburg, was instituted May 21, 1888, by Miss India Hackleman, of Rushville, with twenty-seven charter members.

April 6, 1917, when bells rang and whistles blew announcing that the United States had declared war against Germany, our citizens were assembling at the Y. M. C. A. to witness the presentation and raising of a large Flag by the Woman's Relief Corps to that institution.

Patriotism and anxiety filled the hearts of the people as on that memorable Fourth of July, 1776, which made the occasion doubly impressive and one never to be forgotten. And when the call "to arms!" came, the Woman's Relief Corps responded as promptly to the assistance of our "boys in khaki," as did our mothers and grandmothers for the "boys in blue," in the days of '61 to '65.

We now realize what they endured during the four long years of the great Civil war. Yet with all the anxiety and heartaches the work never lagged; everything that loving hearts and busy fingers could do for our soldier boys and sailor ladies was done.

No call was unheeded, hundreds of pajamas, hospital shirts and surgical dressings were made; sweaters, helmets, scarfs, wristlets and socks were knitted, (one member, Mrs. Mary McKay, knitted eighty-one pairs of socks, six sweaters and one hundred wash cloths.)

Money was contributed to the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., K. of C., Win the War Fund, Salvation Army, Devastated France, the Belgian and Armenians. Liberty Bonds, War Savings Stamps, and Victory Bonds were bought by individual members, amounting to over \$40,000.00.

Aemstrelredamus Alardus, a noted scholar and historian of the fifteenth century, gave to the world the well known adage, "Blood will tell," and it is as true today as it was five hundred years ago, as the service flag of 344 stars, dedicated in the honor and memory of seventy-three sons, 258 grandsons, and thirteen great-grandsons of members of the Woman's Relief Corps, Grand Army of the Republic, and soldiers of Decatur county, clearly demonstrates; thirteen of the stars have turned to gold. There are also four red crosses on it, two for soldiers' daughters and two for granddaughters, who served as Red Cross nurses.

The officers, during the World war were: President, Eliza J. Crisler; vice-president, Alfaretta Havens; junior vice-president, Jennie Shirk.

Two hundred dollars was given toward furnishing the Memorial Hospital when completed.

Submitted by,

ELIZA J. CRISLER, Corps President.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

The Daughters of the American Revolution is a patriotic organization comprised of lineal descendants of the men who fought for American independence.

"Lone Tree" Chapter of Greensburg was organized April 6, 1907, by Mrs. William A. Guthrie, at that time State Regent, with sixteen charter members. Since then there have been fifty-nine on the chapter roll, nine have died, three have been transferred and five have withdrawn, leaving a membership of forty-two.

At the May meeting in 1917, held just one month after war was declared, these loyal patriotic women decided to serve no refreshments at their meetings during the war, the hostess to place \$2.00 in a war fund of the chapter instead, each member was also assessed 25c per month for this fund.

The State organization was assigned the furnishing of knitted garments to the boys on the battle ship "Indiana." "Lone Tree" Chapter spent \$338.45 for yarn and knitted 264 garments for these boys, and for forty enlisted men of the county. These knitted outfits consisted of sweaters, helmets, scarfs, wristlets and socks.

The committee in charge of the yarn and knitting was: Mrs. Will Haas, chairman; Miss Anna L. Riley, Mrs. Ben Wolverton.



DAUGHTERS OF AMERICAN REVOLUTION, GREENSBURG, DECATUR COUNTY

Feeling that the undertaking was more than could be borne alone the executive board which was comprised of: Mrs. Charles H. Johnston, regent; Miss Anna L. Riley, vice-regent; Mrs. George Deiwert, recording secretary; Mrs. Charles L. Ryan, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Will Haas, treasurer; Miss Sadie Baker, historian; Miss Rebecca Montgomery, registrar, went before the County Council and in the absence of the regent, Mrs. Johnston, the recording secretary presented to the council the work the ladies of the D. A. R. proposed doing to aid the winning of the war and asked help to carry it forward, an appropriation of \$100.00 was made for which "Lone Tree" Chapter was very grateful.

An ambulance was fitted up and sent to France by the Indiana D. A. R. to which \$35.70 was contributed.

The National Society made a loan of \$100,000.00 to the Government at the time of the Third Liberty Loan drive, "Lone Tree" paying \$42.00.

Other contributions made from the chapter treasury were: Y. W. C. A., \$10.00; Y. M. C. A., \$10.00; restoration of the village of Tillaloy, France, \$22.00; Christmas fund for battleship "Indiana", \$10.00; Armenian and Servian Relief, \$10.00; United War work, \$10.00.

Under the able management of Mrs. C. H. Johnston, regent, 1,474 garments, weighing 1,207 pounds, were collected, listed, weighed and packed in March, 1918, as Decatur county's contribution to the Belgian-French relief. This work was done in the old Review office building on East Main street, through the kindness of Mrs. Jessie Hart Woodfill.

The second drive for this relief was in September, 1918, and was held in the Woodfill building, northwest corner of the square, which through the kindness of Wirt Woodfill, was contributed for this purpose, at this time a more thorough canvass of the county was made, resulting in 4,218 garments weighing 3,372 pounds.

The following is the record of the chapter by individuals: Knitted 195 garments, sewed 331 garments, made thirty-three layettes, spent 979 hours in Red Cross cutting room, 796 hours in surgical dressing room, thirty-two hours soliciting in various drives, thirty hours packing Christmas boxes for the boys over seas; gave 200 books to cantonments, gave 135 magazines, gave twenty Christmas boxes, gave forty-two comfort bags.

Contributed to Red Cross, \$120.00, Y. W. C. A., \$71.00; Y. M. C. A., \$107.00; K. of C., \$20.00; United War Work, \$270.00; Armenians, \$100.00;

Hostess House, \$25.00; War Mothers, \$8.00; Clothing, \$20.00; Liberty Bonds, \$10,600.00; War Savings Stamps, \$3,005.00.

Quite a large shipment of trench candles was sent to the Navy League, this work was under the direction of Mrs. Charles Zoller. The trench candles were made by cutting the columns from newspapers, five of these strips were wound very tightly into one candle, tied with a string, boiled in paraffin or candle wax one-half hour. Three of these candles set in a triangle and lit would boil soup or coffee and would burn from twenty to thirty minutes. A number of clubs and Sunday school classes made trench candles.

Five of the members were war mothers, representing seven service men.

Mrs. Charles H. Johnston was regent at the beginning of the war, and Miss Anna Riley at its close.

OMEGA CHAPTER OF KAPPA, KAPPA, KAPPA

Omega Chapter of Kappa, Kappa, Kappa was installed at Greensburg, Indiana, February 22, 1907, with the following six girls as charter members: Lelia Robbins Christian, Mary Little Tremain, Mary Isgrigg Hamilton, Ruth Bonner Meek, Helen Baker Lumbers and Anna Bird Thomas.

Tri Kappa is a State organization having in all sixty-three (63) chapters and the Indianapolis Association. The object is to bring girls into close unselfish relationship, which shall be beneficial to others as well as themselves. The chief aim heretofore has been charity but during the war all energies were centered on the war instead, with a few exceptions.

The active chapter roll now contains thirteen (13) names, and they are Mary Ainsworth, Helen Bussell, Helen Brown, Lurene Edkins, Cory (Mrs.) Ernest, Christina Flint, Lillian Hamilton, Isabel Hamilton, Mabel McCoy, Margaret Miller, Hazel Thompson, Helen Woodfill, Anna Welsh, and Mabel Welsh.

The associate roll: Lelia Robbins, Mrs. Henry Christian, Jr., Bright Emmert, Kathryn Eich Guthrie (Mrs. Guy), Mary Isgrigg, Hamilton (Mrs. Frank), Fanny Gregg Hamilton (Mrs. Erle), Mae Montgomery Harrison (Mrs. Carlos), Florine Meek Hunter (Mrs. Herbert), Ethel Ewing Lanham (Mrs. Will H.), Ruthe Bonner Meek (Mrs. Homer G.), Louise Mendenhall Stevenson (Mrs. Emmert), Jessie McCoy Schlemmer (Mrs. Norman), Anna Bird Thomas (Mrs. Fred L.), Mary Little Tremain (Mrs. Lee).

The inactive: Bonnie Applegate Donnell (Mrs. Clifford), Indianapolis,

Indiana; Gail Boyd Butterfield (Mrs. Jack), Cincinnati, Ohio; Louise Belser Boggs (Mrs. K. A.), Ft. Dodge, Iowa; Helen Baker Lumbers (Mrs. Leonard), Toronto, Canada; Marie Braden Wagner (Mrs. Arthur M.), Shelbyville, Indiana.

Alumnae: Lulu Braden Crawford (Mrs. Raymond), Connersville, Indiana; Mignum White Cookson (Mrs. Thomas), Bloomington, Indiana; Ruth White Buskirk (Mrs. Hayes), Indianapolis, Indiana.

The pledges are: Mildred Emmert, Louise Ewing, Marjorie Jerman, Dorthea Miller, Adelaide Robison, Helen Thompson.

Two deaths have come to Tri Kappa, one member, Florine Hunter Woodfill (Mrs. Robert) and one pledge, Edith Nordmyer.

The officers for the present year, 1919-1920 are: President, Mabel McCoy; vice-president, Isabel Hamilton; recording secretary, Lurene Cory; corresponding secretary, Mary Ainsworth; treasurer, Hazel Thompson.

The regular meeting of Tri Kappa came on Saturday, April 7, the day following the declaration of war. It was all so new, few realized just what war really meant or in how many ways it could affect every American.

Soon, however, the Red Cross opened its cutting and sewing and surgical dressing divisions. Tri Kappa tried to do her share in sewing, doing the first work on pajamas. An all-day meeting was held at the home of Mabel McCoy for this purpose, the girls furnishing the garments individually.

The fete for the benefit of "Sox for Soldiers" was quite a success. It was held in the Court House Park, the night was conducive to the sale of ice cream, the cakes were donated, and people were very generous so that the chapter was much gratified to realize \$58.00 for the evening's work.

Throughout the summers of 1917 and 1918, the members of Tri Kappa each gave at least one day a week to the work of the surgical dressing shop, some of the girls going on the regular day and some other day or days besides.

Several years ago Tri Kappa compiled a cook book, known as Tri Kappa Cook Book, which ranked with the "Six Best Sellers" the income from these books for the year was invested in Liberty Bonds.

At the State convention in 1917, it was decided to give the money otherwise spent for the publication of the fraternity magazine (The Cross Key) to buying and equipping an ambulance. This was done and the Tri Kappas all over the State had the satisfaction of knowing that the ambulance was in active service in France. In March, 1918, a small sum was realized from a euchre and five hundred party

given in the K. of P. hall, and was turned over to the Red Cross. March 30, 1918, the cook book money was again invested in Liberty Bonds.

During the summer Tri Kappa was glad of an opportunity to help in supplying the surgical dressing shop with scissors. Later in June a request came for sweaters and six of the girls promised to each have one ready by the first of September.

Tri Kappa placed Red Cross mite boxes in the different business houses and discovered this to be the easiest and quickest way of all to make money. Up to March, 1919, fifty-five dollars and thirty-nine cents (\$55.39) had been collected from these boxes. On September 16, the Tri Kappas had charge of the opening night at the South Side Picture Theatre. The proceeds, which amounted to \$25.49 were given to the Red Cross.

In November, 1918, Tri Kappa adopted a French orphan, Joseph Perrony, and received the first letter from him April 16, 1919.

To the numerous drives, as Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., and United War Work campaign, Tri Kappa has always contributed.

Another interesting, as well as profitable, service was the Treasure and Trinket Fund. As usual, people responded generously and soon a large number of pieces of old jewelry, thimbles, etc., were received and ready to send to the United States Treasury, and were duly acknowledged.

One thing of which Tri Kappa feels justly proud is the Red Cross record of one of its members, Bright Emmert. Early in April, when Red Cross organizations began to take definite form, Bright, with her sister, Mrs. Stevenson, went to Indianapolis and fitted herself to take charge of the surgical dressing division of Red Cross work in Decatur county. Upon her return she immediately assumed the responsibility, giving up absolutely everything else that she might give of her best to the Red Cross; and it was largely through her efforts that it became the capable efficient organ that it was. After managing it a year, she turned it over to Mrs. Baker, but of course continued her work in it, giving the help that no one else was in a position to give.

Prepared and submitted by Miss Mary Ainsworth and Miss Isabella Hamilton.

PSI IOTA XI WAR WORK

The Sigma Chapter of Psi Iota Xi was organized at Greensburg, Indiana, June 19, 1917, the charter members being Miss Margaret Robison, Miss Laura

Woodfill, Mrs. Helen Kennedy Russel, Miss Mary Woodfill, Miss Rachael Turner, Mrs. Sarah Porter Hodges, Miss Helen Doles and Miss Willa Robbins.

The members of Sigma Chapter of Psi Iota Xi outside of the charter members are: Ruth Sefton, Mrs. Vera Thomas, Helen Batterton, Florine Tillson, Marguerite Tillson, Helen Newhouse, Mabel Emmert, Mildred Robison, Mrs. Alice Reed, Jessie Robbins, Dorothy Siling, Mrs. Mary Woolverton Swift, Nell Browning Lathrop, Mrs. Marjorie Arbuckle.

Pledges: Helen McConnell, Victoria Woolverton, Mrs. Ross Reed.

The war work of Psi Iota Xi started immediately. Knitting bags were made by the girls and sold, the money being used to buy socks for the soldiers. Christmas boxes were filled and sent to the Rainbow division. Work was done in the surgical dressing shop. Twelve sweaters were made and donated; sixty refugee garments were made; also twenty-four hospital shirts, bandages and shot bags.

A market was held in November, 1917, and \$50.00 was given to the Red Cross.

In 1918, the picture show was taken over and \$50.00 was given to the Red Cross.

One hundred dollars was given to the Psi Iota Xi war fund which was donated to a hospital. The money was made from a dance, ice cream social, and serving election dinners at the polls.

A French boy was adopted. A box of books was sent to Camp Beauregard.

Prepared and submitted by

Alice Reed (Mrs. Ross)

VISIT OF TRAIN OF WAR RELICS

October 1, 1917, a train of quite a number of freight cars was side-tracked between Franklin street and Broadway. This train was loaded with different kinds of guns being used in the war. Two box cars were filled with all sorts of small fire arms and war relics. Disabled soldiers of our allies were with the train in charge of an officer.

The school children were taken in line through the box cars and then lined along the side walk to hear the speeches of the men.

When the men arrived on an earlier passenger train they were met by Walter W. Crisler and Dr. C. A. Kuhn, who took them over the city by automobile, out to the I. O. O. F. home, and to the high school where Professor Jerman assembled the school and had the visitors talk to the pupils and teachers.

Another train of like description visited Greensburg in the spring of 1918.

WHEN THE AEROPLANES CAME

The first aeroplane was scheduled to visit Greensburg on July 4, 1918. The bird man, Lieut. Swem, of Washington City, whose father was born and reared here, came, but the plane failed to be sent from the field in Ohio. The people watched until sundown but no aeroplane arrived.

In the fall of 1918, four Government planes came in the interest of the Liberty Loan drive. The people for miles around congregated on the public square to see them when they arrived. The west tower of the court house was crowded with people anxious to be the first to see them. The landing was made on the Hamilton place, just north of town. The Liberty Guards were placed on guard and no one was allowed within the field.

When the men went down town it was discovered that they really looked like other men.

It was, indeed, a day of great excitement for the citizens of Greensburg and the surrounding country.

A MYSTERIOUS CHARACTER

In the winter of 1917-18 a woman, giving her name as Jeanette Mosley, arrived in Greensburg and took rooms in the Watson Flats on West North street. She claimed to be a French woman, who had been educated in Germany, and with her husband, father, brothers, uncles and nephews in the various armies of the allies to the number of seventeen, and herself an ex-aviator, she created a great deal of excitement and speculation. She attended all public meetings, knit all the time, and talked incessantly. Finally she contracted small-pox, and upon her recovery left Greensburg. The last heard of her she was dressed in Khaki coat, trousers, leggings and cap, acting as a street-car conductor at Indianapolis, on the line running out to Nordyke & Marmon's manufacturing plant, where Liberty motors for the aeroplanes were made.

ALBERT MAUDLIN'S EXPERIENCE ON TORPEDOED SHIP IN
MEDITERRANEAN

The fatal trip for S. S. Albert Watts. We left New York October 29, about 6:30 p. m. and had a very enjoyable trip all the way across. We arrived at Gibraltar November 20, 1917.

We had a cargo of 777,240 gallons of gasoline, 120,000 gallons of benzine, 400,000 gallons of fine oil.

We left Gibraltar November 23, after taking on a supply of fresh water, and were progressing finely until on November 28, about ten minutes before 8 o'clock there was a submarine sighted on our starboard, and all ships opened fire immediately and continued to battle until about nine o'clock when part of the crew went below for breakfast, as nobody had breakfast that morning. I was on watch in the crow's nest and the battle started again before my chance for "chow" came so I didn't eat that morning. About 12 o'clock the same day we were struck just under the foremast, when I happened to be on watch. Benzine cans, hatch covers and parts of the steel deck flew all around me like shrapnel, but luckily none hit the mark. I lost no time in coming a little nearer the water's edge for I slid down the forward guy wire and went back and took my place on the gun, but there were no more shots fired.

The ship was leaking gasoline and benzine from the hole made by the torpedo; and as we were nearing Genoa Harbor, according to rules of the sea, we were forced to light what is called a pilot light, something similar to torches carried in parades, and the sparks caught fire to the gasoline on the water, and it looked like certain death; but the captain, who was Captain Hunley, rang up for full speed ahead in the engine room and started a zigzag course, and the increased churn of the water by the propeller cut the fire off so we were safe once more.

The next morning, November 29, Thanksgiving Day, we were anchored just inside of the break water, and about one-half mile from shore; when we were storing ammunition away and cleaning everything up in general, including ourselves, about ten minutes before 12, an Italian came along side, peddling fruit, tobacco and trying to smuggle drinks abroad and lighted a cigarette and threw his match in the water, consequently setting the oil on fire once more. The blaze spread so rapidly that it was useless to try to save anything only ourselves and lucky to get off at that. The young Italian was burned to a crisp.

We all jumped over board to get to shore the best way we could, some swam, some couldn't swim and were picked up by harbor boats so we only lost one civilian, who jumped overboard on the wrong side and burned to death.

The ship burned fifteen days and when it finally went out for want of something more to burn, they just pulled it out of the way and run her on the beach and if one were to enter Genoa Harbor today he could see her lying on the beach with no more work for the Albert Watts, for she has made her last trip.

The crew returned on the S. S. Orion and arrived in Philadelphia February 21, 1918.

EDWARD J. HARBISON SAW LONGEST CONTINUAL SERVICE OF
ANY MAN IN DECATUR COUNTY

When America entered the great World war, no one did more to arouse the feeling of patriotic duty among the men than Edward J. Harbison. Mr. Harbison had been in continual army service from 1890 until 1916.

In 1890, at the time of the Indian uprising in the West, Mr. Harbison enlisted September 8. This war lasted from 1890-91; in this uprising Sitting Bull was killed. During the Spanish-American war he served in Company E, Second Infantry. They landed at Seboney, Cuba, June 24, 1898, and from July 1 to 11 was in the battle of Santiago DeCuba, under General Shafter. Upon returning to America the landing was made at Montauk Point, N. Y. The commander was "Hell Roarin' Jakie" Smith. They sailed via San Francisco, August 21, 1900, on transport "Sherman" for China to take part in the Boxer uprising, and upon landing at Japan to take coal they found an order for them to hasten to the Philippines, instead, for the insurrection, where they remained two years. The battalion was commanded by Capt. Edmund K. Webster.

Company E's commander was Harrison J. Price. Upon returning to the United States, May 2, 1902, he re-enlisted in Company M, Third Infantry, at Ft. Thomas, Kentucky. Col. John H. Page commanded the regiment and Capt. Frederick R. Day, the company.

After the death of President McKinley, while the body was in the vault, Mr. Harbison was one of the guards stationed at West Lawn cemetery, Canton, Ohio.

At the expiration of this term of service he re-enlisted in Company D, Ninth Infantry, and was transferred to Company L, where he was made corporal, afterwards he was made sergeant and was transferred from Company L to Company H.

During the Mexican border trouble the Ninth Infantry was stationed at Camp U. S. Troops, Lerado, Texas, and on July 22, 1916, Mr. Harbison was retired as first sergeant, Company H, Ninth Infantry.

The Ninth Infantry was known as the "fighting ninth." It was organized in 1799, and continued as an organization until the World war, when it was divided and scattered, like the lost tribes of Israel.

Upon his request for service during the World war, Mr. Harbison was

placed in charge of the recruiting station at Greensburg, and also assisted in the station at Indianapolis, serving from July 10, 1917, until September 30, 1918.

Medals received by him from the Government were: Indian wars, 1890; war with Spain, 1898; return to Cuba, 1898-1902; Philippine insurrection, 1899; Liberty medal, World war, March 24, July 22.

DECATUR COUNTY'S MEN WHO WERE DECORATED FOR BRAVERY

Benjamin T. Strain was a corporal in Company 45, Fifth Marines, and was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross in recognition of his gallant conduct and extraordinary heroism at Chateau Thierry June 6, 1918. This medal was awarded by John J. Pershing, commander-in-chief.

It was in this battle that Benjamin Turner Strain, the first Decatur county boy to be killed in action, made the supreme sacrifice, and went into the west to meet his Great Commander in Chief.

Walter Thomas Moore served in Company L, One Hundred Nineteenth Infantry, Thirtieth division. He was recognized by the French Government upon his capturing thirty-five Germans single handed, two of them being officers. He was wounded by a machine gun bullet from an aeroplane and was sent to a British hospital.

Carl J. AmRhein was also rewarded by the French Government with a medal for excessive heroism and bravery exhibited by him in breaking up the enemy's lines in the campaign at Soissons. He was a sergeant in Company G, Ninth regiment, Second division. Carl was shot through both thighs and the thumb of his right hand by a machine gun bullet.

Fred Marlow was gunnery sergeant in the Sixth Regular United States Marines. He was decorated at Vallendar, Germany, by General Pershing for capturing eighty-four Germans and nine machine guns near St. George, France, November 1, 1918.

He also received a medal for marksmanship, and one presented by the Marine Corps in acknowledgment of his services, and the Liberty Medal.

Fred was gassed on April 13, 1918, near Verdun, and received treatment in hospitals at Soulby, Chaumont, Vichy, Bordeaux and Morgat.

The following is taken from the Greensburg Daily News concerning the funeral of Fred M. Marlow, November 26, 1920.



THE FRED MARLOW
MEDALS
FRED MARLOWE
Decorated

E. J. HARBISON

WALTER MOORE
BENJAMINE T. STRAIN
CARL AM RHIN

"BODY OF FRED MARLOW LAID TO REST THIS AFTERNOON WITH FULL MILITARY HONORS. SERVICES IN CHARGE OF THE LOCAL LEGION POST. BUSINESS SUSPENDS FOR TIME AS MARK OF RESPECT AND FLAGS ARE AT HALF MAST—VETERAN DIES OF INJURIES IN EXPLOSION.

"Decatur county today paid tribute to her soldier hero, Fred M. Marlow, veteran of the World war, who died in Phoenix, Arizona, as the result of injuries received in a dynamite explosion, and whose body was laid to rest with military honors in Spring Hill cemetery this afternoon.

"The funeral ceremony, which was under the auspices of Joe Welsh Post No. 129, of the American Legion, was one of the most impressive in local history.

"The body was met upon arrival here yesterday, by a military escort. The remains were taken to the Chal Robison home, near Spring Hill, where the body lay in state. An armed guard, made up of former marines and soldiers, kept vigil throughout the night until the hour of the funeral today.

"After a short ceremony at the Robison home the body was taken to Spring Hill church where the funeral address was made by Reverend James H. S. McMichael.

"Business was suspended some minutes this afternoon as a tribute to the memory of this brave young man, and the Flags over town were at half mast. At the high school, where Marlow was graduated in 1916, studies were dropped from 2:30 to 2:40 in solemn tribute to one who proved his bravery on the field of battle. Several high school students attended the funeral services.

"The following history of the departed hero was read at the funeral services:

"Fred M. Marlow enlisted in the United States Marine Corps at Indianapolis, Indiana, April 25, 1917. After training at Paris Island, S. C., he sailed for France as a corporal of the Sixth marines in September, 1917. After further training in France, he entered the lines in the Verdun sector on March 15, 1918. During April he was severely gassed and was absent in a hospital nearly four months.

"Rejoining his regiment July 20, he participated in the Marbache operations, August 9 to 16, the Champagne offensive October 1 to 10, and the Meuse-Argonne offensive from November 1 to 11. He made the march to the Rhine with the Third Army following the signing of the armistice and took part in the occupation of the Coblenz bridgehead, remaining with the Army of Occupation until March 12. He saw service in France, Belgium, Luxembourg and Germany."

"Comrade Marlow was promoted from corporal to sergeant immediately following the Champagne offensive and was made acting gunnery sergeant during the last phase of the fighting along the Meuse, receiving his warrant during the march to the Rhine.

"No greater tribute to his service need be given than the citation of the War Department upon awarding him the Distinguished Service Cross for valor in action during the Argonne offensive. The citation reads as follows:

"Serg. Fred M. Marlow, Seventy-fourth Company, Sixth Marines (A. S. No. 120330). For extraordinary heroism in action at Mim St. Georges, France, November 1, 1918."

(This letter was written to his mother giving his experience and stated that he had been recommended for bravery, but asked that nothing be said about it, as a great many were cited for decoration but nothing ever came of it. After he was decorated the story was told.)

He was recommended the 11th of November, 1918.

"Dear Mother:

"I captured eighty-four Germans and nine machine guns by myself and then took charge of my platoon after the platoon leader was wounded. I captured these square heads all in one trench back of a hedge. I will admit that I didn't know that there were so darned many of them until I ran through the hedge to get one I had just took a shot at while he was trying to get a machine gun on me. I saw one down the line from him just giving the boys in my battalion the devil with his machine gun. I crawled up in about forty yards of him and took a good aim, because I sure had murder in my heart. I pulled the trigger and his helmet flew about fifteen feet right straight into the air. I wounded him in the side of the head and he got up and started to run. I took after him and he jumped down into this trench. I started for an opening in the hedge and there was a big square head with a machine gun pointing right at me. I knew I had to fire and fire quick so I took a hip shot at him, I ploughed up the earth in about four inches of his head, filled his face and eyes full of dirt and he ducked. I ran through the hedge at charge bayonets fully expecting to find only two or three Huns there, when Lord if there wasn't eighty-four Germans in a trench about 100 yards long. I began to yell and hollow for them to surrender and they began to come up out of that trench like bees. They always stick their hands up first and when their heads appeared they would yell "Kamerad" and whine like a bunch of whipped curs. Of course I had to appear awful mean so I slung my rifle, jerked

out a hand-grenade and pistol and started after those who were a little slow in coming out. Believe me when I jerked that hand-grenade back like I was going to throw it they moved some. That was in the morning just about day-light and I didn't get scared until that night about 8 and say but I did sweat some.

Lovingly, your son,

FRED"

EXPERIENCES OF THE TWO DECATUR COUNTY MEN WHO WERE GERMAN PRISONERS

On May 4, 1919, James T. Ward, of Letts, one of the two Decatur county men captured by the Huns in the World war, arrived at home and told of six months spent in two prison camps at Laon and at Camp Rastatt. He ate horse meat and cow beets once a day while a prisoner at Laon. Coffee made of acorns was the only breakfast given the men, and a cup of tea for supper, with sometimes soup for dessert. At Camp Rastatt he fared better, but the food was unwholesome and he lost flesh. But for the fact that the Red Cross sent food from Switzerland, he would have starved.

Ward enlisted at Paris, Illinois, where he was employed, with two other men. The three remained together, even to going over the top and all were captured. Ward was taken prisoner five days after entering the front lines and for six months was in Hun prisons, being released December 6, 1918. He was wounded at the battle of Chateau Thierry, several ribs being broken and was taken prisoner.

He said that German surgeons dressed his wound, inflicted by shrapnel, in the chest, only twice. Ward said that he owes his life to the fact that one of the steel particles struck a Bible in his side pocket. He could hardly walk when released from Camp Rastatt.

No letters were received while he was over seas, and he learned on coming home, that his father had died while he was away.

After being released from prison, he was sent into Switzerland and was cared for by the Red Cross. He has high praise for this organization and the Salvation Army. His brother, Elmer, served in the marines.

Frank Joseph Wilmer, of Millhousen, was the other Decatur county man who was captured by the Germans.

Frank entered the service at Greensburg, September 22, 1917, and after training for some time at Camp Shelby, sailed on the "Megantic" from Hoboken,

8177
(1917)



FRANK JOSEPH WILMER
German Prisoner



JAMES T. WARD
German Prisoner

11

June 12, 1918, with Company I, One Hundred Sixty-sixth regiment, Forty-second division.

While at Champagne, France, July 15, 1918, he and about twenty-four other soldiers under a lieutenant, were guarding some tank guns behind the front line which the French were holding at that time and "Jerry" came over; the French made for their dugouts, not giving any signal of warning to the Americans. The French were all captured. When the Americans saw what was happening, they called for a barrage, but it was too late. The artillery could not shoot over them. However, they held the Germans back for almost three hours. The Germans broke past and got their machine guns in the trenches behind the Americans and forced them to surrender. Most of them were killed or wounded. Young Wilmer was almost covered by an artillery shell, and couldn't hear for two days. The Germans came in from four sides and took them prisoners.

For sixteen days their rations for twenty-four hours consisted of one slice of black bread and a cup of soup made of—they didn't know what. They were taken out to work but were hardly able to stand. They slept out on the ground with no cover or even shelter, using their helmets for pillows. When it rained, which was most of the time, they walked all the time to keep warm. For sixteen nights they never had their shoes off, and were under artillery fire all the time.

They were then taken to Camp Rastatt and fared much better there, receiving provisions from the "Good Old American Red Cross."

The German people never mistreated them, and gave them things to eat, if they had anything.

And Frank says in conclusion, "Believe me, we was a happy bunch when we heard that the Armistice was signed."

His two brothers, Joseph and Harry, were also in the service.

Furnished by

JAMES T. WARD and FRANK WILMAR.



Signal Corps, United States Army.
Telegram.

Received at 12 YA X 17 08

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VERMILLES JUNE 28TH 1919

SECSTATE

WASHINGTON

ALL OF THE PLENIPOTENTIARIES HAVING SIGNED THE TREATY
H. CL. WENDEAR DECLARES THE BUSINESS CLOSED

UNMI 3108

2510M

EARL CAPPER, LETTS, IND., SENT MESSAGE OF THE SIGNING OF
THE PEACE TREATY

MESSAGE SENT BY EARL CAPPER

MESSAGE OF THE SIGNING OF THE PEACE TREATY SENT BY EARL CAPPER, A DECATUR COUNTY BOY

Earl Capper, of Letts, together with C. M. Herr, of Castleton, Indiana, and P. R. Stephenson, of Indianapolis, were the operators in charge of the United States signal station which started the message around the world that all of the delegates at the peace conference, at Paris, had signed the peace treaty.

Indiana can well be proud of the records of her soldier boys, in this, as in all other wars in which they took part. The first gun fired by the American forces was by an Indiana boy; an Indiana boy also fired the last gun of the war. The first supreme sacrifice by America was made by an Indiana boy. The first trip over the Atlantic ocean with the observation balloon, was made by an Indiana man, Oliver O. Kessing, of Greensburg.

Earl Capper enlisted three days before war was declared by the United States. He was assigned to Company A, One Hundred Thirteenth Field Signal Battalion, Thirty-eighth division, and was stationed at Le Havre, France, and on the 23rd of June, 1919, one of his associates in the office received the message of the signing of the peace treaty and the closing of the session. The other one translated it from the code and Earl sent it on its journey around the world.

HOME COMING DAY

Wednesday, August 20, 1919, was observed as "Home Coming Day." Most of the boys were home from the service and the town was decked in gala attire. It was estimated that 15,000 people welcomed the county's war heroes on that day.

The Indianapolis Shriners were present and gave displays of drilling and gatling gun practice on the square, and also out at the barbecue, which was held in the Vonphul woods. The Shriners' chanters composed of about sixty voices, rendered a number of splendid selections, adding greatly to the enjoyment of the day.

The barbecue at the noon hour was a tremendous affair for this locality, at least.

Four thousand pounds of beef were placed on iron rods and roasted over trenches of fire, cooking from 5 o'clock on the evening of August 19, till noon on the 20th. Hundreds of gallons of "burgoo" were also served with the meat. The feast was prepared by N. D. Lawrence, of Louisville, and a corps of helpers.



MEAT FOR BARBECUE, HOME-COMING DAY

LARGE KETTLE OF BERGU READY TO BE SERVED

BARBECUE HOME-COMING DAY

HOME-COMING DAY

SHRINERS FROM INDIANAPOLIS. HOME-COMING DAY

MINIAR & COMPANY SHOW WINDOW. BARBECUE HOME-COMING DAY

(These pictures were presented by Walter Ehrhardt and Miss Myrtle Osting)

The address of the day was delivered by Rollin A. Turner, at the barbecue grounds.

In the court house park were rest tents of the Red Cross, the War Mothers and the Knights of Columbus. Many of the boys filled out their war record blanks at the War Mothers' tent that day.

One of the great hits of the day was the lemonade of Fred Boyl, thousands being served the delicious beverage which few know so well how to prepare as Mr. Boyl. Barrels of ice water with plenty of new tin cups were in convenient places in town and on the grounds.

The churches down town and the Y. M. C. A. were open all day for rest rooms. Several towns over the county closed their places of business and came to do honor to our boys.

George H. Dunn, manager of the K. of P. Opera House, estimated that 5,000 persons were entertained during the afternoon and evening at his moving picture show.

The closing feature of the day was a dance on the brick street on the south side of the square which was cut short about 8 o'clock by a downpour of rain.

No one knew there were so many automobiles in Decatur county until the people poured in for the "Home Coming."

The great success of Decatur County's Welcome Home Day was due to the untiring efforts of the committee, which was composed of Will Lanham, Charles Woodfill, Raymond Magee, Charles Dalmbert, Harry Hillabold, and Walter Crisler.

Frank L. Donnell was chairman of the finance committee, and with a corps of twenty-five helpers, raised the money to enable Greensburg and Decatur county to furnish a day of free entertainment to all within the city gates.

THE BLUE STAR IN THE WINDOW

Albert Simpson Reitz

(Used by permission)

There's a blue star beaming in the window,
For a loved one far away ;
And its light is shining through the gloaming
As we kneel alone to pray.
And we're longing for his returning
To his home and happy days of old ;
While with trembling our hearts are asking,
"Will the blue star turn to gold?"

Of our dear ones ever we are dreaming ;
In our heart there throbs a prayer ;
"Put thy loving arms about him, Father,
Guard and keep him over there."
And if some day we hear the story,
How he bravely fought and nobly fell,
We will trust Him who knows our sorrows,
For He doeth all things well.

There is One who heals the broken hearted ;
O, how much He loves His own !
For He sent His Son from Heaven's glory
Here to die for us alone.
And the bright star of old Judea
Was a token of His love untold ;
And He knows all our bitter sorrow,
For His own star turned to gold.

If the blue star turns to gold,
Then His love He will unfold.
For the Father loves with a tender love,
For His own star turned to gold.

DECATUR COUNTY

GOLD STAR HONOR ROLL OF DECATUR COUNTY

DIED OF WOUNDS RECEIVED IN ACTION

Army

- May 6, 1918, Joseph William Welch, France.
 May 28, 1918, William L. Baxter, Cantigny.
 June 7, 1918, John H. Barnes, Bouresches, France.
 November 4, 1918, Homer Giddings, Argonne Forest.
 November 10, 1918, John Martin Nesbit, Nevers, France.

KILLED IN ACTION

Marine

- June 6, 1918, Benjamin T. Strain, Chateau Thierry.

Army

- July 20, 1918, Otis Clarence Jackson, Chateau Thierry.
 August 6, 1918, Sherman Patton, No Man's Land, Belgium.
 October 5, 1918, Michael Herbert Landis, Argonne Forest.

DIED OF DISEASE

Army

- May 25, 1917, Dana C. Harrold, Elwood, Indiana.
 May 28, 1917, Joseph C. Osborne, Ft. Douglas, Arizona.
 December 9, 1917, Clarence E. Riley, Camp Shelby, Mississippi.
 May 26, 1918, Edward William Forkert, Camp Taylor, Kentucky.
 September 19, 1918, Joseph Henry Kinker, Keefantias, France.
 October 2, 1918, William B. Theising, Camp Taylor, Kentucky.
 October 3, 1918, Charles Warren Stewart, Camp Humphreys, Virginia.
 October 10, 1918, Jesse Arnold Jenkins, Everton, Liverpool, England.

October 12, 1918, Herman Vogel, Camp Taylor, Kentucky.
 October 13, 1918, Lewis Edward Ford, Camp Custer, Michigan.
 October 13, 1918, Harold Addison Risk, Camp Taylor, Kentucky.
 October 14, 1918, Walter Roy Morgan, Camp Sherman, Ohio.
 October 17, 1918, Harry Thomson Carman, Franklin College.
 October 27, 1918, Roy Hess, Camp Winona.
 November 12, 1918, William Harrison Ray, Camp Sheridan, Alabama.
 December 7, 1918, Harrison S. Wiley, Long Island.
 January 18, 1919, Vernie S. Wamsley, Vancouver, Washington.

Marine

November 15, 1918, Leslie Raymond Shazer, Paris Island.

Navy

April 1, 1918, Pleasant Dennison, Brooklyn, New York.
 April 5, 1918, Fred Leslie Luther, Chelsea, Massachusetts.
 September 27, 1918, Glenn R. Trester, Great Lakes, Illinois.

RECORD OF THE GOLD STAR BOYS



JOSEPH W. WELSH

Joseph William Welch was born in Greensburg, November 13, 1894.

He was employed by George H. Dunn, as janitor of the K. of P. Opera House.

Joe enlisted April 16, 1917, in Company G, Eighteenth regiment, First division, just ten days after the United States declared war on Germany. He was

trained at Douglas, Arizona, and embarked for France June 10, 1917, landing at St. Nazaire June 24. He was trained under the Forty-seventh French Chasseurs.

He participated in the battles of Sommerville sector, Toul, Cantigny, and Chateau Thierry.

Joe Welch was the first Decatur county boy to make the supreme sacrifice on the battlefields of Europe, May 6, 1918.

Beautiful memorial services were held in the Christian church in Greensburg, conducted by Rev. F. Z. Burkette. The church was a bower of flags and bunting.

A special service was held at the K. of P. Opera House with his picture thrown on the screen.

He was the "Sammy" boy of Mr. and Mrs. George Dunn; and Joe received from them, while in the service, every comfort they could possibly provide.

Washington, D. C.

May 10, 1918

Mrs. Mary Welch,

Greensburg, Indiana.

My dear Mrs. Welch:

I deeply regret to inform you that it is officially reported that Private Joseph Welch died May 6, from wounds received in action.

M'CAIN, Adjutant General.

* * * * *

American Expeditionary Forces,
Headquarters Services of Supply,
Graves Registration Service.

June 4, 1918.

From Chief Graves Registration Service, A. E. F.,

To: Mrs. Mary A. Welch, Greensburg, Indiana.

In the midst of all the horrors of war, it falls to my lot to be the one who must tell the most awful news to friends in grief, and I assure you that the task I have in hand today is full of sorrow and my message is full of sympathy.

Your son, Joseph Welch, who gave his life for liberty, was buried today in a cemetery whose location cannot now be given, for military reasons, but which is officially designated in this office as cemetery No. 170.

It will be the mission of the service, of which I am in command, to see that

the grave is suitably marked with the headboard, or cross with which all our heroes' graves are distinguished, and to guard and care for the spot as carefully as you would wish.

It is not possible for the remains to be sent to you, so long as war continues, but I hope you will trust us to do everything which is possible, under the circumstances of terrific war, to act as your agents and friends in caring for a grave which must mean more to you than all the world.

May God bless you in your grief.

Major A. Q. M., U. S. A.
A. J. COUNER,
Second Lieut. Q. M. C. N. A.

* * * * *

"Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends."

122 U. 14th St., New York.

My dear Friend:

I must, on behalf of The Salvation Army, take the opportunity to say how deeply and truly we share your grief at this time of your bereavement. It will be hard for you to understand how anything can soothe the pain made by your great loss, but let me point you to the one Jesus Christ, who acquainted Himself with all our griefs so that He might heal the hearts' wounds made by our sorrows, and whose love for us was so vast that He bled and died to save us.

It may be some solace to think that your loved one poured out his life in a war in which high and holy principles are involved, and also that he was quick to answer the call for men.

Believe me when I say that we are praying and will pray for you.

Yours in sympathy,

EVANGALINE BOOTH, Commander.

DECATUR COUNTY



WILLIAM L. BAXTER

William L. Baxter was the son of George and Minerva Baxter. He was born at Adams, Indiana, September 15, 1899.

When the call "to arms" was heard, William, at the age of seventeen, enlisted, at Greensburg, in the infantry. He was assigned to Machine Gun Company, Sixteenth Infantry, of the First division.

William's mother died while he was away, and he did not know of her death until she met him as he entered the Pearly Gates.

The following letters were received by relatives, which were written to his mother, by his commanding officers and the American Red Cross.

(Copies of letters received concerning the death of William Baxter).

From: Headquarters Society of the First Division,
Society of the First Division.

To: The nearest relative, or friend:

I have the honor to forward herewith the card of membership in the Society of the First Division of Private First Class William L. Baxter, Machine Gun Company, Sixteenth Infantry, who met his death upon the field of honor of the First Division.

The unflinching sacrifice of such soldiers as the above, has been the price of the achievement of the First Division, American Expeditionary Forces in this war.

O. L. SUMMERALL,
Major General United States Army.

* * * * *

Headquarters Sixteenth Infantry,
Selters, Germany,
May 25, 1919.

General Order 9½.

Extract

The commanding officer cites the following named officers and enlisted men for distinguished conduct in the Sixteenth Infantry.

186. Private First Class William L. Baxter, 45044. M. G. Company, Sixteenth Infantry.

For exceptional bravery on May 28, 1918, during the capture and defense of Cantigny, for seven hours during a terrific bombardment of high explosive shells of all calibers, with no protection excepting a shallow trench, he helped to keep in action his gun which was firing a barrage on the wood in which the enemy tried to form up for a counter attack against the newly captured town.

By so doing, he was instrumental in breaking up five such attacks and thus contributed greatly to the success of the operation. He was killed while performing this act.

By order of Colonel Harrell,

G. T. PHILLIPS,
Captain Sixteenth Infantry,
Adjutant.

* * * * *

Headquarters First Division,
American Expeditionary Forces,
France, July 9, 1918.

General Order 34.

Extract

The division commander cites the following organizations for conspicuous gallantry in action.

Machine Gun Company, Sixteenth Infantry.

"During our attack on Cantigny, occupied advanced and important positions for ninety-six hours, during which time they accomplished their mission although working day and night, and without shelter and exposed to continuous harassing fire and fire of the destruction."

By Command of Major General Bullard,
H. K. LOUGHRY, Major F. A., N. A.
Division Adjutant.

DECATUR COUNTY

Headquarters First Division,
American Expeditionary Forces.
France, August 19, 1918.

General Order No. 49.

Extract

The division commander cites the following organization officers and men for distinguished conduct, during the operation of this division south of Soissons, July 18 to 22, 1917.

Machine Gun Company, Sixteenth Infantry.

Displayed real efficiency and energy although going into positions under adverse condition and at every opportunity thoroughly protected exposed flanks and assisted materially in breaking up counter attacks.

By command of Major General Summerall.

ROLLAND E. CLARK,
First Lieutenant, National Army,
Assistant Division Adjutant. "

* * * * *

August 11, 1919.

Private William L. Baxter,

Machine Gun Company, Sixteenth Infantry, First division.

Mrs. Mina Baxter,

St. Paul, Indiana.

My Dear Mrs. Baxter:

We have received some details of the death of Private William L. Baxter, which we are sending to you on the supposition that they will be additional to those you probably have already received. This report came from our Paris office, and was given out by Sergeant Robert Sedusky, of Machine Gun Company, Sixteenth Infantry, whose home address is 60 State street, Stamford, Connecticut and the report is signed by Captain James Wheeling, of the Sixteenth Infantry. It reads as follows:

"Private Baxter was severely wounded by enemy shell fire at about 11:00 o'clock on the morning of May 28, 1918.

"His platoon, which was a machine gun platoon, was putting down a barrage on the enemy when Private Baxter was hit by a shell splinter on the knee. He was given first aid by Private Blackorby, and was evacuated to Field Hospital, No. 12. He died as a result of wounds at 2:40 p. m., May 28, 1918.

"He was buried May 28, 1918.

"Private Baxter was a brave, faithful soldier, always performing his duties in a prompt and cheerful manner. He had the respect of all his comrades.

"He had participated in the following engagements: Soissons, July 18-22, 1917; Toul Defensive, January 15 to April 3, 1918; Montdidier, Noyou, April 25 to May 28, 1918; Cantigny, May 28, 1918."

We extend to you the deep sympathy of the American Red Cross.

Sincerely yours,

PAUL KAUFMAN, Acting Director.



JOHN H. BARNES

John H. Barnes was born in St. Paul, Indiana, July 29, 1876. His parents were Edgar and Anna Barnes.

He attended the public schools of St. Paul, and was a member of the Christian Sunday School, and belonged to the Eagles Lodge, of Greensburg.

On May 11, 1917, he enlisted at Indianapolis, and was sent to Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, and mustered in May 13, 1917, and assigned to the Engineer Corps, Company A, Second regiment.

His regiment sailed from Halifax, Nova Scotia, September 6, 1917.

On the night of June 6, 1918, the Engineering Corps followed the marines into the town of Bouresches, France. The Germans were shelling the place terrifically the next day, when a shell burst, striking John H. Barnes. He was taken to a first aid dressing station, where he died in a short time, his death occurring June 7, 1918, near the town of Bouresches, France, and according to a letter received by his parents from his captain, Tucker S. Wyche, he was laid to rest about three hundred yards north of the church in Bouresches.

Memorial services were held in the opera house in St. Paul. Reverend Murr, of the Methodist church of Milroy, delivered the address.

"Company A, Second Engineers,
American Expeditionary Forces,
Germany, December 21, 1918.

"From C. O. Company A, Second Engineers,

"To Edgar Barnes, St. Paul, Indiana.

"Subject: Details of death of Private Barnes.

"Company A, Second Engineers entered the town of Bouresches on the night of June 6, 1918, immediately after the marines, where the company took up positions in the new front line. This was done in the face of heavy fire from artillery and machine guns. In the course of this action a shell of large calibre struck the house where Private Barnes and several of his comrades were sheltered, seriously wounding him. He was immediately taken to an advanced dressing station where he died.

"Private Barnes was buried about 300 yards north of the church in the town of Bouresches, France.

"Private Barnes proved himself to be an able soldier, and though this was his first under-fire, set a fine example of courage and reserve to his comrades in arms.

(Signed) TUCKER S. WYCHE,
Captain Commanding Company."



HOMER GIDDINGS

Homer Giddings was the youngest son of Festes and Alice Giddings. He was born in Westport, Indiana, September 4, 1891, and united with the United Brethren church when a mere boy. His father died when Roe, as he was called, was five years old. At the time of entering the service, he was a lineman for the Union Telegraph Company.

On September 22, 1917, he was assigned to Supply Company, One Hundred

Twentieth Infantry, at Camp Taylor, and soon went overseas. He was gassed September 2, 1918, wounded in the battle of Argonne Woods; received treatment at Forty-first Stationary Hospital and died November 4, 1918.

* * * * *



JOHN M. NESBIT

John Martin Nesbit was the son of William H. and Mary A. Nesbit. He was born in Greensburg July 7, 1887. He was a member of St. Mary's Catholic church, and attended the Parochial school.

He was in the employ of the New York Central Railroad as brakeman, and enlisted at Indianapolis, December 10, 1917. He was sent to Ft. Thomas. Later he was transferred to Washington Barracks, where he was assigned to Company D, Second regiment, Second division, Engineer corps.

He embarked in February, 1918, from Hoboken, and participated in the battle of Chateau Thierry where he was gassed June 17, 1918. He was in the hospital some time. Upon his release, he was assigned to Company A, Five Hundred Second Regular Engineers. He died of fractured pelvis on November 10, 1918, and was buried at the American cemetery, at Nevers Neivre, France, with the services of his church.

* * * * *

Benjamin Turner Strain was the son of Samuel M. and Anna Turner Strain. He was born at Newton, Kansas, June 18, 1896.

He attended the Catholic church and school at Indianapolis, where his parents moved when he was a small boy. Later he made his home with his sister, Mrs. William Snyder, of Greensburg. He was employed as railroad brakeman.

In June, 1917, he enlisted at St. Louis, Missouri, in the Marines, and was

assigned to Paris Island, South Carolina. He was promoted from private to corporal, May 30. After spending eight months at Paris Island, he went across.

He was one of the gallant marines that rendered such valiant service at Chateau Thierry. He was killed in battle, June 6, 1918, aged 21 years, 9 months, and 18 days.

A Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism was awarded June 28, 1918, by John J. Pershing, and was sent to his sister, Mrs. William Snyder, of North Broadway, Greensburg.

The following was received by his mother, Mrs. Anna T. Strain:

American Expeditionary Forces,
United States Army.

Distinguished Service Cross Citation.

Corporal Benjamin Turner Strain, Forty-fifth Company, Fifth regiment, United States Marine Corps.

Distinguished himself by extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy of the United States, at Chateau Thierry, France, on June 6, 1918, and in recognition of his gallant conduct, I have awarded him, in the name of the president, the Distinguished Service Cross. Awarded on June 28, 1918.

JOHN J. PERSHING, Commander-in-Chief.

United States Army,

In Memory of:

Corporal Benjamin Turner Strain, Company 45, Fifth Marines, who was killed in battle June 6, 1918. He bravely laid down his life for the cause of his friends. His name will ever remain fresh in the hearts of his friends and comrades.

The record of his honorable service will be preserved in the archives of the American Expeditionary Forces.

JOHN J. PERSHING, Commander-in-Chief.

January 27, 1919.

My dear Mrs. Strain:

I note from official records that you have received the Distinguished Service Cross posthumously awarded to your son, Corporal Benjamin T. Strain, United States Marine.

In the reports of the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces, after the name of your son is written, the following citation which briefly tells an inspiring and beautiful story:

"Benjamin T. Strain, corporal, Forty-fifth Company, Fifth regiment, United States Marine Corps,—killed in action at Chateau Thierry, France, June 6, 1918. He gave the supreme proof of that extraordinary heroism which will serve as an example to hitherto untried troops."



BENJ. T. STRAIN

At this time our beloved Nation is sending back to countless thousands of mothers, the sons whom they so unreservedly offered in the cause of humanity and right. Because God has willed otherwise, the Nation is unable to return the son whom you sent forth that civilization might be saved and that the world might be made a better resting place in which to live.

That this noble purpose might be accomplished, your son heroically gave of his best before laying down life itself. The Distinguished Service Cross is the insignia which a grateful Nation had adopted as a token that such heroic service is fully appreciated. It was not ordained that your son should receive this manifestation of gratitude in person. I trust, however, that the cross will serve as a constant reminder to those he loved that their sacrifice has not been made in vain.

I take this means of again assuring you that, as commandant of the corps to which your son has added glory, I share with you the sorrow caused by his death and the pride inspired by his achievements in the face of death.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) GEORGE BARNITT,
Major General Commandant.

Mrs. Anna T. Strain,
629 West Main street,
Greensburg, Indiana.

DECATUR COUNTY



OTIS C. JACKSON

Otis Clarence Jackson was born at Harris City, Decatur county, Indiana, on March 23, 1891, and was killed in action at the great battle of Soissons, Chateau Thierry, on July 20, 1918, aged twenty-seven years.

All of his life was spent near the place of his birth, where he received his education and engaged in the farming industry up until his enlistment, April 25, 1917, just nineteen days after this country entered the World war.

Belonging to Company M, Eighteenth Infantry, Second Machine Gun Battalion along with Pershing's men, he arrived in France on June 24, 1917, just fifty-five days after his enlistment.

Owing to his short stay in the States, he did not get to visit his home, being constantly on the move, but kept in close touch with them by correspondence.

Of a large family of children, he being the youngest of four boys, was the only direct one of his immediate family in the World's greatest war. He was the son of Lindsey C. and Mary E. Jackson. His father was a veteran of the Civil war. Otis was the fifth Decatur county boy to pay the supreme price in Europe.

* * * * *



SHERMAN PATTON

Sherman H. Patton was the son of David B. and Ida Patton. He was born in Decatur county, February 20, 1889.

He was married to Myra Dell Brown.

He entered the army October 6, 1917, being stationed at Camp Taylor, Kentucky, in Company M, Three Hundred Thirty-fifth regiment, Eighty-fourth division. From Camp Taylor he was transferred to Camp Sevier, South Carolina, assigned to Company M, One Hundred Nineteenth Infantry, Thirtieth division. On May 12, 1918, he sailed from Hoboken for France.

Sherman and a soldier boy by the name of Edward I. Aker, of Jeffersonville, Indiana, became great friends, and agreed that if anything happened to one of them, and the other ever reached home, he would go to see the family of the one who was killed.

Their regiment was sent to Belgium. These men had passed safely through one engagement with the enemy. After being in the rest trench for some time, eight or ten of them came out together to go into action again, and Sherman remarked to his friend Aker, "Well, they didn't get us in that battle, but I feel they'll get us in this." Just then a bomb burst overhead. All of them were killed, but Aker. This was in "No Man's Land," Belgium, August 6, 1918.

Sherman Patton lies sleeping in far away Belgium, placed beneath the soil by his faithful friend, who, upon his arrival in this country, visited Greensburg, and told the family, as he had promised.

* * * * *



MICHAEL LANDIS

Michael Herbert Landis, son of James and Adelia Miles Landis, was born in Jennings County, Indiana, February 7, 1894. When a small boy he, with his parents, moved to Westport, Decatur county, where he attended school. He united with the Methodist Episcopal Church of Westport in 1915, during a protracted meeting held by Rev. G. E. Swartz.

DECATUR COUNTY

On March 11, 1918, his father, who was a Civil war veteran, answered the last roll call, not long before Michael entered the service of his country. He was mustered in at Camp Sherman, May 29, 1918. He sailed soon after and was assigned to Company K, Twenty-sixth Infantry, First division and was quickly on the field of action.

Michael was in the drive at St. Mihiel and after thirty days on the firing line he "went into the West" at the battle of Argonne Forrest, October 5, 1918. He left \$10,000.00 insurance to his mother.

The following is a letter from Major General O. Summerall, president of the Society of the First Division:

From: The Society of the First Division.

To: The nearest relative or friend.

I have the honor to forward herewith the card of membership to the Society of the First Division, for Michael Landis, Company K, Twenty-sixth Infantry, who met his death upon the field of honor of the First division.

The unfaltering sacrifice of such soldiers as the above has been the price of the achievements of the First division, American Expeditionary Forces in this war.

O. SUMMERALL,

Major General, U. S. Army, President.

* * * * *



DANNA C. HARROLD

Dana C. Harrold, the son of D. C. and Eva Crum Harrold, was born at Elwood, Indiana, September 11, 1892, and attended school in that place. After moving, with his mother, to south of Greensburg, (his father being dead) he united with the Union Baptist church.

Just nineteen days after war was declared, Dana enlisted, April 25, 1917, at Gary, Indiana, and was made corporal of the Sixth Coast Artillery Corps. He trained at Ft. Thomas, Kentucky, and was assigned to duty at Ft. Delaware.

He was treated at the Ft. Delaware and the Walter Reed hospitals, Washington, D. C., for lympho sarcoma. He was taken to the home of his brother, Dr. Frank Harrold, of Elwood, where he died May 25, 1917, and was buried at Elwood, with military honors. Funeral conducted by Reverend Sellers.

* * * * *



JOSEPH C. OSBORN

Joseph Clarence Osborn was born January 20, 1891, on a farm two and one-half miles northeast of Clarksburg, Indiana. There he spent his boyhood, sharing the home life with five sisters and four brothers.

When he reached school age he was sent to a one-room country school about one mile from his home. He attended this school faithfully for about eight years.

He spent the next eight years in farm work, mostly on his father's farm. He was a faithful worker and always ready to help any one he could.

From early in 1915, until April, 1917, he was employed in a garage at Clarksburg.

When war was declared between the United States and Germany, and the volunteer company was being organized by men from Greensburg, Joseph was one of the first to volunteer. When it was decided that no volunteer companies would be allowed, he went to Indianapolis and enlisted. He left there April 28, 1917, for Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, where he remained a few days. He was then sent to Fort Douglas, Arizona, where he and other raw recruits were used to fill in an old company, Company F, Eighteenth Infantry.

He was in training only a short time as he was taken ill with meningitis May 26, and died May 28, 1917.

His body was brought back to Clarksburg, and laid to rest in the cemetery there.

* * * * *



CLARENCE RILEY

Clarence Everett Riley, the son of Samuel and Evelyn Riley, was born seven miles south of Greensburg, July 16, 1894.

After completing his common school education he took a course in business college, of Scranton, Pennsylvania.

Several years of his life was spent in the West. He was a member of I. O. O. F., No. 103, Sexton Encampment, and Philio Rebekah lodges.

He enlisted in the Indiana National Guards at Rushville, May 30, 1917, about six weeks after war was declared, and was sworn in, June 4, 1917.

Upon his arrival at Camp Shelby, Mississippi, he was assigned to Battery A, One Hundred Thirty-ninth Field Artillery.

He was loud in his praise of the Y. M. C. A. work in camp, and was glad he was able to take his part in the great World war.

He died December 9, 1917, at Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Mississippi, of measles, which developed into bronchial pneumonia. Age 23 years, 4 months, and 31 days.

The funeral was held in the Christian church in Greensburg, December 17, 1917, under the direction of Rev. F. Z. Burkette. Burial in South Park cemetery, Greensburg.



EDWARD W. FORKERT

Edward William Forkert was the son of Charles and Lottie Forkert, and was born east of Greensburg February 27, 1896.

He attended the school in his neighborhood, and was an active member of the United Lutheran church, southeast of Greensburg.

He entered the service of his country, April 26, 1918, and was sent to Camp Taylor, and assigned to Company I, First Training Battalion, One Hundred Fifty-ninth Depot Brigade.

He was taken sick during his first week in camp and was sick about three weeks, passing into the Great Beyond May 28. The funeral was held at the United Lutheran church, May 30, Decoration Day, and he was laid to rest in that cemetery. The services were conducted by Rev. William Schimer, his pastor.

* * * * *



JOSEPH H. KINKER

Joseph Henry Kinker was the son of August and Theresia Kinker. He was born at New Point, Indiana, August 1, 1893.

He was a member of the Catholic church at Enochsburg.

On May 27, 1918, he was assigned to Battery B, One Hundred Forty-second Field Artillery, Thirty-ninth division of the regular army. He was trained at Camp Taylor, Kentucky, and Camp Beauregard, Louisiana.

His division sailed from Hoboken on the "Leviathan" the first part of September, 1918, landing at Brest, France, September 12, 1918.

Joseph was taken ill September 15, of pneumonia, and died the fourth day of his illness, September 19, 1918.

He was laid to rest in Keefautias cemetery, France, with a military service, conducted by Chaplain Yates.

* * * * *



WM. B. THEISING

William B. Theising was born in Fugit township on a farm near St. Maurice, on May 23 1897. He received his education and later farmed on his father's farm near St. Maurice, until he was called for service for his country on September 4, 1918.

He was sent to Camp Taylor and assigned to Thirteenth Company, Fourth Training Battalion, One Hundred Fifty-ninth Depot Brigade. He was there about three weeks, when he was taken sick and died October 2, 1918, at the age of 21 years, 4 months, and 10 days.

His remains arrived at Greensburg October 4, just one month after he left, and on October 7, he was buried with full military honors at St. Maurice cemetery, St. Maurice, Indiana.



CHAS. W. STEWART

Charles Warren Stewart was the son of John W. and Kate Stewart. He was born five miles from Vevay, Indiana, August 5, 1896. He attended a district school in Craig township, Switzerland county, and became a member of Center Square Baptist church when a mere boy. He was always in his place in church and Sunday school.

In March, 1914, he moved with his parents to Greensburg, Decatur county, Indiana. He became a member of Modern Woodmen soon after locating in his new home.

Warren was a good and industrious boy, and was fond of his home life.

He enlisted in the engineer branch of the regular army, at Indianapolis, May 31, 1918, and was sent to Humphreys, Virginia, and assigned to Company F, Fifth Engineer Corps.

He was taken ill of Spanish influenza followed by bronchial pneumonia, was sick only four days. He died October 3, 1918, age 22 years, 1 month and twenty-eight days. The father, upon hearing of his illness, started at once for the bedside of his boy, but reached there the next morning after Warren had passed away.

The funeral was held at the home, conducted by Rev. C. B. Jones, of the Baptist church of Greensburg. Burial at Vevay, Indiana.

* * * * *

Jesse Arnold Jenkins was born near Scipio, Jennings county, Indiana, April 6, 1896.

His father died when he was a small boy. When sixteen years old, he learned the blacksmith trade, and at the time of enlistment into the service he owned and operated a shop in Forrest Hill, and made his home with his mother, Mrs. Anna Jenkins, who after Arnold's entering the army, moved to Columbus, Indiana.

DECATUR COUNTY



JESSIE A. JENKINS

He went from Greensburg to Fort Benjamin Harrison June 5, 1918, and was placed in Company I, F. A. R. D., Engineer Corps. On August 12, 1918, he left Fort Benjamin Harrison for Europe. When the transport landed at Liverpool, England, Arnold was sick with pneumonia, and was taken at once to the Sherlock Military Hospital, Liverpool, England, where he died October 10, 1918. He was buried October 14, in Everton cemetery, Liverpool, England, with full military honors. The chaplain, Rev. Joseph F. Corwell, conducting the services. His grave is number 90, section F, United States division of the cemetery.

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HERMAN A. VOGEL

Herman Vogel was born in Greensburg, Indiana, November 10, 1893, and died at Camp Taylor, Louisville, Kentucky, October 12, 1918, of Spanish influenza and pneumonia at the age of 24 years, 11 months and 2 days.

He was the oldest son of Frank and Mary Vogel, 1027 North Broadway. Herman was always obedient and industrious. He attended St. Mary's Parochial school, two years in the public schools and took a course in the business college of

Scranton, Pennsylvania. He was an honored member of the Knights of Columbus. In 1916, he went to Iowa and engaged in farming.

He answered the call to the colors July 22, 1918, and was stationed at Primgard, Iowa. After his transfer to Camp Taylor, he was assigned to Battery B, Third battalion. He was greatly disappointed because of being sick when the boys were sent across, October 1, and never recovered from that illness.

In a letter of sympathy, his commanding officer, Lieutenant Eugene E. Cray expressed:

"The death of Private Herman Vogel is an irreparable loss to the service and is most keenly felt by the officers and men who were associated with him during his period of training.

"He was always a model soldier, and though he was denied the chance to give his life for his country on the field of battle, you may feel justly proud that he gave up his life for the Flag that he loved so well.

"In his last hours, he displayed the greatest courage and never made a complaint. The good, clean life, I am sure he lived at home, was continued in the service, and undoubtedly earned the reward of peace and comfort hereafter."

A letter was also received from Reverend Father Donoran stating that he had given Herman the last rights of the church and prepared him for death.

The funeral was held at St. Mary's Catholic Church October 15, 1918, conducted by Reverend Father Schneider. Burial in the Catholic cemetery.

* * * * *



LEWIS E. FORD

Lewis E. Ford was born near Tipton, Indiana, October 31, 1890. When a small boy, he moved, with his parents, Reuben and Lydia McGuire Ford, to near

Westport. He united with the Fredonia United Brethren Church in January, 1905, under the pastorate of Reverend W. W. Moore.

On July 12, 1912, he was married to Alma Heavern. Their son, Ralph LeRoy, who was five years old when his father died, makes his home with his mother's parents.

Lewis entered the service of his country August 29, 1918, and was assigned to Company F, One Hundredth regiment, at Camp Custer, Michigan, where he was stricken with influenza, followed by pneumonia and passed into the Great Beyond October 13, 1918. He was sent home and buried in the Westport cemetery, October 19, 1918.

* * * * *



HAROLD A. RISK

Harold Addison Risk was born September 21, 1896, in Rush county, Indiana. He attended school at Milroy, and later at the Deem school. He graduated from common school at the age of seventeen. Harold was a boy loved by all his class-mates. He was always a sickly boy, never able to indulge in the sports of his class-mates.

Harold was inducted into the service September 4, 1918, at Greensburg, and was taken seriously ill shortly afterwards and died of influenza-pneumonia at Camp Taylor, Kentucky, October 13, 1918. The death of Harold Addison Risk was surely one of the tragedies of the great World war.

He was the only child of William and Ida Risk. He was buried at Milroy, Rush county, Indiana.

* * * * *

Walter Roy Morgan was the son of John and Louise Morgan, and was born at Osgood, Indiana, August 23, 1895.

He, with his parents, moved to Decatur county where Walter attended school at Middlebranch. Later he was employed on a farm near Spring Hill, and became a member of the Presbyterian church and Sunday school of that place.



WALTER R. MORGAN

Walter entered the army at Greensburg August 31, 1918, and was sent to Camp Sherman, Ohio, where he was assigned to Twenty-ninth Company, Eighth Training Battalion, One Hundred Fifty-eighth Depot Brigade.

He was taken ill with influenza October 4, and after being in the hospital ten days, he answered the last roll call, October 14, 1918.

The funeral was conducted by Rev. Walter H. Reynolds of the Presbyterian church of Greensburg, at the Rankin undertaking establishment, with burial at the German Methodist cemetery southeast of Greensburg.

* * * * *



HARRY B. CARMAN

Harry Tomson Carman was born near Burney May 22, 1900, where his parents, Ed and Martha Mabel Tomson Carman, lived until the fall of 1919, moving at that time to north of Indianapolis. He was graduated from Burney

High School in the spring of 1918, at the age of seventeen years, having attended both the common and high schools there.

He was a member of the Burney Methodist Church, Sunday School and Epworth League, and entered the service October 1, 1918, in the Student's Training Camp at Franklin College. He was taken ill with influenza-pneumonia, and died just seventeen days after leaving home.

The burial was in South Park cemetery, Greensburg. Reverend Watkins of the Burney Methodist and Reverend McKay of the Burney Baptist churches conducted the services.

* * * * *



RAY HESS

The father of Roy Hess died when Roy was a small boy. He was placed in the Soldiers and Sailors' Orphans' Home at Kingstown, as his father was a Civil war veteran.

On June 27, 1911, he was adopted by Mrs. Phamie Armstrong, of Letts, Indiana, who was really the only mother he had ever known.

He attended the Letts graded school and high school, and was a member of the Methodist Sunday School.

He enlisted in the army soon after war was declared on Germany and was assigned to Camp Winona in the Motor Transport School. He died while in camp, October 27, 1918, and was buried, at his request, beside his father near Vincennes.

* * * * *

William Harrison Ray was the son of Edgar and Ida Ray. He was born near Kingston, Decatur County, Indiana, August 2, 1895.

He attended school at Kingston and was a member of the Kingston Presbyterian Church and Sunday School.

At the age of 23 years, he entered the service of his country. He was sent to



WILLIAM H. RAY

Ft. Thomas, but remained there only three days, when he was transferred to Camp Sheridan, Alabama. He was assigned to Company C, Sixty-seventh regiment.

William was in the army three months when he contracted measles, which were followed by pneumonia.

He died November 12, 1918, aged 23 years, 3 months and 10 days.

The funeral was held at the home of his parents, conducted by Rev. John Henry of the Kingston church. Burial at the Kingston cemetery.

* * * * *

Harrison S. Wiley was born near Milroy, Indiana, February 9, 1891. When a small boy he moved, with his parents, Elijah and Lena Wiley, to St. Paul, Indiana, where he attended school, graduating from the high school. He had been a student of Indiana University three years when the war was declared.

He was an active member of the United Brethren church and Sunday school, and belonged to the Modern Woodmen.

Early in the summer of 1917, Harrison and his brother, Chester, enlisted at college, in Bloomington, and were sent to the Officers' Training Camp at Ft. Benjamin Harrison.

On November 27, 1917, Harrison received his commission as first lieutenant and was assigned to Aviation Signal Corps, Two Hundred Seventy-seventh Aero

Squadron. He was trained on Long Island as a flyer, and was going over in about a week, when he was stricken with influenza, followed by pneumonia, and



HARRISON S. WILLEY

died December 7, 1918. He had never been sick enough in his life before, to have a doctor.

The funeral was held at the home of his parents, conducted by Rev. Henry Wood of the Christian church. Burial at the St. Paul cemetery.

An aeroplane from Indianapolis Speedway, was to have been present to drop flowers during the burial ceremony, but on account of the rain that fell, the plane did not attend.

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VERNIE S. WAMSLEY

Vernie Starling Wamsley was the son of Marco S. and Rebecca Wamsley. He was born at Greensburg October 3, 1897.

He received his education in the public schools of Greensburg, graduating in the high school class of 1915. He was the only graduate of the Greensburg High School to make the supreme sacrifice in the great World war.

Vernie became a member of the Centenary M. E. church at the age of twelve and was always a consistent Christian and a regular member at Sunday school.

He enlisted in the Regular Army March 20, 1917, at Ft. Douglas, Utah, while on a trip through the West, and was assigned to the Medical corps.

At the time he was taken ill with Spanish Influenza, he was stationed at a lodging camp in the forests of Washington. He was moved at once to the hospital at Vancouver, Washington, Vancouver Barracks, where he answered the last roll call on January 18, 1919.

The funeral was held at his father's home, 1101 North Anderson street, and burial in South Park cemetery, conducted by Rev. H. B. Hyde of the M. E. church.

This was the first military funeral held in Greensburg. The Grand Army of the Republic, Woman's Relief Corps, War Mothers and World war soldiers marched. The high school was dismissed and attended.

The following are letters received from the hospital concerning his sickness and death:

"January 22, 1919.

"My dear Mr. Wamsley :

"As the country has called on you to give your son in its service, we want you to know that you have the sincere sympathy of those who know your son as a soldier. I saw Vernie every day and often told him of God who is always with us. He seemed glad to hear of Him, who is our refuge and strength, and asked me to come often.

"I also told him of some of the blessed promises of the Bible, for the man who trusts in God. Surely we can find great comfort and hope in the words of Jesus, who said: "I am the resurrection and the life; he that believeth on me, though he die, yet shall he live; and whosoever liveth and believeth on me shall never die." (John 11: 25-26).

"We could tell from your son's face that he had been a young man of strong character and good habits.

"Hoping that the God of all comfort and peace will be with you, and that you will feel that the sacrifice you have been called upon to make is a vital part of doing away with the old order and bringing in the new, I am, as ever,

Most sincerely yours,

PAUL DUBOIS,
Chaplain, First Lieutenant, U. S. A."

“(Chaplain) Second Provisional Regiment,
Vancouver Barracks, Washington.
January 16, 1919.

“Mr. M. S. Wamsley,

“Greensburg, Indiana.

“My dear Mr. Wamsley:

“When I saw your son yesterday at the hospital, he asked me to write a letter to you for him. This is what he dictated to me:

“Dear Ones at Home:

“I am not feeling very well today, so am asking the chaplain to drop you a line. I took the influenza last Tuesday and it sure is a “bear.” I thought I was getting along famously for a couple of days, but yesterday my temperature jumped up again. I am on liquid diet, which seems to be the best thing for those of us who have the ‘flu.’

“‘Your loving son.’

“I have written just what he asked me to. He is a pretty sick man just now and if you could see him you would be proud of his fighting spirit. He is still in danger, but there is a chance that he will pull through all right, especially in view of his fighting qualities. It is much to be regretted that you cannot be here with him, but it is so far that it is hardly necessary. If you were here, you would be greatly pleased with the care that is being given your son. Doctors and nurses and attendants are doing everything possible for him and are watching his condition constantly.

“If there is anything you wish to ask about or anything you wish done, I should be glad to be of any service possible.

Very sincerely yours,

PAUL DUBOIS,

Chaplain, First Lieutenant, U. S. A.”

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Leslie Raymond Shazer was the son of Adam and Minnie Shazer. He was born at Newpoint, October 28, 1900. He had always been a good boy. He was a member of the Christian church and Sunday school at Newpoint. He had not yet completed his high school education when he enlisted in the service of his

country in the navy, at Indianapolis, November 6, 1918, and was sent to Paris Island for training. He was taken sick with that terrible disease, Spanish influ-



LESLIE R. SHAZER

enza, November 9, and was called to the land where wars are no more, November 15, 1918, aged 18 years, 1 month and 27 days, just nine days after entering the service.

The funeral was held in the Christian church at Newpoint, conducted by Rev. F. Z. Burkette, of Greensburg, and a military burial being given at the Rossburg cemetery.

* * * * *

Pleasant W. Dennison was the son of Gilbert and Sarah Dennison. He was born at Hope, Indiana, August 14, 1888.

He attended school at Hope, Indiana.



PLESANT W. DENNISON

He was married to Miss Lena Bailey, August 2, 1910. Their home was in St. Paul, where he was a member of the Methodist church. He was also a mem-

ber of the Masonic lodge at Waldron and the Brotherhood of American Yeomen Wald Homestead No. 3598, Indianapolis.

On December 9, 1917, he enlisted in the United States navy and went to Pensacola, Florida, for training, where he was rated C. M. first class.

His ship sailed for France March 21, 1918, where he remained some time, returning to New York January 14, 1919.

While in France, he had contracted tubercular meningitis and died at Brooklyn, New York, April 1, 1919, leaving a widow and one son, Richard, four and one-half years old.

The funeral was held in the Methodist church in St. Paul, conducted by Rev. R. W. Clarke, and he was buried in the Ogden cemetery with military honors.

"Brooklyn, N. Y., April 2, 1919.

"Mrs. Lena Dennison,

"St. Paul, Indiana.

"My dear Mrs. Dennison:

"It is with deep regret that I must inform you of the passing away of your brave and patriotic husband, Pleasant William Dennison, carpenter's mate second class U. S. N.

"He was a typical American who was loved by all of the officers and men associated with him and everyone else who knew him. He quite often mentioned his family and friends.

"As you probably already know, he was admitted to the Brooklyn Home for Consumptives, from the United States Ship "Wilhelmina" on January 19, 1919, and was immediately put under the treatment of the best specialists and every possible care and attention at our command was tendered him.

"With the best nursing and special care, however, he failed to respond, and, although for a time it appeared that he would recover, he gradually grew worse and passed away at 5:10 p. m., April 1, 1919, as the result of the diseased condition of his lungs.

"Assuring you of my sympathy in your bereavement, which, I feel sure, will be softened by the thought that your gallant and loyal husband gave his life to his country while serving it in the hour of its greatest need, I am

Very sincerely yours,

G. A. LUNG,

Captain M. C., U. S. Navy, In Command."

Fred Leslie Luther, son of M. J. and Minnie Luther, was born July 16, 1898, at Rugby, Indiana, and moved with his parents to Burney, Indiana, when about two years of age.

When but a child he joined the Burney Baptist Church, where his name is still enrolled as an honorary member.

Fred was a pupil of the Burney graded schools and on entering high school was an active member in the basketball team, and was a prominent figure in athletics, winning several prizes as victor of his class and school.

He won for himself many true friends, not only among his class mates, but



FRED L. LUTHER

among those who recognized the sterling qualities that oftentimes lay hidden beneath childish impulses.

In June, 1917, he rejected a musical career that had been offered him, which would have placed him behind the foot lights of America's largest cities and enlisted in the United States navy, at the age of nineteen years. August 22, he was called for examination and on August 27, he reported for duty at Norfolk, Virginia, and was assigned to Company 47, A. S.

The latter part of September he passed a rigid examination and was sent to Harvard University with stripes as second officer in the Radio squad. Full of enthusiasm of navy life his letters home were full of interest of the scenes about him, the kindness of Boston people toward the navy boys, the life he was living, and always the love of his work. The pinnacle of his ambitions was to board ship as a wireless operator. While home on a few days' leave-of-absence, at Christmas time, he never ceased his praises of navy life, and when his leave of absence was ended, he went back to work as cheerfully as though he did not know that in a few weeks he would start on a perilous trip across the Atlantic.

In February, came the reward for his hard work and study, and he was

DECATUR COUNTY

placed on board the steamer "Bridgeport," and started for foreign ports. Being disabled when a few hours out, they were forced to return to port February 18. Fred was sent to the hospital with the mumps, where he remained until the latter part of March when he was released and begged his officer to place him on duty. Hiding his weakness that he might again set sail, he reported for duty and roll call, until Sunday, April 1, when he was again sent to the hospital with pneumonia, at Chelsea, Massachusetts. A telegram telling of his serious illness took his mother immediately to his bedside to find conditions apparently improved, and Fred feeling no fear, was cheerful, and expected to come home with his mother on sick leave, in a few days, but hope faded, and on Thursday evening, realizing that he was to make the supreme sacrifice that all true soldiers expect to make sooner or later, he told his mother good-bye, and on Friday, April 5, 1918, at 3:00 a. m., Fred's name was placed on Decatur County's Gold Star Honor Roll.

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GLENN R. TRESTOR

Glenn Randolph Trester was born in Greensburg, November 22, 1901. His parents, Edward and Nancy Trester, moved to Cincinnati, where Glenn started to school. After living in Cincinnati, Ohio, a little over a year they moved back to Greensburg.

He was a member and regular attendant of the Baptist church and Sunday school. He made his home with his grandparents, Jonathan and Huldah Robbins, 1015 North Carver street.

He enlisted in the United States navy, at Indianapolis, April 13, 1918, and was sent to Great Lakes Training Station May 22, 1918, and was a second class

seaman. He was taken sick with influenza which developed into pneumonia, and lived only four days. He died September 27, 1918.

The funeral was held at the Schultz Undertaking establishment, conducted by Rev. C. B. Jones, of the Baptist church. Burial in South Park cemetery.

The following letter was received from his captain:

"October 24, 1918.

"Dear Madam:

"It recently became my painful duty to communicate to you the sad intelligence concerning the death of your grandson, Glenn R. Trester, first seaman, second class, U. S. N. R. F. I am now writing to you to express the appreciation of the naval authorities for the excellent service rendered by your kinsman during the present emergency.

"He had a very satisfactory record in every particular, and gave promise of being a useful and valuable member of the naval service, who would acquit himself creditably of any duty or responsibility with which he might be intrusted. It is exceedingly unfortunate that a career of promise should have met such an untimely end.

"Please be assured that I sympathize with you deeply in the irreparable loss you have sustained, and in so saying, I am confident that this expresses the sentiment of all the officers and men who were associated with your kinsman during the period he was under instruction.

"It may be a source of satisfaction and comfort to you to know that this boy gave his life to his country just as surely as do men who fall in battle, and that he is entitled to all honors and credit for having made this supreme sacrifice.

Very sincerely yours,

W. A. MOFFETT,
Captain, U. S. Navy, Commandant."

"Mrs. Hulda Robbins, 1015 N. Carver St.,

"Greensburg, Indiana.

"HWF-AW"

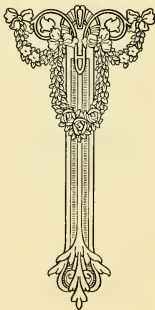
BOYS RETURNED FROM OVERSEAS

The first overseas boy to be returned to Decatur county for burial, was Ray Kendall. Not having lived in Decatur county for some time, he was not con-

sidered one of our boys, but of Chicago. Ray was a member of the Methodist church of Greensburg and had never removed his membership, and his star upon the church service flag was of gold.

The others to be brought home were: Joseph William Welch, William Baxter, Sherman Patton, Otis C. Jackson, John H. Barnes, Benjamin T. Strain.

These men were all placed in their last resting place to await the last call of the Great Commander of us all, by the American Legion, with appropriate military services.



POEMS COMPOSED BY DECATUR COUNTY PEOPLE

DECATUR COUNTY TO UNCLE SAM

By Pearl A. Williams

The following poem was read by John W. Craig at the farewell given Decatur county's soldier boys in the Court House Park on August 27, 1917.

After calling the roll of the county's soldier boys, Mr. Craig read the poem, dedicated to the occasion by Miss Williams.

We send you, Uncle Sam, our very best,
An honor to you from the Middle West,—
This band of loyal soldiers from our State,
Decatur county's sons we dedicate
To this vast army—gathered, yes, from all
The North, South, East and West,
 To heed your call.
All strong, and brave, and true, these hearts for thee,
To carry your fair colors 'cross the sea.

And now as comes the parting from your home,
And miles afar from us you soon must roam—
We bid you God-speed, trusting soon to see
A day of Peace, when home, you'll welcome be.
And won't Old Glory just with joy go wild
When you've come back those many hundred miles?
And oh! the bells will ring with greatest joy,
To welcome home our county's soldier boys.

DECATUR COUNTY

DOWN WITH THE KAISER

Written by Miss Dorothy Deem, 11 years old.

Down with the Kaiser,
We're going to win.
Down with the Kaiser
And all his kin.

Down with the Kaiser
And all his sympathizers too,
We'll sink all his U-boats
And down goes the crew.

Down with the Kaiser,
His spies shall be caught,
And his serfs in the trenches,
In triumph must be fought.

Down with the Kaiser,
He's assaulted our Flag.
Why not treat him likewise,
And make his flag a rag?

We'll stand up for Old Glory,
No matter who the foe.
If they insult our Uncle Sam,
It's bound to bring them woe.

Then here's to Old Glory,
And Uncle Sam too,
May our Nation live long and prosper
Under the red, white and blue.

OUR SAMMIES O'ER THE SEA

By J. W. Beck

There's war they say in Europe,
And it's waging mighty hot ;
We'll not accept their censored dope,
Till our Sammies tell 'em when to stop.

The kings of Europe tremble
At the thought of what might be,
When our forces we assemble,
And our Sammies o'er the sea.

The Kaiser, he is watching
From his lofty perch of state ;
But now our boys are marching,
And soon they'll tell his fate.

We see the Kaiser tremble,
As he hears their measured tread ;
Each loyal heart, though humble,
They are wishing he was dead.

The Kaiser asks God's blessing
On dirty deeds of horror ;
His victims, in graves are resting ;
While worlds look on in sorrow.

We love the German people,
Though they've been badly fooled,
But now, soon they'll be able
To down the autocratic rule.

The whole world's watching us do 'em,
But one thing we feel sure will be,
The crown maker's trade will be ruined
When our Sammies come from o'er the sea.

DECATUR COUNTY

LAFAYETTE, WE ARE HERE

Dedicated to General Pershing and the brave men "Over There."

Words by Adaline L. Snively.

Soft and low, soft and low,
 As the evening breezes blow,
 Came a voice across the sea,
 Come and help us, come and help us
 Fight for liberty.

A listening ear caught the refrain,
 And sent the answer back again,
 We are coming, we are coming at your call,
 From the North land, from the South land,
 From the cottage and the hall.

We are coming, we are coming from far away,
 Thousands, thousands every day;
 We will sail across the sea
 To help you fight for liberty.

Lafayette, we are here,
 From the land you loved so dear,
 At your call we crossed the sea,
 Here to help you, here to help you.
 Fight for liberty.

We have sailed across the sea
 To help you fight for liberty,
 And will stay until our task is done.
 We will battle for the right,
 And will ne'er give up the fight
 Till freedom's holy cause is won.

Chorus

May our Flag which justly boasts
 No defeat on land or sea,
 Jesu, Jesu, for Thy glory, for Thy glory,
 Help us win this liberty.

IN THE WORLD WAR

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AWAKE AMERICA

By Will A. Kirkpatrick

Awake! ye sons of free men, wake,
Ye sons of patriot sires,
Who gave themselves, a sacrifice,
To kindle freedom's fires.
To us they gave a charge to keep
Oppression from our shores.
Can we forget that charge and sleep
When foes are at our doors?

Hark! hark! ye sons of freemen, hark!
Do you not hear the appeal?
Humanity lies bleeding, crushed,
Beneath the despot's heel.
The victims of his ruthless hate
Reach hands across the sea.
May God forget us if we do
Not strike to set them free.

Part! part! ye sons of free men, part,
From those who would restrain
The hands of him who long has sought
Our honor to maintain.
If willful slackers long obstruct
The way that is so plain
A thousand years of bitter tears
Cannot wash out the stain.

Rise! rise! ye sons of free men, rise,
Your swords with justice draw,
And smite in righteous anger him
Who has defied all law.
The day of grace for him has passed,

DECATUR COUNTY

No quarter give, nor take,
Hold not your hand, nor turn ye back,
Though hell's foundations shake.

Hoist! hoist! ye sons of free men, hoist
The bloodwashed banner high.
United by it we survive,
Divided, we will die.
If traitors raise the Kaiser's flag
In this country of the free
A million men will take it back
To him in Germany.

Hail! hail! ye sons of free men, hail,
The Flag of Liberty.
'Twas born in tears, baptised in blood,
And lives to make us free.
The Star of Hope for all mankind,
It never shall be furled,
For peace on earth, good-will to men,
And love, shall rule the world.

Chorus

I raised my boy to be a soldier,
To follow the Flag where it led,
No ruthless hand shall crucify our land
While a drop of his blood is unshed.
And his father's blood will flow as freely
The red, white, and blue to defend,
In God we'll trust, and die if we must,
For country, home and friend.

WHAT DOES THE FLAG MEAN TO YOU?

By Will A. Kirkpatrick

Hurrah! cried a youth, Hurrah! Hurrah!
I'm a soldier, I'm going to war.
I'll see the whole world and have lots of fun,
That is what I volunteered for.
I may have to fight but the chance is remote,
I don't think I'll meet any foe.
I'm off for a lark and I've made all my plans
To have a good time as I go.

A grizzled old sergeant who stood at one side
Of the room where the youth had signed,
Breathed a sigh of regret as the careless words
Of the boy brought to his mind
A day when the sergeant, too, had sworn,
And as little understood
What it meant to follow the Stars and Stripes,
And fight for his country's good.

With a look half of pity, half scorn on his face;
The officer touched the arm
Of the new recruit and said, "My boy,
It won't do you any harm
To offer the wholesome advice you need
And tell you the thing you have done
Is of much greater import than you seem to think:
You enlisted for business, not fun.

He threw up the window and pointed outside
To the Star Spangled Banner outflung
In a halo of sun-tinted splendor that played
'Round the staff where the Flag was hung,
And proudly saluted the Red, White and Blue
While tears trickled down his cheek.

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But he brushed them away with an impatient hand,
And declared his eyes had grown weak.

The boy wondered vaguely what stirred the man
To the very depths of his soul,
When all in the world that he could see
Was a Flag on the end of a pole.
'Twas a good thing to have on Memorial Day,
Or to lead a campaign parade,
But he didn't see why people wanted to cry
When they saw an old Flag displayed.

The sergeant's emotion was hard to control.
He nervously fingered his hat,
While the young recruit vowed he would never be
A big cry-baby like that.
But his careless mood changed at a word of command
From the officer, sober and stern:
"Uncover your head to the colors," he said,
"That's the first thing you must learn."

For thirty long years I have followed that Flag.
Wherever it waved I went.
When a boy like you I heard it call
And I didn't have to be sent.
I stood under its folds as it went 'round the world,
To the Philippines, Cuba, Guam,
And the man who can look at it floating out there
Without love for it ain't worth a damn.

That banner means more than all else to me,
More than honor, or wealth, or fame,
Or the Star and Garter, or Golden Fleece.
To preserve it I'd let my name
Be dishonored and sunk to the lowest depths
Of Hades, if that would avail,

To keep it untarnished before the world
Should traitors its honor assail,
That Flag is your Flag as well as mine.
No one can claim it alone.
Blood-washed and tear-drenched it waves for all,
From equator to ice-girdled zone.
If half-hearted service is what you expect
To render it, all will be lost.
It calls for the best that is in you, lad,
Without question, or counting the cost.
There'll be work to do that is strange and new,
It will make you sick and faint.
The ranks will be no place for you
If you stop to make complaint,
That you did not know you would have to go
Right up to the mouth of hell,
For it means just that when you take the oath,
To serve your country well.
This war is a man-size fight, my son.
No triflers need apply.
Uncle Sam doesn't want you with his boys
Unless you are ready to die
If need be, for country, home and friends,
In defense of the Red, White and Blue.
And the honor of her who gave you life,
Your mother, and my mother, too.
Take her picture with you when you go,
Entwined in a tress of her hair.
Bind it over your heart with your country's Flag,
And remember to keep them there.
They will steel your arm to strike the blow
That will save her from such a fate
As has come to dishonored womanhood
Through Hunnish lust and hate.

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And some that go will never come back,
They will sleep in foreign lands,
Mute evidence that they understood
What it meant to obey commands,
Which sent them straight to the jaws of death
And exemplified in the end
That greater love hath no man than this,
If he give his life for a friend.

And if you are one who never returns,
If you do your duty, your name
Will be written on history's fairest page
And shrined in the hall of fame
As one who gave his blood to destroy
The devils in human form
Who dishonored the earth in the land of their birth
By crimes which Satan would scorn.

If your blood runs hot and you've got the grit
To go where the bullets whine,
And bursting shrapnel sprays red death
On every man in the line,
To do your bit if you do get hit,
And stick as long as you can
You'll be a soldier, but better still,
You'll be every inch a man.

A man who has won a place in the sun,
And the right to eternal peace
By offering all that he had to give,
His blood, and life, to release
The weak and oppressed from chains of death
Wrought by Hunnish beasts of prey,
Whom a just and avenging God will spurn
On the final Judgment Day.

THE WAR GOD MUSES

W. A. Kirkpatrick

A monstrous Shape sprung out of Hell
And scanned the earth with fiendish glee.
"I'm war," he cried, "and every land
Shall fullest tribute pay to me.
I'll foster discord, hatred, strife,
In every nation of the world.
The best and bravest of mankind
Against each other shall be hurled.

"I'll set them at each others' throats
Like beasts of prey, to rend and tear
Until, like brutes, the vanquished slink
To some remote and hidden lair
To lick their wounds, and nurse their hate,
And over fancied wrongs to brood
Until, with strength once more restored,
The fight shall be again renewed.

"I'll goad them on to savage strife
Designed to end in sure defeat
And bring all nations, shorn of power
Abject and helpless to my feet,
Some by exhaustion, some by force,
Some by dissension's fatal breach,
And some by want of vital needs
Their clutching hands shall never reach.

"In every land beneath the sun
My trusted counselors shall lurk,
To breed alarms, and discontent,
That cause disaster to the work
Of enemies, who hope to make

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My sovereign power less secure.
The hope is vain. I am a god
And through the ages will endure.

“Where enemies for council meet
There shall my spies and agents be,
Adept in intrigue, versed in guile,
Past masters in diplomacy,
A traitor who my gold has bought,
A thief, or thug, as suits the case,
A bravo pledged to any deed
That foils my foe and leaves no trace.

“By specious reasoning deftly framed
To cause suspicion and dispute,
Or subtle speech adroitly phrased
To blast a name of good repute.
A tinge of truth, or mass of lies,
On which their witless dupes may feed,
By knife, or torch, or any means
That will best serve my urgent need.

“What matters it that I have sworn
To keep my pacts with friendly states.
A scrap of paper shall not halt
My armies at their frontier gates.
My right to rule comes not from men,
I yield to none, no law observe,
Except my own that might makes right
And from this stand I will not swerve.

“Who bars my way at boundary line
Incurs my hot, consuming wrath.
With fire and sword I'll scourge their land
And sweep them from my chosen path.
I'll strike them down with ruthless hands.

Withhold the food the famished craves,
Defile their bodies, break their bones,
And send them to unhallowed graves.

"In air, on land, and under seas
I'll work my will to devastate,
And strange inventions, hell-devised,
Shall slay the victims of my hate.
With noxious vapors, poison fumes,
I'll rob them of life-giving breath
And make each black, distorted face
A hideous, leering mask of death.

"The blood of murdered innocents
Is veriest nectar to my lips.
The moans of ravished womanhood
A cup from which I take sweet sips.
No father's plea, no mother's prayer
Shall keep dishonor from their door.
It will but serve to whet my lust
For deeds more vile than those before.

"The brave defenders of my realm
Shall take their fill of loot and rape
A wanton glut of blood and flesh
From which e'en babes shall not escape.
Their tender bodies, torn, abused,
A crucifixion's pangs shall feel,
Or, with their kin, shall be impaled
On bayonets and spikes of steel.

"To suffer untold agonies
Before my soldiers' gloating eyes,
While carrion vultures overhead
Await the death throes of their prize.
A gruesome warning to the world

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That all who brave my august power
With hope for mercy at my hand
Shall surely die within that hour.

“For I will spare no living thing,
Nor shall my valiant armies cease
Their ruthess march from land to land
Until my foes shall beg for peace.
A peace that must deliver them
Into my hands as slaves, until
All people hail me king supreme
And bend to my imperious will.

“When all the world is at my feet
I’ll rule it with an iron rod,
And, with no further need for aid,
Dissolve my partnership with God.
He may still keep his place in Heaven
But when my favors I disburse,
I’ll fix the bounds of his domain
For I shall rule the Universe.”

THE VICTIM SPEAKS

W. A. Kirkpatrick

“The War-God drives his demon hordes
Across my crushed and bleeding land.
A crimson flood of free men’s blood
Flows at the despot’s brute command.
A million forms lie stark and cold,
A million more flee from his way,
For direst perils stalk their paths
And death walks with them night and day.

"With tear-dry eye, and fainting heart,
I strive to pierce the gloomy night
So that perchance I may discern
Some guiding star, some beacon light
To lead me from this maze of death,
This charnel house of murder, filled
By specters of a martyred host
Whose voices are forever stilled.

"Torn from their families, homes destroyed,
Deported, exiled, outlawed, slain,
Their death beds heaps of stable filth,
Each passing breath a gasp of pain.
A multitude of phantom forms
That went to death with souls unshrived,
Denied the mercy shown to brutes,
Of every Christian rite deprived.

"Their ghastly faces, vacant eyes,
Stare up from pools of bloody slime,
Scant semblances of human form,
Mute evidence of hellish crime.
Perhaps this corpse was once a babe,
That one a man of high desire,
A matron who for honor died,
A ruddy youth, or gray-haired sire.

"Or else a maiden chaste, refined,
A father's pride, a mother's joy,
Debauched, dismembered, kicked aside,
A carnal brute's discarded toy.
All tingled the livid hue of death,
A Moloch's votive sacrifice
That drives me mad by day and night,
For naught will hide them from my eyes.

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“And shell swept fields bereft of life,
Of waving grass, and rustling trees,
Of budding vine, and fragrant flowers
That spread perfume on every breeze.
A sodden mass of gory mold,
A dead Sahara, nature banned,
A noxious, poisoned, desert waste,
A desolated No Man’s Land.

“Where Saxon king, and Norman knight,
Met Vandal hordes in mortal strife
That took a grim, relentless toll
Of pulsing, patriot blood and life,
Of orphaned children, widowed wives,
Who hide themselves in dismal caves
And call on God to end the woe
That dooms them to untimely graves.

“Oh grave! where is thy victory?
Oh welcome, death! where is thy sting?
To me whose soul is crucified
Thou couldst no greater solace bring
Than quick release from frantic fear,
From nameless horrors, endless dread,
From agonies that rend and sear.
Thrice welcome, death; all hope is dead.

“And yet a priest of God has said,
That in the west, across the sea,
There stands a man with shining sword
Drawn for the cause of chivalry.
And that his blade will not be sheathed
Until oppression is subdued
In all the world. And nevermore
Will strife ’twixt nations be renewed.

"Thou God of Israel who did lead
Thy people to the Promised Land
Which Moses viewed from Nebo's height,
Stretch forth again thy mighty hand
And help this David in the west
Until the Hun Goliath lies,
A groveling suppliant, at the feet
Of his intended sacrifice.

"For I, thy servant, can not die
While kinsmen's blood for vengeance calls.
I pray that thou wilt spare my life
Until the last invader falls.
A maddened beast at bay, I'll fight
Until the sword drops from my hand,
And with my dying breath invoke
A curse on them who raped my land.

"O, that I might lie down to sleep
And never wake. Or launch my bark
Upon that stream so still and deep
That marks the line 'twixt light and dark,
And go out with its ebbing tide
Into death's vast, uncharted sea,
Where I might find a dreamless rest
And let oblivion cover me.

"With tear-dry eye, and fainting heart,
I look toward eternity.
Lord, God of Host, when I depart
Be thou with me! Be thou with me!"

DECATUR COUNTY
SONGS SUNG DURING THE WAR

THE OLD FLAG NEVER TOUCHED THE GROUND

When the cry came—"Off to war!"
 To the front we proudly bore
 Dear Old Glory! and we followed it amidst the rattling
 of the rifles and the cannon's roar.
 In the hail of shot and shell,
 Comrades all around us fell,
 But not once was lowered in the dust, my boys,
 The dear old Flag we love so well.

Chorus

The old Flag never touched the ground, boys,
 The old Flag never touched the ground;
 Though shot and shell fell all around, boys,
 The dear old Flag was never down—
 The old Flag never touched the ground, boys,
 Far to the front 'twas ever found;
 She's been in many a fix, since seventeen seventy-six,
 But the old Flag never touched the ground.

In the fiercest of the fight,
 Gleaming proudly in the light,
 At the front the Stars and Stripes were beckoning us to
 strike a manly blow for Freedom and for Right.
 Dear old Flag! we bow to thee,
 Emblem of sweet Liberty!
 May you ever wave as you do now, a sign
 Of peace and pow'r o'er land and sea.

DON'T BITE THE HAND THAT'S FEEDING YOU

Last night, as I lay asleeping,
A wonderful dream came to me.
I saw Uncle Sammy weeping
For his children from over the sea;
They had come to him, friendless and starving,
When from tyrant's oppression they fled,
But now they abuse and revile him,
Till at last in just anger, he said:

Chorus

"If you don't like your Uncle Sammy,
Then go back to your home o'er the sea,
To the land from where you came,
Whatever be its name,
But don't be ungrateful to me!
If you don't like the Stars in Old Glory,
If you don't like the Red, White and Blue,
Then don't act like the cur in the story,
Don't bite the hand that's feeding you!"

You recall the day you landed,
How I welcomed you to my shore?
When you came here empty handed,
And allegiance forever you swore?
I gathered you close to my bosom,
Of food and of clothes you got both,
So, when in trouble, I need you,
You will have to remember your oath:

LONG BOY

He was just a long, lean country gink
From 'way out West where th' hop-toads wink;

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He was six feet two in his stockin' feet,
 And kept gittin' thinner th' more he'd eat.
 But he was as brave as he was thin,
 When the war broke out he got right in.
 Unhitch'd his plow, put th' mule away,
 Then th' old folks heard him say :

Chorus

Good-by, Ma! Good-by, Pa! Good-by, Mule, with
 yer old hee-haw!

I may not know what th' war's about,
 But you bet, by gosh, I'll soon find out.
 An', O, my sweetheart, don't you fear,
 I'll bring you a King fer a souvenir;
 I'll get you a Turk an' a Kaiser, too,
 An' that's about all one feller could do!

One pair of socks was his only load
 When he struck fer town by th' old dirt road.
 He went right down to th' public square
 And fell in line with th' soldiers there.
 Th' sergeant put him in uniform,
 His gal knit mitts fer to keep him warm;
 They drill'd him hard, they drill'd him long,
 Then he sang his fare-well song!

OVER THERE

Johnnie get your gun, get your gun, get your gun,
 Take it on the run, on the run, on the run,
 Hear them calling you and me,
 Every son of liberty.
 Hurry right away, no delay, go today,
 Make your daddy glad to have had such a lad,
 Tell your sweetheart not to pine,
 To be proud her boy's in line.

Chorus

Over there, over there
Send the word, send the word over there
That the Yanks are coming, the Yanks are coming,
The drums rum-tumming everywhere.
So prepare, say a prayer,
Send the word, send the word to beware,
We'll be over, we're coming over,
And we won't come back till it's over, over there!

Johnnie get your gun, get your gun, get your gun,
Johnnie show the Hun you're a son of a gun,
Hoist the Flag and let her fly,
Yankee Doodle do or die.
Pack your little kit, show your grit, do your bit,
Yankees to the ranks from the towns and the tanks,
Make your mother proud of you
And the old Red, White and Blue.

K-K-K-KATY

Jimmy was a soldier brave and bold,
Katy was a maid with hair of gold,
Like an act of fate, Kate was standing at the gate,
Watching all the boys on dress parade.
Jimmy with the girls was just a gawk,
Stuttered every time he tried to talk,
Still that night at eight,
He was there at Katy's gate,
Stuttering up to her this love sick cry.

Chorus

"K-K-K-Katy, beautiful Katy,
You're the only g-g-g-girl that I adore;
When the m-m-m-moon shines, over the cow-shed,
I'll be waiting at the k-k-k-kitchen door."

No one ever looked so nice and neat,
 No one could be just as cute and sweet,
 That's what Jimmy thought,
 When the wedding ring he bought,
 Now he's off to France the foe to meet.
 Jimmy thought he'd like to take a chance,
 See if he could make the Kaiser dance,
 Stepping to a tune,
 All about the silv'ry moon,
 This is what they hear in far off France.

AMERICA, HERE'S MY BOY

There's a million mothers knocking at the nations door,
 A million mothers, yes and there'll be millions more,
 And while within each mother's heart they pray,
 Just hark what one brave mother has to say.

Chorus

"America, I raised a boy for you.
 America, you'll find him staunch and true,
 Place a gun upon his shoulder,
 He is ready to die or do.
 America, he is my only one ;
 My hope, my pride, and joy,
 But if I had another, he would march beside his brother ; ;
 America, here's my boy."

There's a million mothers waiting by the fireside bright,
 A million mothers, waiting for the call to-night.
 And while within each heart there'll be a tear,
 She'll watch her boy go marching with a cheer.

WHAT KIND OF AN AMERICAN ARE YOU?

This land of the free is for you and for me, or for any one at all who is seeking
Liberty,
We welcome every stranger, and we help him all we can, and now that we're in
danger, we depend on ev'ry man,
The Stars and Stripes are calling you to lend a helping hand,
If you're true blue, it's up to you to show just where you stand.

Chorus

What kind of an American are you?
It's time to show what you intend to do.
If they trample on Old Glory will you think that they are right,
Or will you stand behind your land and fight with all your might?
What kind of an American are you?
That's a question you'll have to answer to.
If the Star Spangled Banner don't make you stand and cheer, then what are you
doing over here?

This country's been dared but they'll find us prepared and to try and gain our
aim not a penny will be spared,
We are a friendly nation, and we always look for peace, we've waited and we've
waited, hoping that this war would cease,
The enemy across the sea won't take our good advice,
So now it's up to ev'ry man to make some sacrifice.

THE OLD U. S. WE'RE FIGHTING FOR

We've always been a peaceful land and never cared for war,
We've always felt that liberty should reign;
But now in time of trouble, it's up to us to see,
That dear Old Glory doesn't lose her fame.
The bugle call is sounding, the call to arms has come,
And we stand by dear Old Glory, though it be with sword
and gun.

Chorus

Tramp, tramp, tramp, the boys are marching,
 To the lands across the sea,
 With Old Glory proudly waving, leading on to victory.
 Then Hurrah! for the Stars and the Stripes;
 May they wave forever-more,
 For My Country 'Tis of Thee,
 The old U. S. we're fighting for.

America, both young and old has heard the calls to arms,
 They're marching bravely off to fight the foe;
 Some mothers now are grieving for boys who've gone away,
 While others grieve for those who yet must go.
 But let us all remember, our dear old Flag must stand,
 And wave forever-more, above a free and equal land.

I TRIED TO RAISE MY BOY TO BE A HERO

From a vine-clad cottage, among the spreading trees,
 A soldier boy was leaving,
 O'er the door "Old Glory" was floating in the breeze,
 And our hero had heeded her call.
 His mother was standing close by his side,
 She gave him a last fond kiss;
 "God bless you, My Boy, you're my pride and joy;
 You'll always remember this:

Chorus

"I tried to raise my boy to be a hero;
 I tried to raise him up to be a man;
 I tried to raise him up to be a patriot,
 To serve his country ev'ry way he can.
 I did not raise him just to be a soldier,

And though I hate the curse of war today, *
 A call comes through the land, and I'm glad my boy will stand
 For the honor of the U. S. A."

"'Tis a glorious country, our 'Land of Liberty.'
 By blood of heroes purchased.
 From the hand of tyrant she ever must be free,
 And heroes are needed today.
 Your father, My Boy, once fought for the Flag,
 And he was a soldier, true,
 So, never dishonor your Flag, My Boy,
 The grand old Red, White and Blue."

THERE'S A LONG, LONG TRAIL A WINDING

Nights are growing very lonely,
 Days are very long ;
 I'm a growing weary only
 List'ning for your song.
 Old remembrances are thronging
 Through my memory.
 Till it seems the world is full of dreams,
 Just to call you back to me.

Chorus

There's a long, long trail a winding
 Into the land of my dreams,
 Where the nightingales are singing,
 And a white moon beams ;
 There's a long, long night of waiting
 Until my dreams all come true ;
 Till the day when I'll be going down
 That long, long trail with you.

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All night long I hear you calling,
 Calling sweet and low ;
 Seem to hear your foot-steps falling.
 Ev'rywhere I go.
 Though the road between us stretches
 Many a weary mile,
 I forget that you're not with me yet,
 When I think I see you smile.

KEEP THE HOME-FIRES BURNING

They were summoned from the hill-side ;
 They were called in from the glen,
 And the country found them ready
 At the stirring call for men.
 Let no tears add to their hardship,
 As the soldiers pass along,
 And although your heart is breaking,
 Make it sing this cheery song.

Chorus

Keep the Home-fires burning,
 While your hearts are yearning,
 Though your lads are far away,
 They dream of Home ;
 There's a silver lining
 Through the dark cloud shining,
 Turn the dark cloud inside out,
 Till the boys come Home.

Over seas there came a pleading,
 "Help a Nation in distress!"
 And we gave our glorious laddies ;
 Honor bade us do no less.
 For no gallant Son of freedom,

To a tyrant's yoke should bend,
And a noble heart must answer
To the sacred call of "Friend."

JOAN OF ARC THEY ARE CALLING YOU

While you are sleeping,
Your France is weeping,
Wake from your dreams, Maid of France.
Her heart is bleeding ;
Are you unheeding ?
Come with the flame in your glance ;
Through the Gates of Heaven, with your sword in hand,
Come your legions to command.

Chorus

Joan of Arc, Joan of Arc,
Do your eyes, from the skies, see the foe?
Don't you see the drooping Fleur-de-lis?
Can't you hear the tears of Normandy?
Joan of Arc, Joan of Arc,
Let your spirit guide us through ;
Come lead your France to victory,
Joan of Arc, they are calling you.

Alsace is sighing,
Lorraine is crying,
Their mother, France, looks to you.
Her sons at Verdun ;
Bearing the burden,
Pray for your coming a new ;
At the Gates of Heaven, do they bar your way ?
Souls that passed through yesterday.

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THE STARS AND STRIPES FOREVER

Let martial note in triumph float,
 And liberty extend its mighty hand,
 A Flag appears, 'mid thund'rous cheers,
 The banner of the Western land.
 The emblem of the brave and true,
 Its folds protect on tyrant crew,
 The red and white and starry blue,
 Is Freedom's shield and hope.
 Other Nations may deem their flags the best
 And cheer them with fervid elation,
 But the Flag of the North and South and West
 Is the Flag of Flags,
 The Flag of Freedom's Nation.

Chorus

Hurrah for the Flag of the free,
 May it wave as our standard forever,
 The gem of the land and the sea,
 The Banner of the Right.
 Let despots remember the day
 When our fathers with mighty endeavor
 Proclaim'd as they march'd to the fray
 That by their might, and by their right,
 It waves forever!

Let eagle shriek from lofty peak,
 The never ending watch word of our land.
 Let summer breeze
 Waft through the trees,
 The echo of the chorus grand.
 Sing out for liberty and light,
 Sing out for freedom and the right,
 Sing out for Union and its might,

YOUR FLAG AND MY FLAG

Your Flag and my Flag, and how it flies today
In your land and my land and half a world away!
Rose red and blood red the stripes forever gleam;
Snow white and soul white the good forefathers' dream;
Sky blue and true blue, with stars to gleam a right
The gloried guidon of the day;
A shelter through the night.
Sky blue and true blue, with stars to gleam a right
The gloried guidon of the day;
A shelter through the night.

Your Flag and my Flag! To every star and stripe
The drums beat as hearts beat and fifers shrilly pipe!
Your Flag and my Flag—a blessing in the sky;
Your hope and my hope—it never hid a lie!
Home land and far land and half the world around,
Old glory hears our glad salute and ripples to the sound!
Home land and far land and half the world around,
Old glory hears our glad salute,
And ripples to the sound!

Your Flag and my Flag! And, oh, how much it holds
Your land and my land secure within its folds!
Your heart and my heart beat quicker at the sight;
Sunkissed and wind tossed—red and blue and white.
One Flag—the great Flag—the Flag for me and you,
Glorified all else beside the Red and White and Blue!
One Flag—the great Flag—the Flag for me and you,
Florified all else beside the Red and White and Blue!

WHEN THE "YANKS" COME MARCHING HOME

Our hearts today are far across the ocean.
God spare our boys, at night we kneel and pray,
In far off lands our troops are now in motion;

DECATUR COUNTY

Oh, patriotic Sons!
 Other Nations may deem their flags the best
 And cheer them with fervid elation,
 But the Flag of the North and South and West
 Is the Flag of Flags,
 The Flag of Freedom's Nation.
 Among the very bravest in the fray
 For right and might must wipe out every wrong:
 So let us hope it won't last very long.

Chorus

For there'll be smiles and cheers and miles of tears
 When the "Yanks" (Boys) come marching home,
 There'll be tears enough you know, to make a dozen
 rivers flow.

Dressed in their torn and tattered suits of tan,
 From battle fields across the foam.
 Hearts will beat with joy for every boy
 When the "Yanks" (Boys) come marching home.

Our hearts are beating now with palpitation;
 We smile and then we brush away a tear,
 For we have sent the flower of our Nation.
 We're proud of every Yankee Volunteer;
 America was waiting for the chance
 To show the love we always had for France.

THE END OF A PERFECT DAY

They are coming home to the flare of bands,
 To the proud applause and acclaim,
 To the wreaths and songs and the yearning hands
 And the hearts that are all aflame;
 And we're waiting for those who with courage high
 Went forth to the flaming fray;

When their ships come home how our hearts will cry,
Here's the end of a Perfect Day.

They are coming home with the victory won,
With the world made fairer and free,
And the lands that cringed 'neath the lash and gun
They've restored to their liberty ;
And the ones who sleep 'neath a far-off sod
We will not forget—but pray
That we'll join them all at the Throne of God,
At the end of some Perfect Day.

THE BLUE STAR IN THE WINDOW

By permission of the composer.

There's a blue star beaming in the window,
For a loved one far away ;
And its light is shining through the gloaming
As we kneel alone to pray.
And we're yearning for his returning
To his home and happy days of old ;
While with trembling our hearts are asking
"Will the blue star turn to gold?"

Chorus

If the blue star turns to gold,
Then His love He will unfold ;
For the Father loves with a tender love,
If the blue star turns to gold.

Of our dear ones ever we are dreaming ;
In our heart there throbs a pray'r ;
"Put thy loving arms about him, Father,
Guard and keep him over there."

DECATUR COUNTY

And if some day we hear the story,
 How he bravely fought and nobly fell,
 We will trust Him who knows our sorrows,
 For He doeth all things well.

There is One who heals the broken hearted;
 O, how much He loves His own!
 For He sent His Son from heaven's glory
 Here to die for us, alone.
 And the bright star in old Judea
 Was a token of His love untold;
 And He knows all our bitter sorrow,
 For His own star turned to gold.

ADDED VERSE TO "AMERICA"

God save our soldier boys,
 We pray with heart and voice
 God save our boys
 On land or stormy sea,
 Fighting for Liberty;
 Give them the victory
 And earth rejoice.

INDIANA WAR HISTORY RECORDS

When the boys began coming home, Governor Goodrich conceived the idea of having each one fill out his war record blank. These records to be preserved at the State House. Many veterans of the Civil war have been unable to receive assistance from the Government on account of their military records being destroyed or perhaps in those strenuous days were never made, so the governor advanced a large sum of money out of his private funds, until the Legislature would convene again, and reimburse him, and provide for the carrying on of this work.

Enough record blanks were printed for each boy from Indiana who was in the service to receive one. This work was placed in the hands of the Indiana

Historical Commission, with John W. Oliver, director, and Miss Lucy M. Elliott the assistant.

The following people had charge of distribution and collection of the records in Decatur county:

Adams township, Mrs. Frank Wertz, Mrs. L. A. Jewett; Clay township, Mrs. Ray Miers; Clinton township, Mrs. Charles Clemons; Fugit township, Miss Mabel Deiwert, Mrs. Joe Kramer; Jackson township, Mrs. J. H. Alexander; Marion township, Sister Leonissa; Sand Creek township, Mrs. Urso McCorkle, J. F. Hamilton; Salt Creek township, Miss Florence Huff, George Reddeman; Washington township, Mrs. Will McCoy; Greensburg, Mrs. John Osborn.

These people worked faithfully to have these records made and preserved, but of the 1,040 boys from Decatur county, only 386 of them returned their blanks filled out. These records are on file at the State House as part of Decatur county's war history.

THE COUNTY'S HONOR ROLL

A

- *Adams, Clifford F.
- Alexander, Charles Stout
- *Alexander, Louis Sanders
- Alexander, T. H.
- *Allen, John D.
- *Allen, Paul Demorest
- *Allen, Ray
- Alyea, Howard
- *Amos, Gordon Millard
- Amos, Layman Wallace
- Amrhein, Anthony G.
- Amrhein, Arthur
- *Amrhein, Carl J.
- Amrhein, John George
- Anderson, Charles C.
- *Anderson, Harry Monroe
- Anderson, Raymond Desmond
- Annis, Jephth
- Applegate, Clyde
- *Armstrong, Cassius Dixon
- Armstrong, Forest Eugene

- *Armstrong, Glant Leland
- Arnold, Earl G.
- Ashcraft, Steve
- Atherton, Lucus George
- *Austin, Eric DeArmand

B

- Bailey, Harry
- Bailey, Loyd David
- *Barclay, Emerson LaVern
- *Barenowsky, Francis Joseph
- Barkley, Elmer
- Barkley, Milton
- Barkley, John Elijah
- Barnard, Everet
- *Barnard, John Lewis
- Barnard, Milton F.
- *Barnes, Floyd Albert
- *Barnes, Harry Lotis
- *Barnes, John Howard (Gold Star)
- Barnes, Taylor
- *Barringer, Ralph

- Batterton, D. A.
 Baugh, Leslie C.
 *Baxter, Allie Francis
 *Baxter, William L. (Gold Star)
 Bayless, William F.
 Beagle, Paul
 Beal, Hugh Edward
 Beard, Roy
 *Becraft, William Edward
 Beeson, Roy Herbert Bennett
 Benefeil, Oscar A.
 Benefield, John
 Bence, Herbert
 Benson, Frank
 Best, James
 *Bird, Dr. Charles R.
 *Bird, James Harry
 Bird, Russell
 Biszantz, Adam
 *Black, Joseph L.
 Blackard, Clyde
 Blackmore, Merwin
 *Blair, Arthur
 *Blair, Erle Elgine
 Blankman, John Geahardt
 Blankman, Lawrence Frank
 Blankman, Louis John
 Blauvelt, Clarence Oliver
 Blazer, Leora George
 Bohner, Arthur
 Boicourt, Ralph
 Boicourt, Ralph McClure
 Boling, Allen R.
 *Boling, Clarence Everett
 Boling, Herbert
 Borden, Otto
 Bowen, Jesse Loyd
 *Bowen, John Valentine
 Bowman, Harry
 Bowman, Harry Herman
 Boyce, Louis
 Boyde, John A.
 *Boyl, John Whitten
 *Boyl, Sherman Richard
 *Bracken, Locke
 Bradley, Everett George
 Brancamp, Henry
 Brazelton, Lorenzo Dow
 Brewer, Clyde Arnold
 Brewer, Donald
 *Bridges, Harry Monroe
 Brown, A. L.
 Brown, Cecil Melvin
 *Brown, Clair William
 Brown, Clemens
 *Brown, Henry Eldro
 *Brown, Lucian Henry
 *Brown, Ralph Newton
 Brown, William
 Bruner, Arthur
 *Bruner, Clifford
 *Bruner, Harry Thomas
 *Bruner, Malcom L.
 *Bruns, Alfred Joseph
 *Bruns, Edward Bernard
 Brunston, Frank
 Buck, Jesse J.
 *Buchanan, James Earl
 Buckley, Frank
 *Buel, Clifford Paul
 *Buell, Thomas Earl
 Buell, Willard O.
 *Bullard, Paul
 Bunker, John E.
 Burke, Burley O.
 Burkman, Arthur
 Burkman, Harry
 Burkman, Van
 Burkman, William
 Burns, Edward
 Burns, Russell
 Burrows, Joe
 Burton, Charles
 Burton, Frank
 Bush, Cumberland D.
 Bush, Lowe

*Bussberg, Henry Fred
Butler, Charles
Bruns, Earl Elgin

C

Caldwell, Elmer
Cameron, Clifford W.
Campbell, Charles Wesley
*Capper, Earl Welch
*Carder, Harry Hogen
*Carman, Harry Tomson (Gold St.)
Carnes, Albert E.
*Carr, Earl Watson
Carr, Charles S.
Carr, Forest
Carr, Louis
*Carson, William Delmar
Carver, Harry
Caskey, James Fairbanks
Chance, William
Cheek, Hobart Raymond
Cheek, William W.
Christian, Alpheus
Christian, John
Christian, John Chester
Clark, Charles Wayne
Clark, Frederick C.
Clark, Jesse
*Clark, Omer Irwin
*Clark, Dr. Prosser
*Clark, Walter Scott Doles
Clark, William
*Clemons, Ernest
*Clinkenbeard, David
Cockran, Alva Earl
*Cochran, Emery Ellsworth
Coffey, L. L.
Cohee, Claud
Cole, Forest
Cole, Roy John
Collicott, John
Collins, Ralph

*Colson, Henry Burroughs
*Comley, Iva Jeanette (Nurse)
*Comley, Elmer Lee
Conner, Claude
Conrad, Ruthan
Cooper, Arthur
*Cooper, John Raymond
*Cooper, Talmage
Corn, William
*Corya, Robert Horace
*Cosmos, George William
Cowan, Clarence
Cowan, Everett James
Cowan, George
Cox, Alva M.
Coy, Wilber
Craig, Warren
Crawford, Carter
*Crawford, Joseph Monfort
Crawford, Riley
*Crooks, John L.
*Crume, Edward A.
*Crume, Robert Frederick
Cunningham, William James
Cummings, William
Cunningham, Merl Martin

D

Dailey, Edward
Darmondy, John
Darmondy, James L.
*Darmondy, Patrick Micheal
Darrell, Roy
Darringer, Ollie
Dashiell, Robin (Deceased)
Dashiell, Thomas
Davidson, Donald
Davidson, Hester (Nurse)
*Davis, Alfred
*Davis, Charles Edgar
Davis, Erby
Davis, Frank Rees

Davis, Harold H.
 Davis, Harry
 Davis, Harry Elwin
 *Davis, Howard Gilford
 *Davis, Leland Payne
 Davis, Othia
 Davis, Roland Bennett
 Davis, Wallace N.
 Day, Clarence
 Dean, Elisha
 *Denniston, Noble Graham
 *Dennison, Pleasant W. (Gold St.)
 Devine, Raleigh
 Deweese, John Alfred
 Dixon, Paul
 Doaks, Charles
 *Dock, Clare Warren
 Doggett, Denzil
 *Doles, Donald Burk
 *Doles, Harold Hopkins
 *Doles, Robert Alford
 Donnell, Fred H.
 Donnell, Roland L.
 Douglas, George
 *Dowden, Charles Reed
 Downs, James
 Draper, Clarence
 *Duerstock, John George
 *Duffey, Alfred J.
 *Duncan, Marion Earl (Deceased)
 Duncan, Roy
 Dunn, Sidney
 Dunn, Walter Edmund
 Dunn, Willard Linzy
 *Durr, Edward
 *Durr, Joseph J., Jr.
 Duvelius, Lenard K.
 *Duvelius, Louis William

E

*Earls, Edward Albert
 *Eberhardt, Harry William

Eckton, Earl
 Edderis, Alva
 Edwards, Harry Ray
 Edwards, Ray
 Elder, Enza Marshall
 Elder, Ernest Everman
 *Elliott, Lester Moore (Deceased)
 Emmert, James Allen
 *Emmert, Lewis Goddard
 Engle, James Harvey
 English, Frank
 *Erdmann, Earnest Thomas
 *Erdmann, Charles Wm. Frederick
 *Espy, Harry
 *Espy, Dr. Samuel
 *Eubank, Gilbert Dale
 *Eubank, Raymond Wallace
 *Evans, Earl William
 Evans, Dan
 *Evans, Glenn Roy

F

Favors, Dan E.
 Favors, Emmett Claude
 Favors, Frank C.
 Favors, James
 Favors, Jesse H.
 Favors, Ralph
 Feldman, Alvin Henry
 *Feldmann, Edward Bernard
 Feldman, Louis
 Fenley, Charles M.
 Ferris, Clarence
 *Ferris, William Clyde
 Fey, Floyd Fredrick
 Ficklin, Everett
 Ficklin, William Jarrett
 *Fieler, George
 Finley, Harry H.
 *Fisher, Lawrence Alexander
 *Fisher, Fred Earl
 *Fisher, William Watson

*Fishback, Everett Roy
 *Fisse, Joseph
 Fitzgerald, E. J.
 Fitzgerald, John
 *Fleetwood, Duard Belmont
 *Fleetwood, Ira
 *Fleetwood, Paul Steele
 *Foley, Casper Healy
 *Ford, Harold Marshall
 *Ford, Louis Edward (Gold Star)
 *Forket, Edward William (G'ld S.)
 Forket, Henry Harmon
 Forsting, Hermon
 *Foster, Park Ellsworth
 Foster, Ray
 Fowl, Godfrey
 Frank, Oliver
 Fredinand, George
 Fry, David Edward
 Fugit, Kenneth John
 *Fulton, Samuel Sherman
 Fuchtman, Arthur John
 *Fuchtman, Chester Logan

G

Gallagher, John
 *Gallentine, George Hamilton
 *Galloway, Arnold
 Gardner, Cecil
 *Gardner, Harry
 Garrett, Claude
 Garrison, Roy Earl
 *Gartin, Zachery Glenn
 *Garton, Glenn Beecher
 Gay, Willis
 *Geis, Lawrence George
 *Geis, Urban Adam
 *Gibson, Floyd Wilson
 Gibson, George Henry
 *Giddings, Homer M. (Gold Star)
 *Gilbert, Ivan Wayne
 Gilchrist, Emerson

Gilchrist, Pierce
 *Gill, Raymond Chester
 *Glidewell, Roy Edgar
 Goff, Arthur
 Goff, Eugene Davis
 *Goff, James Lester
 Goff, Raymond
 Goff, William Aubrey
 Goins, Rollin
 Goodman, Max
 Goodwin, Earl
 *Gookins, William Harold
 Gosnell, Clarence
 Graham, Forest Edwin
 Grant, Guy Craton
 Gray, Edmund C.
 *Gray, Frank Willard
 Gray, Giles
 Green, Charles E.
 Green, Dalls Erwin
 Green, David
 *Green, John William
 Green, Samuel
 *Gregory, Paul Carrell
 *Grinsted, Everett
 *Groenier, Mary Ruth (Nurse)
 *Grose, Glen
 Gross, Frank
 Gross, Melville
 *Gunder, Charles Isaac
 *Gunder, Paul H.
 *Guthrie, Justis Goff

H

*Haas, Robert Gaines
 Hahn, Lawrence John
 Hahn, Leonard George
 Hall, Dr. Carl Samuel (Deceased)
 Hall, Charles
 Hallsworth, Harry
 Hamilton, Hal J.
 *Hamilton, Troy W.

- Hancock, Elda Ray
 *Harbert, Jesse Floyd
 *Harbert, Roy
 *Harbinson, E. J.
 *Harcourt, Dora Daily
 *Hardebeck, Elmer A.
 Harding, Alvin
 *Harding, Burl
 *Harding, Mathew Dow, Jr.
 *Hargitt, James Frank
 *Harlow, Harry Louis
 Harrell, Clay
 *Harrell, Donald Samuel
 *Harrell, Phillip Raymond
 *Harrell, Simon Clifford
 Harrison, Carol
 Harrison, Henry
 *Harrison, Leland Ricketts
 *Harrold, Dana C. (Gold Star)
 Harrold, Floyd
 Harrold, John E.
 Harrold, Joe M.
 *Harsh, William Blount
 *Harpring, Benno Joseph
 *Harping, Bernard Joseph
 Hart, Allen
 *Hart, Alvin Barnett
 Hart, Sherman Frank
 *Harwood, Ollie Cleatus
 Hash, Alfred
 Hash, Harlan Roscoe
 Havens, Thomas Benjamin
 Hazen, Clyde Edgar
 Heger, Anthony
 *Hellmich, Harry Bernard
 *Hellmich, Joseph Henry
 Hensley, John
 Hensley, William McKinley
 Herbert, John Clemens
 *Hermesch, Alvan L.
 *Hermesch, Russell
 *Hern, Raymond Goudie
 Herndon, George Washington
 *Herron, Benjamin Franklin
 Herron, Frank
 Herron, Joe
 Hersley, Andy (Deceased)
 *Hersley, Walter
 Hess, Abe
 Hess, Edward
 *Hess, Roy (Gold Star)
 Hessler, Fred
 Hester, Francis W.
 Hewitt, Ralph
 Hickman, Ray
 Hill, Norval
 Hinds, Dale
 Hinds, Iris
 Hinkle, V. H.
 *Hite, Ralph Rominger
 *Hoeing, Joseph Bernard
 Holescraft, Bert
 Hostetteer, C. E.
 Hostetteer, Emil
 *Howard, Francis Orla
 *Howard, Malcolm Forest
 *Howard, Oscar B.
 *Howard, Ralph X.
 *Howe, David Henry
 Howe, Robert S.
 Huber, Paul Horatio
 *Hubbard, Leroy
 Hudson, Charles
 Huebler, Louis Charles
 *Humpert, Joseph F.
 *Humphrey, Bernie Harrison
 Hungerford, Donald V.
 Hungerford, George Orlando
 Hunter, Dr. R. P.
 Hunter, R. P.
 *Huntington, Frank Roth
 Hurst, George
 Hurst, William
 Hurt, Laverne
 Hoffman, Robert E.

I

Idlewine, Harry
 *Imlay, Leroy Gilbert
 *Imlay, Russell Edward
 *Irvin, George Noble
 Irvin, Joe
 Irvin, Noble

J

Jackson, Charles Wesley
 Jackson, Frank
 *Jackson, Frank M.
 Jackson, Kenneth
 *Jackson, Otis Clarence (Gold St.)
 Jacobs, Albert
 James, C. R.
 Jarrard, Earl Harrold
 *Jayne, Louis Ray
 *Jayne, Wilbert Daniel
 *Jenkins, Jesse Arnold (Gold Star)
 Jewett, Kenneth L.
 Joeger, John Herman
 *Johannigmann, John Mathias
 *Johnson, Wallace Luther
 Johnston, Ambra B.
 *Johnston, Joe Charles
 Johnston, Louis
 Johnston, Ralph
 Jones, Frank Ogle
 Jones, James A.
 Jones, Joe
 *Jordan, Harry Lester
 *Jordon, Paul

K

Kanouse, Basil
 *Kaster, James Roy
 Kautz, Chester
 Kautz, Raymond
 Keith, Carl
 Keith, Forrest

Kelley, James
 Kelley, W. M.
 Kelly, Oscar
 Kelso, Dale W.
 Kendall, Edgar
 Kendall, Harry
 *Kendall, Wilber Lawrence
 *Kennedy, Horace
 *Kercheval, Forest
 Kercheval, Marine
 Kessing, Moffett
 Kessing, Oliver
 Kessing, Robert
 *Ketchum, Anderson Carrie
 King, Howard
 *Kinker, Harry Henry
 *Kinker, Joseph Henry (Gold Star)
 Klatz, Anthony
 Knarr, Fred
 Knarr, Harry E.
 *Knarr, Stanley Christian
 Knoll, Alex
 Knoll, Bernard
 Knoll, George
 *Knoll, John Joseph
 Konzelman, Everett
 *Kretsch, Russell Woodling
 Kroft, Merrill Blaine
 *Krom, Lee Wallace
 Krom, Leroy
 Kuhn, Teddy
 *Kurr, Edward

L

Lacy, Ernest
 *Lacy, Joseph Roy
 Land, Mort
 Landis, Horace
 *Landis, Michael Herbert (Gd. St.)
 Lanham, James H.
 *Lambert, Wilford Sol
 Lampe, William H.

DECATUR COUNTY

Larrison, Harvey
 *Laudick, Bernard John
 Lawrence, Fred
 Lawrence, Frank
 Lawrence, Oliver Francis
 *Lawrence, Manuel Allen
 Lawrence, Albert
 Lawson, Bart
 Layton, Albert
 Layton, John
 Layton, Raymond Elder
 Layton, Roy B.
 *Layton, William Ira
 Leffler, Earl Adolphis
 Leffler, Elton Franklin
 Leffler, Jennings Bryan
 Leffler, Walter Louis
 Lehman, Clifford
 Leighton, Doris
 Lemasters, Raymond
 Lemon, Arthur
 *Lemmons, Joshua
 Levell, Frank
 Levell, John Marshall
 Levell, Robert
 *Levenstein, Abe Harry
 *Levenstein, Mose
 Lindner, Paul Francis
 Lindner, William James
 *Linville, Claude J.
 Linville, Earl
 Linville, Harold Raymond
 Linville, Jesse William
 Linville, John
 *Linville, Ralph Bowen
 *Litner, Anthony Fred H.
 Littell, Howard
 *Little, Joseph Herman
 Littell, Roland
 Logan, Clyde
 Logan, Clayton Marine
 *Low, Herbert James
 Lowe, Mose

*Lowe, Robert Sumner
 *Lowe, Walter Batterton
 Lueken, Clemens H.
 *Lueken, Joseph Bernard
 *Luther, Fred Leslie (Gold Star)
 Luther, Loyd Lee
 Luttle, Joseph H.
 *Lynn, John Robert

M

Maddux, John Wilson
 *Magee, Raymond Jackson
 *Manley, Hugh Bell
 Manship, Henry Clay
 Manuel, Jacob
 *Maple, Emmert Edward
 Marlin, Frank
 Marlin, Lavon (Nurse)
 Marlow, Frank
 *Marlow, Fred Marion (Deceased)
 Marlow, Paul
 *Martin, Earl
 Martin, Elmer H.
 Martin, Ernest C.
 *Martin, Frank
 *Martin, Ira Foster
 Martin, Raymond Howard
 Martin, Russell
 *Martin, William E.
 Maudlin, Albert Edward
 *Maudlin, Charles Everett
 *Maudlin, James Alva
 *Maudlin, William Riley
 Mauck, Frank I.
 Mauer, William Micheal
 Maxiner, Adolph
 Maynard, Homer
 *Meek, Loren
 *Meek, Torrence
 *Meek, Shirley Leonard
 *Meek, Rollin Everett
 *Mendenhall, Carl Ross

*Menefee, Robert Franklin
 *Menzie, Bernard Paul
 *Merkle, Lawrence George
 Metz, William McKinley
 Meyer, Charles
 Meyer, Harry
 *Meyer, James Henry
 Meyer, John H.
 *Meyer, Dr. William Andrew
 Miers, Braden
 *Miers, Franklin Goff
 Miers, Roy Hamilton
 Miller, Albert
 Miller, Ira C.
 *Miner, Raymond Morris
 *Minning, Virgil Harold
 *Misner, Charles Wilbert
 Mitchell, Dale
 Mitchell, Ernest
 Mitchell, Roland L.
 Moenkedick, Louis
 Monroe, Oliver Perry
 Moody, Covert
 *Moor, Carol Wilson
 Moore, Claude
 Moore, Clyde J.
 Moore, Samuel
 *Moore, Walter Thomas
 Morgan, Earl Myron
 Morgan, Walter
 *Morgan, Walter Roy (Gold Star)
 *Morris, John Clifford
 *Morris, Joseph Albert
 *Morris, William Edward
 *Morrison, Thomas Rominger
 *Moss, Lewis Wooden
 *Mowrer, Philip Whipple
 *Mucherheide, Herman Frank
 *Murdock, Arthur Clinton
 *Murdock, Benjamin Franklin
 Murdock, Clyde
 Murdock, Louis
 Murphy, James

Mc

*McAllister, Earl
 McCammon, Eldo
 McCollough, E. Earl
 McCollough, Frank K.
 McCollough, Frank Raymond
 *McCollough, Harold Taylor
 McCollough, Kenneth
 McCollough, W. J.
 *McCorkle, Charles Loyd
 McCoy, Birney L.
 *McCoy, Eugene Meek
 *McCoy, Hershel Bonner
 McCoy, W. C.
 McCullough, Morgan
 McGee, Arthur
 *McGee, Henry Harrison
 McGinn, Donald F.
 McGrift, George
 *McHenry, Louis Dyer
 *McHugh, John
 McIrvin, Don
 *McKim, James Arthur
 *McKim, Raymond Bean
 McNew, Mervin or Irvin
 *McMillan, Ernest Elmer
 *McWilliams, Carl Alexander
 *McWilliams, Hal
 *McWilliams, John Edgar

N

*Naderman, John George
 Narwold, Albert Conard
 Nash, Harlan
 *Nation, Gilbert Claypool
 *Neely, Harry Clarence
 Neff, James
 Neidigh, Darrel Overton
 Neimann, Fred Williams
 Nesbit, Charles
 *Nesbit, James William

*Nesbit, John Martin (Gold Star)
 *Newhouse, Louis James
 Newhouse, Melville

O

Oakley, Roy J.
 Oder, Robert E.
 Oldham, Frank
 Oldham, Robert
 Omer, Frederick
 *Osborn, Calvin Roland
 *Osborn, Joe Clarence (Gold Star)
 *Osborn, John Edward
 *Osting, Loren William
 Osting, Roy C.
 *Otterstetter, Roscoe English
 *Overton, Edward Curtis
 *Owens, Charles Duncan
 Owens, Raymond
 Owings, Ora
 O'Conner, Claude

P

Palmerton, Paul L.
 *Parker, Walter Edgar
 *Parker, William Wood
 Parkinson, Harry
 Parmer, John
 Patterson, William Joseph
 *Patton, Sherman H. (Gold Star)
 Pavy, Odra S.
 Pavy, Roy
 Pearson, Edward
 *Pereira, Willard A.
 Petty, Frank
 Pfeifer, Walter
 Pflum, George
 Philipps, George Grover
 Picket, Alva
 *Pike, George Roy
 Piles, Harry Roger

Platt, Delbert Everett
 Platt, Howard
 *Platt, Omer Glenn
 Platt, Ralph E.
 Pleak, F. Wayne
 *Ploeger, Henry
 *Poole, Harper Stewart
 Pope, Elmer
 Porter, Elder A.
 Porter, William Bracken
 Pousler, Orville
 *Powell, Daily Anthony
 *Powers, Guy Hildred
 *Powner, Guy
 Price, Thomas V.
 Pulse, Oral Ralph
 Pumphrey, Fay

R

Ramer, Birney
 Ray, Roy
 Ray, William
 *Ray, William Harrison (Gold St.)
 *Redington, Walter Scott
 *Redelman, Lawrence Adams
 *Redelman, Louis Joseph
 *Redelman, Maurice Herman
 Redrick, J. C.
 Reed, Ben H.
 Reed, Carl Major
 Reed, George
 *Reed, Ross Walter
 Reidenbach, Harry John
 Reiger, Jacob L.
 Reynolds, Thomas McCaughan
 *Rhodes, Thaddeus Percy
 *Richards, Lorg Guy
 Ricke, Frank
 *Rigby, James McLain, Jr.
 *Riley, Clarence Everett (Gold St.)
 *Riley, Dr. E. T.
 Riley, John

Riley, Thomas Patrick
 *Risk, Harold Addison (Gold Star)
 Roach, Irvin
 *Robbins, Carl Richard
 Robbins, Ernest
 Robbins, Harry
 Robbins, J. H. N.
 Robbins, John William
 Robbins, Thomas
 Robbins, Riley Elbert
 Robbins, William L.
 *Robbins, William Sefton
 Roberts, Goldie Everett
 *Roberts, John Edward
 Robertson, Harry L.
 Robison, Admiral George Dewey
 *Robison, Charles H.
 Robison, Earl
 Rohlfing, Clarence W.
 Rohlfing, Clifford Frederick
 *Rosenberry, Herbert
 Ross, Clyde
 Roszell, Earl
 Roszell, Edward
 Roszell, Frank
 Ruble, Alvert C.
 Russell, Frank
 Rutherford, Elmer V.
 *Rutherford, Roy
 Ryan, Basil Tennimore
 Ryan, Elijah
 *Rybolt, Forrest Shirley
 Rybolt, Raymond Riley
 Ryon, Elzie J.

S

Salee, Hartford
 Sanders, Charles
 Sandlin, Luster
 Sayley, Charles
 *Seitz, Charles C.
 Seitz, William H.

*Senior, Merlin Emmert
 Settles, George Elvin
 *Seward, Charles Ephraim
 *Seward, Elmer Allen
 *Searce, Donald Virgil
 *Schantz, Edward Mathew
 *Schantz, Jacob Alfred
 Scheidler, Carl Roman
 Scheidler, Clem
 *Scheidler, Edward George
 *Scheidler, Ferdinand John
 Scheidler, Matthias H.
 Schlemmer, Norman C.
 *Schoettmer, Louis Bernard
 Schreiber, Arthur
 Schroeder, Frank Joseph
 Schroeder, Gregory Austin
 Schwering, Henry
 Sconn, Arthur
 Sconn, Oscar
 *Scott, Erie Ansil
 *Scripture, Castle A.
 *Shafer, Earl L.
 Shafer, Loyd H.
 *Shafer, Sydney Daniel
 Shafer, Ulmont
 Shanks, Raymond
 *Sharp, Albert Jean
 Shaw, W. Frank
 *Shazer, Leslie Raymond (Gd. St.)
 *Sherman, Charles Hudson
 *Shepard, Ernest Valentine
 Shoaf, Joe Fred
 Shoaf, Roy Franklin
 *Shoffner, Donald Riggs
 Shontz, Alfred
 Shontz, Edgar
 Shuck, Charles
 Simmonds, Oliver S.
 Simmons, Francis C.
 Simmons, Guy L.
 *Simmons, James Harmon
 *Sims, Maurice Dewey

- Sipple, John
 Smiley, Arnold D.
 Smith, Charles
 Smith, Charles Clifford
 Smith, George
 *Smith, Grover Leonard
 Smith, Hartman
 Smith, Ora
 Sneed, Nolan Oscar
 Snow, John
 *Snider, Edward Andrew
 *Snyder, William Percival
 Spillman, Charles
 Spillman, Lon
 Springmier, Carl Herbert
 Stansbury, Clarence A.
 *Stapp, Philip Braun
 Starks, Ed
 *Starks, James Edward
 Starks, Paul
 Starks, Sanford
 Starks, Russell G.
 *Stegner, Howard Helmick
 Stegner, Ira
 *Stegner, William Bryan
 Steining, Thomas Benjamine
 Stennings, Thomas
 Stevans, Howard Frank
 Stevans, William F.
 *Stewart, Charles Warren (Gd. St.)
 *Stewart, Samuel Vandewater
 *Stewart, Ulmont Proctor
 Stippling, Joe
 Stone, John Newt
 *Stone, Robert Otwell
 Stott, Christopher Frederick
 *Stout, Charles Alexander
 *Strain, Benjamin Turner (Gd. St.)
 Strickland, Arthur
 Stribbling, Charles Xury
 Stribbling, Herbert
 Stuhrenburg, Henry John
 Styers, Wayne
 Sumpter, Glenn W.
 Sumpter, Harry L.
 Sumpter, Herbert
 Surface, Omer R.
 Suttles, Frank
 Suttles, Grover Cleveland
 Suttles, John
 Sutton, Irvan
 *Sutton, Oliver Evan
- T
- Tampe, William
 Tarplee, Frank
 Taylor, Elmer
 Taylor, Harry
 *Taylor, Leland Stanford
 Tekulve, Edward
 Tekulve, John Henry
 Tellas, James
 *Tellas, John Lewis
 *Tellas, Thomas Franklin
 Tellas, William H.
 Templeton, Dale
 Templeton, Harry D.
 Templeton, Miles L.
 *Thackery, Edgar Franklin
 Thackery, Wilber Bateman
 *Theising, Joseph C.
 *Theising, William B. (Gold Star)
 Theobald, Walter Earl
 Thie, Edward John
 Thie, Otto Herman
 Thomas, Edward
 Thomas, Harold J.
 Thomas, Robert
 Thomas, Dr. W. E.
 *Thomis, Mortimer Edmund
 Thompson, Auter
 Thompson, Frank
 Thompson, Frank Elwell
 Thomson, Thomas O.
 Thurston, Charles C.

- *Thurston, Marion Earl
 *Tichener, Newton Erastus
 Tindall, Dr. Paul R.
 Towler, Hershall
 Towler, Hershall P.
 *Towler, James Bentley
 Townsend, Eber F.
 *Transou, Harold Alfred
 Tremain, Charles Edward
 Trenderman, Albert William
 *Trestor, Glenn Randolph (Gd. St.)
 *Trindel, Curtis Stalder
 Trisler, James Lafayette
 *Troutman, Wilber Lee
 *Tucker, Charles Elmer
 Tucker, Lester
 Tumilty, Dan Francis
 Tumilty, Edwin
 Tunglitt, Irvin
 Turner, Clark F.
 Turner, Estella Winefred (Nurse)
 Tyner, Mary Pauline (Nurse)
 Turner, Forrest T.
 Turner, Grant
 *Turner, James Woodfill
 *Turner, William Woodfill

V

- Vanausdal, Lillian (Nurse)
 Vanderbur, Harry Vandola
 Vanderbur, James Clarence
 *Vantreese, Leo Forest
 Vaske, John Bernard
 Veerkamp, John Joseph
 *Vogel, Herman Andrew (Gd. St.)
 *Vogel, Lawrence Henry
 Vogel, Leo
 *Voiles, William Samuel
 Volk, William John

W

Wahman, Lee H.

- Walker, Hammond
 Wallace, Elmer
 *Wallace, Grover William
 *Walters, Harry Edwin
 Walton, Elmer
 *Wamsley, Vernie Starling (G. S.)
 Wanner, John
 Wanner, Joseph
 Ward, Elmer F.
 *Ward, James Thomas
 Ware, Ed
 Warner, John Lewis
 Warner, Joseph James
 *Wasson, Carl
 Wasson, Charles
 Wasson, Shirley Arthur
 Weber, Chris William
 Weber, Fred
 Weidner, William J.
 Weimer, Harry G.
 Weining, Herman
 *Welch, Joseph William (Gold St.)
 Wenning, Charles
 Wessling, Henry
 *Weston, Isaac Newton
 Wheeldon, Earl
 *Wheeldon, Edgar Vance
 Wheeldon, Grover
 Wheeldon, Ora
 *Whipple, James Earl
 *White, Duard Raymond
 White, Isaac
 *Whitten, Benjamin Harrison
 Wiley, Chester
 Wiley, George Andrew
 *Wiley, Harrison S. (Gold Star)
 Wiley, Otha Davis
 Wilhein, A. C.
 Wilhoit, Birney James
 *Willeford, Harold Martin
 Willenberg, Albert Cecil
 Willey, Lewis D.
 Williams, Robert
 Williams, William Percy

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| *Wilmer, Frank Joseph | *Worland, Clarence Elwood |
| Wilmer, Harry George | *Worland, Leonard |
| Wilmer, Joseph John | Worland, Paschal |
| *Wilson, Charles Franklin | Worland, Pat |
| Wingenroth, Alfred J. | Wright, Clarence |
| Wirt, George Clark | Wright, Ferdinand |
| *Withers, Charles G. | *Wright, Louis Victor |
| Withers, Earl | *Wright, Robert Cassius |
| *Witkemper, John Christopher | Wright, Sam F. |
| *Wolfe, Kenneth | *Wright, Simon Peter |
| Wolfe, Maurice | *Wyant, Claude Frederick |
| Wolford, Henry Richmond | |
| Wolford, Raymond Herschel | Z |
| Wood, Dyar | Zapfe, Albert |
| Wood, George H. | *Zeigler, Roy |
| Wood, Willard | Zetterberg, Edward |
| Woods, Matt | *Zoller, Karl |
| Woodward, Clyde V. | Zurling, Henry |
| Wooley, Russell C. | |
| Woolfe, Frank | |

Note: The asterisk (*) indicates the ones who filled out their War Record blanks which are filed at the State House at Indianapolis.

